



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

B-5.511

Harvard College Library



FROM THE BEQUEST OF

GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN

(Class of 1844)

OF BOSTON

A fund of \$25,000, established in 1909, the income
of which is used

"For the purchase of books for the Library"



James Francis Edward Keith
Field Marshal in the Armies of Prussia
Born June 14.th O.S. 1696 S. Ball sc.

33.

1871

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1009 Broadway, New York City

“ABERDEEN JOURNAL”

NOTES AND QUERIES

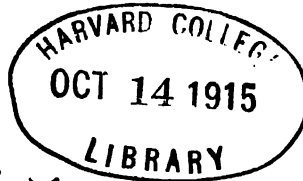
Vol. I.

1908

“ABERDEEN DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE”

1908

B. 237



G. F. Parkman fund
(I-VI)

ILLUSTRATIONS.

FIELD-MARSHAL KEITH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Frontispiece</i>
THE DRUM STONE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Page 7</i>
THE NEWTON STONE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>„ 17</i>
KINNEFF GRAVEYARD AND CHURCH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>„ 21</i>
GAMRIE CHURCHYARD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>„ 42</i>
THE LAST CAMP AT ABERDEEN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>„ 78</i>
MICHIE COAT-OF-ARMS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>„ 129</i>
THE CRABSTONE, ABERDEEN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>„ 185</i>

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(Reprinted from the "Aberdeen Weekly Journal.")

VOL. I.

1908.

No. 1.—March 4, 1908.

Hogmanay.

Professor Skeat, in the "Academy" of 25th January, solves the puzzle of the meaning of "Hogmanay." As everybody knows, it is the name given in Scotland and in the north of England to the last day of the year; and, according to the New English Dictionary, it corresponds exactly in sense and use to "aguillanneuf" (Old French) signifying "the last day of the year, new year's gift, the festival at which new year's gifts were given and asked with a shout of 'Aguillanneuf.'" Of this last word there are many variants, including "hoguinono" and "hoguinane." All the forms, however, are mere Latin, done into more or less Frenchified disguises, the words resolving themselves into the extremely simple formula, "Hoc in anno—" in this year—which was the burden or chorus of the song sung upon the occasion. Says Professor Skeat—"The form 'aguillanneuf' is for 'hoc in l'an neuf,' a delicious compound of Latin and French, and quite correct from a macaronic point of view. 'Hoguinono' is 'hoc in anno.' 'Hoguinane' is 'hoc in annee.' As for 'hogmanay,' it is a mere ghost-word, and obviously arose from misreading 'in' as 'm.' Restore it to its true shape—viz., 'hoginanay'—and it is the same as 'hoguinane' above.

February—An Ill-Used Month.

February, which has usually, to quote the popular rhyme—

"Twenty-eight days clear—

But twenty-nine in each leap year"

has been a badly-used month ever since the time it was introduced into the Roman Calendar by Numa Pompilius. When Numa extended the year to twelve months, he saddled February with the doom, which was unavoidable, of having, three out of four times, a day less than even those months whose days were to the number of 30. That is to say, he decreed that February was only to enjoy a reign of 29 days, excepting in the case of leap years, when, by the intercalation of a day between the 23rd and 24th, it was to reckon 30. That was not by any means a great reduction, but a worse fate was still in store for it when Augustus took the adjusting of the year in hand to suit his own

vanity. That August, the month named from him, might not suffer in the dignity enjoyed by six other months in the year, Augustus added a thirty-first to it, lopping off one from February, which reduced it to only 28 days, leap years excepted.

Origin of Local Surnames.

"The Etymological Dictionary of Surnames of the United Kingdom," by Henry Harrison, now being issued, furnishes many interesting particulars. From some 700 surnames given in part 2 it may be noted that Begg means little; Berry—the dweller at a hill; Beverley—the beaver-lea or beaver-lake; Blair—the dweller on a plain or level field; Bonnor—kind, gentle; and Beattie—the victualler. In corroboration of the last meaning, the author quotes from Joyce ("Irish Names," II., 113)—"In ancient times an Irish chieftain usually established within his territory a sort of public hostelry, over which he placed an officer called a Biadhtach, or food-man. The Biadhtach, or public victualler, held a tract of land, rent free, on condition that he should supply food and lodging without charge to travellers and to the chief's soldiers whenever they happened to march in that direction."

William Forbes of Callander—An Enterprising Aberdonian.

William Forbes, son of George Forbes, Colquhounie, Strathdon, who followed the business of a coppersmith in Aberdeen, rendered considerable service to the Church by buying up the large quantities of obsolete coins which were circulating in the middle of the eighteenth century. He married Janet, daughter of Rev. William Dyce, minister of Belhelvie, and, of their sons, George, the eldest, followed the business of his father in Aberdeen, while William, a younger son, set up in a similar line in London. The last-named possessed a large share of native shrewdness, and, having got a hint that copper sheathing was to be used on the vessels of the Royal Navy to avert the ravages of the ship worm, he boldly went into the market and bought up all the available copper. When, therefore, the Admiralty advertised for tenders, Forbes was able to command his own terms. The application of the copper being found useless, however, through rapid decay, etc., caused by the use of iron

nails, he was able to buy back considerable quantities at a nominal price. He then proceeded to show that all difficulties could be overcome by using copper nails; and, the tests which were entered upon having proved satisfactory, the Admiralty again bought the copper at a further large profit to Forbes. Being now in affluent circumstances, he determined to become a Scottish laird, and the extensive estates of Callander and Almond being in the market in 1783 (both properties formed part of the possessions of the Earl of Linlithgow, but, being forfeited for the part he took in the Stuart rising, had passed to the York Buildings Company), he went to Edinburgh to purchase. On the day of the sale he attended in person, and to the surprise of the agents, who had no idea who he was, commenced to bid. On the running of the sand-glass he was named the purchaser at the price of £83,100. The agents, demanding security, were astonished at the presentation by Forbes of a £100,000 Bank of England note! It is averred that change could not be obtained in Edinburgh, as all the Scotch banks were reluctant to negotiate such a valuable note.

Further particulars regarding this enterprising gentleman will be found in the "Family Record of the Name of Dingwall Fordyce, I., p. 92; and in D. Murray's "The York Buildings Company," pp. 100-1.

A Territorial Defence Scheme of 1782.

In 1782 a bill was introduced into Parliament "for the better ordering the Fencible Men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland." It enacted that 12,500 privates should be "annually formed into corps, companies, and battalions, to learn the use of arms, and to qualify themselves in case of actual invasion, or rebellion existing within Great Britain, to march out, and act within Scotland, against any rebels and invading enemies." The quotas of the northern counties were as follows:—

Aberdeen	1148
Banff	380
Elgin	303
Nairn	56
Inverness	587
Caithness	219
Ross	423
Cromarty	50
Sutherland	208
Kincardine	227
Total	3601

J. M. B.

The Building of Aberdeen Barracks.

By an appropriate coincidence, the Gordon Highlanders were embodied, and their depot—Castlehill Barracks—was erected in the same year. Apropos of the laying of the foundation

stone of the barracks, Dr George Skene wrote the following (unpublished) letter (now in possession of the Duke of Richmond) to the Marquis of Huntly:—"My lord, I had the honour of your lordship's letter, which I immediately communicated to the Brethren of the Aberdeen Lodge. They desire me to thank your lordship for your polite attention; and farther to mention that if your lordship will do them the honour to attend and grace their procession they will put it off till the 21st or 23rd, or any day about that time that will suit your lordship; and beg to have an answer as soon as convenient as to the day, that it may be advertised in proper time for the members at a little distance to attend." Details having been adjusted, the foundation stone was laid on 24th June, 1794.

J. M. B.

The Forbes-Gordon Feud Healed.

A letter written to the Marquis of Huntly by Rev. George Forbes, minister of Leochel, on 3rd July, 1794, throws a very interesting light on Forbes history. Forbes (1738-99) was the father of the first baronet of Newe, and of Rev. George Forbes, of Blelack, minister of Strathdon, father of the late General Sir John Forbes of Invereran. The minister of Leochel had another son—Thomas—and it is to him that the letter (now in possession of the Duke of Richmond, and hitherto unpublished) refers—"I have a letter from Mr Collon, in London, my brother's agent, informing me that he bought an ensigncy for my son Thomas at £300, and paid £250 to Messrs Cox and Greenwood; that Saturday last he was to be gazetted ensign, and lieutenant on Saturday first. When a company is to be sold in your lordship's regiment, I trust you will have my son in view, as you did me the honour to say. Just now I have the offer of a company to buy in Sir James Grant's Regiment, but I decline it as by all means I rather wish to wait some time to see if he can succeed in your lordship's regiment, which I prefer to any other. Since the days of Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, I believe my son is the first of his name who has joined your noble family. I am very proud of the honour your lordship has done him, and it is my anxious wish that on all occasions he merit your lordship's future patronage." In a postscript he adds—"Your young soldier, Thomas, presumes to offer his most respectful compliments and wishes to acquaint your lordship that tho' he has been at all pains he has yet got no men, but will yet do his utmost."

J. M. B.

Lady Marischal's Expenditure in 1681.

Extract account of expenditure of the Countess Marischal (Lady Mary Hay, daughter of George, second Earl of Kinnoull, and wife of George, eighth Earl Marischal), from MS. in

the possession of Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill of Auchinroath, Rothes—
1681

Feb'y 27	To my son when he went to the Coachman's wedding...	2	18	0
Mch 6	For a pair of shoes to my page	1	4	0
	To my son to give the fencing master	11	12	0
	For a pair of shoes to him that plays on basviol	2	4	0
20	For 5 pair of gloves to the coldgeners	2	0	0
	For peats this week	8	9	6
	To the poor	0	18	0
	To Mr George Peacock for teaching my son	100	0	0
	25 Load of peats	2	10	0
Apl 3	Given for my sons Chamber in the Colledge	11	4	0
	At Fetteresso for meat to 14 servants	1	10	0
24	For a lamb	0	12	0
" "	" 1 pair of hens	0	12	0
	To the dancing master	24	0	0
	To the worker of my holland	1	8	0
	To The maid that made the Bed	0	6	0
	For 2 horse hire from Abdn to Bruntisland	14	0	0
	For 24 ells of Livery lace ...	24	16	0
	For Silver Lace to my Page ..	17	2	0
	For cloths to my Son's Page ..	69	14	2
	To the Church the 22 of May ..	9	0	0
	For Lodging from the 6th of April to 6th of July	158	3	0
	For corn and straw to 15 horses	1	16	0
	For a pynt of Mum	0	12	0

Above sums are Scots money. To ascertain the sterling amount divide by 12.

Aberdeen Bibliography.

In "Scottish Notes and Queries" for February, 1907 (2nd S., VIII., 125), I described two Aberdeen "Theses" preserved in the Library of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, which were not chronicled in the Quatercentenary "Studies in the History of the Universities of Aberdeen." Since that date, other four "Theses" have been unearthed, of which a brief note is appended. The first two are in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which apparently had not been ransacked by the late Mr J. P. Edmond when he compiled his "Aberdeen Printers." The third has been recently presented to the Aberdeen University Library by Colonel Johnston, C.B., of Newton Dees, and Mr Kellas Johnstone, London; and is especially interesting as preserving the names of twenty-nine alumni of King's College who do not appear in the extant records of the College. The fourth Thesis is the property of a descendant of the Praeses, Mr J. G. Burnett of Powis. All four copies are probably unique,

1638. LEECH, DAVID. Theses philosophicae, de quibus A.D.O.M. in publico Academiae Regiae Aberdeen. Acroaterio diatribae peirastike instituetur die [] Iulii, anno 1638, respondentibus magisterii philosophici candidatis, praeside Davide Leochaeco [Quotation and device of King's College Library]. Aberdoniae, Imprimat [sic] Eduardus Rabanus.

Quarto, pp. [24]. Hebrew types used. Dedication to Dr William Guild, dean of the faculty of Theology, subscribed by fourteen candidates (as in "Roll of Alumni," p. 12). Leech, M.A., 1624, was regent (professor of Greek) and sub-principal, 1627-38, when he became minister of Ellon.

1638. SETON, JOHN. Theses philosophicae, quas auspice et propitio D.O.M. adolescentes, magisterii candidati, in Academia Maroeschallana, die [20] Iulii, anno 1638, in publico clarissimorum philosophorum consensu propugnabunt, ab aurora ad meridiem, praeside Ioanno Setono [Quotation and woodcut]. Aberdoniae, Imprimebat Eduardus Rabanus.

Quarto, pp. [20]. Dedication "sinceris piisque almae pacis cultoribus," subscribed by eleven candidates (as in "Fasti Acad. Marisc." ii., pp. 208-9). Seton, M.A., 1616, was regent (professor of natural philosophy) 1626-41, when he became minister of Kemnay.

1691. FRASER, GEORGE. Positiones aliquot philosophicae, quibus in philosophici tyrocinii jam practerlapsi specimen decertabant A.P.D.O.M. adolescentes nonnulli ex Collegio Regali Abredonensi, ad magisterialem lauream aspirantes, die 2 Iulii loco horisque solitis, sub praesidio Georgii Fraser [Quotations]. Abredeis, Excudebat Ioannes Forbesius, urbis et universitatis typographus, anno dom, 1691.

Quarto, pp. 16. Dedication to George, Viscount Tarbat, subscribed by twenty-nine candidates (viz.: Alexander Law, Alexander Simpson, Alexander Wilson, Andrew Fraser, George Hay, George Innes, George Strachan, William Barclay, William Craig, William Fraser, William Logie, William Morison, William Ogilvie, Hugh Grant, Hugh Spence, James Chisholm, James Dalgarno, James Fraser, James Gordon, James Middleton, James Ogilvie, James Stevenson, John Crofts, John Fraser, John Grant, John Mackenzie, Patrick Strachan, Patrick Watson, Simon Fraser). George Fraser was third son of Donald Fraser, Minister of Kilmorack, and his wife Katharine, daughter of Hugh Fraser of Belladrum. He is wrongly described in Mackenzie's "History of the Frasers," p. 627, as fourth son of Hugh Fraser of Belladrum. George Fraser was M.A. 1667, and in 1679 was appointed a regent; afterwards sub-principal.

1697. FRASER, ALEXANDER. Theses philosophicae, quas laureae magisterialis candidati, in Collegio Regali Aberdonensi, ad diem 1 [5] Junii, A.P.D.O.M. publice propugnabunt horis

et loco solitis, praeside Alexandro Fraser [Device of King's College Library and quotation]. Abredeis, Excudebat Ioannes Forbesius, urbis et universitatis typographus, anno dom. 1697.

Quarto, pp. 8. Dedication to Kenneth Sutherland, Master of Duffus, "omnium quondam commilitonum coryphaeo, nuno vero Maecenati magnificentissimo," signed by eighteen candidates (as in "Officers and Graduates," p. 217). Alexander Fraser, fifth son of Donald Fraser, minister of Kilmarnock, was M.A. 1680, and in 1686, when a student in divinity, was appointed a regent; afterwards professor of Greek and sub-principal. Purchased the lands of Powis in 1703. The present laird is his great-great-great-grandson.

A large number of Aberdeen Theses printed in the century 1622-1722 are still untraced. Information as to the whereabouts of copies will be welcome.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library.

A Dictionary of Aberdeenshire Biography.

In the third number of "The Gordon Schools Magazine," just issued from the press of Mr Joseph Dunbar, Huntly, with the care he bestows on everything connected with the district, Dr Robertson Nicoll, in the course of an interview, says one should "make a study of the eminent men of one's own neighbourhood." He goes on to make the very interesting announcement that—when he can spare the time—he purposes editing and partly writing a "Dictionary of Aberdeenshire Biography."

It may not be generally known that Dr W. A. Macnaughton, Medical Officer of Health for Kincardineshire, has made a (MS.) list of every known inhabitant of that county from 1600 to 1800. It runs into 5000 names.

BIOGRAPHER.

Queries.

1. SILERTON'S HOUSE, ABERDEEN. — From James Ray's "History of the Rebellion of 1745" —printed in 1753—I see that the Duke of Cumberland, while on his march to Culloden, stayed, from 25th February to 8th March, at a large house called Silerton's Works, said to be at the end of Aberdeen at that time. This house Cumberland fortified strongly for the purpose of a magazine and hospital for his sick and wounded soldiers. At the same time he left a sufficient force to defend it against

enemies, of whom Glenbucket's followers are specially mentioned. Can any reader tell in what part of the present city of Aberdeen Silerton's house stood?

J. B.

2. ALEXANDER L. LIVINGSTONE OF COUNTESSWELLS, Provost of Aberdeen, 1750-1751 (Memorials of the Aldermen, Provosts, and Lord Provosts of Aberdeen, 1272-1895, by A. M. Munro, fo. 232-235).—William Brent, solicitor, of London (b. about 1734; d. 9th Feb., 1812, aged 78), is supposed to have married a Miss (Catherine) Livingstone, and as he impaled on a seal he used, with his own coat-of-arms that of Livingstone of Countesswells (see above book fo. 235), it is to be presumed his wife was a daughter of the above A. L. L., but, so far, I have not been able to establish this marriage. I have seen A. L. L.'s will at Somerset House—he apparently died in Rotterdam prior to May, 1783, when his first (limited) will was proved. Although the general will and codicil were not proved until July, 1806, they form an affidavit of a notary at Rotterdam, having remained there until 19th January, 1805, so apparently they were not forthcoming at the time of his decease. In the above memoirs it is stated A. L. L. was twice married, first to a Miss Kennedy and secondly to a Miss Hardie, and that he left issue, but his will does not mention any of their names, or by which wife. My great-grandmother (Catherine Livingstone) died about January, 1813, aged 66-67, so would be born about 1747, and as her son (my grandfather) was born about 1774, her marriage to William Brent probably took place in 1770, or thereabouts, as there was an elder son, whose date of birth I have not been able to fix. In the above will reference is made to a marriage settlement, dated 31st October, 1776, which apparently fixes the date of his second marriage, so that if Catherine Livingstone were his daughter, it was probably by his first wife, Miss Kennedy. By his will, A. L. L. appears to have had an "only sister," Helen, wife of Alexander Mitchell, of Aberdeen, who had a daughter Jean. Now, the information I want to obtain is—(1) The names of any children of A. L. L. (especially by his first wife), with any particulars of their marriage, etc.; (2) Had he a daughter, Catherine?, and, if so the date of her marriage to William Brent, with place and particulars; (3) Dates of birth and death of A. L. Livingstone.

ARTHUR BRENT.

44 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

3. WHITBURN.—Thomas Gordon, W.S., who married Miss Letitia M'Veagh, of Huntly, bought the estate of Whitburn. Where is it? His descendants cannot tell me.

4. **BALMUIR.**—Where is the estate of Balmuir, which was owned by the family of Gordon, with whom Mr Haldane is connected. It is a fairly common place-name.

B.

5. **AN ABERDEENSHIRE MAN IN THE PRUSSIAN SERVICE.**—That great repository, the "Aberdeen Journal" (of July 6, 1803) reports the death at Spandau, on May 29 of that year, of James Francis Edward Scott, general in the Prussian service, and commandant of the fortress at Spandau. He was the eldest son of William Scott of Auchtidonald, Aberdeenshire, and had been 55 years in the Prussian service, where he had won the knighthood of the Order of Merit, conferred on him by Frederick the Great. I have never seen any mention of him in books on "The Scot Abroad." What is known of his family?

J. M. B.

6. **A WAGER STORY.**—I lately met with a versified version of an old tale about a wager on the part of two gentlemen and a farmer, in which the latter swept the stakes by the crowning feat of casting his teeth (artificial ones) on the back of the fire. Can any reader say where the original of this is to be found?

QUIZ NUNCLE.

7. **PRATT'S BUCHAN.**—Was an early attempt made to suppress this volume, and, if so, why?

W.

8. **"SWINYARD,"** as applied to a tobacco-pipe. —An explanation will oblige.

W.

9. **"HAMEWITH."**—Is the frontispiece, by R. Douglas Strachan, in Charles Murray's "Hamewith" (D. Wyllie and Son, Aberdeen, 1900) a view of the church of Alford, and why is the publication so little known in Aberdeenshire?

W.

10. **DAVID BRODIE OF HOPEVILLE, CAITHNESS.**—Two tombstones to the right of one to the memory of the late Baillie Williamson, Aberdeen, in the St Nicholas Churchyard, a stone within a railed-in grave bears—"David Brodie, late of Hopeville, Caithness, died 30th April, 1847, aged 76 years." Can any correspondent furnish particulars of his parentage or career?

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

No. 2.—April 1, 1908.

The Displacement of the Kilt.

Times and tastes differ. Any proposal to de-nude Highland regiments of their kilts would probably create an uproar to-day. A century ago, the substitution of trousers was evidently welcomed—judging from the following paragraph in the "Aberdeen Journal" of Monday, 14th April, 1794:—

"Colonel Hay of Rannes arrived here on Monday last from London to raise his regiment of Aberdeenshire Volunteers. His recruiting parties in the regimental uniform paraded the streets on Friday, and made a very brilliant appearance. In the uniform, a considerable degree of taste is displayed, and the adoption of the trouser instead of the kilt has a neat, clean appearance, and is much calculated to give comfort to the soldier. Colonel Hay has got a number of fine recruits, and we have not a doubt his regiment will be soon completed."

The Forbes-Gordon Feud Healed.

On 4th March an account was given of a commission being granted by the Marquis of Huntly to Thomas Forbes, a younger brother of the first Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe. This was not the only dealing that Thomas Forbes had with the clan Gordon, however. He married a grand-daughter of Francis Gordon, one of the Bleack Gordons, who was appointed Procurator-Fiscal of Aberdeenshire by Captain Alexander Grant of Grantsfield (now called Midmar Castle), Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, and was sworn into office on 21st May, 1744. On 15th October, 1744, he was served heir in special to his grandfather in the mill and lands of Kincardine (now Deas). He soon afterwards went out with Lord Lewis Gordon to join Prince Charlie, and, after Culloden, escaped to France, where he entered the French service, in which he was killed some years later. His only daughter, Ann Gordon, married Captain Thomas Stewart, of the 56th Regiment—brother of the mother of Thomas Forbes—and they had a large family. Their youngest daughter, Elizabeth Stewart, was married to Thomas Forbes, who exchanged from the Gordons into the 45th Regiment, and was killed when colonel of that regiment at the Battle of Toulouse in 1814. They had two sons, John and Michie. John married, and left a daughter; Michie was in the army, and died unmarried.

An Aberdeen Psalter of 1629.

In December, 1907, there was sold at Sotheby's, London, a psalter printed by Raban.

The purchaser was Mr William L. Taylor, bookseller, Peterhead, who tells me that he has been looking for this rarity for forty years. The copy, described by Mr J. P. Edmond, in his "Aberdeen Printers" (p. 195), was the property of Mr James Chalmers of Westburn. Mr Taylor having given me an opportunity to examine his purchase, I append bibliographical particulars for reference:—

PSALMS. / The CL. / Psalms / Of the Princelie Prophet / David / On English Metre. / According as they are sung in the Chvrch / of Scotland. / With manie Godlie Prayers, as well for Morning and Evening, / as also before and after Sermons, and the Holie Communion; and for everie person: / with a perfect Table of the Psalms. / Psal. c. 1. 2. Quoted [Woodcut of Arms of the City of Aberdeen].

Printed in Aberdeen, by Edward Raban, / For David Melvill. Anno Domini 1629. /

40 A—L 2 in fours. A 1 Title, verso blank, A 2—L 2.

Psalmes of David. The title is printed within a broad woodcut border, with Hebrew letters at the top. The Psalms are printed in double columns, separated by a woodcut pattern. There is no music.

Mr Taylor also secured from the same sale-room (bound up with the psalter just mentioned) another Rabanite, entitled:—

A / Peaceable / Warning, / to the subjects / in Scotland: / Given in the Year of God, 1638 / [Floral Device.]. Aberdene, / Imprinted By Edw. Raban. / The Yeare above written. 20 pp. 4to.

For the benefit of readers, I quote—

THE FIRST PSALME.

- The man is blest, that hath not bent,
to wicked Rede his Ear,
Nor led his lyfe as Sinners doe,
Nor sate in Scoorners Chayre.
2. But in the Law of God the Lord
doeth set his whole Delight:
And in the Law doeth exercise
himselfe both Day and Night.
3. Hee shall bee lyke the tree that growth
fast by the river syde:
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit,
in her due tyme and tyde.
Whose leafe shall never fade, nor fall,
but flourish still, and stand,
Evenso shall all things prosper well,
that this man takes in hand.
4. So shall not the ungodlie men,
they shall bee nothing so:
But as the dust, which from the Earth
the wynde drynes to and fro.
5. Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in Judgement stand up right:
Nor yet the sinners with the Just,
shall come in place or fight.
6. For why? the way of godlie men,
unto the Lord is knowne:
and eke the way of wicked men,
shall quyte bee over-throwne.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Drum Stone.



The above is an illustration of the Drum Stone, which stands within a neatly-walled enclosure, by the side of the hill of Auchronie, in the parish of Skene. Tradition asserts that at this spot the laird of Drum, when hastening to Harlaw, halted his forces and gave important directions as to his affairs. During the heat of the battle, which took place on 24th July, 1411, Hector, the chief of the clan Maclean, recognising the rank of the laird by the armorial bearings emblazoned in his shield, engaged him in single combat, which was fought with such fierceness that both combatants were slain. The once popular ballad of the "Battle of Harlaw" has:—

Gude Sir Alexander Irvine,
The much renounit Laird of Drum;
None in his dais wer better sene,
Quhen thai were semblit all and som.
To praise him we sud not be dumm,
For valour, wit, and worthiness;
To end his dais he ther did cum,
Quhois ransom is remedyles.

The Fintray Press.

Mr G. M. Fraser, Public Librarian, Aberdeen, had an interesting article in the "Glasgow Herald" of March 5, "A Scottish Rural Press," descriptive of the chap-books printed at the Fintray Press by the late Mr John Cumming. They were 21 in number; and Mr Fraser gives a detailed list of them. He adds that there is only one complete set of them in existence, made by himself, by the help of Mr William Cumming, son and successor of John Cumming, which, bound in a neat volume, forms an interesting item in the "Local Collection" in the Aberdeen Public Library.

A Famous Dean of Guild of Aberdeen.

In 1684-49, and again in 1656, Thomas Melville held the office of Dean of Guild of Aberdeen. He was the son of Walter Melville,

merchant, Aberdeen, and grand-nephew of Sir John Melville of Raith. As "chieffe host jonkheer" [the principal young gentleman responsible for entertaining] in the magnificent train of the Duke of Holstein's embassy to the Court of Persia, he had five years' experience of Court etiquette (1634-9). This stood him in good stead on his subsequently settling in Aberdeen, for he was at once singled out to act as captain of the guard of honour to Charles II., on the occasion of that monarch visiting the city in the summer of 1650. He was proprietor of Blackstone, and married Christian Anderson (daughter of John Anderson, painter, burgess, Aberdeen), by whom he had at least two sons — Walter, goldsmith, burgess, Aberdeen, and Captain George, of Crescenthall. The latter signalled himself by rescuing, at the peril of his life, the legs of the executed Marquis of Montrose, which had been exposed in the steeples of the tol-booths of Stirling and Glasgow respectively. For this, he was taken under the special protection of the Graham family, and in 1674 James, Marquis of Montrose, issued an order to the Lyon King of Arms to add to the charge of Captain Melville's coat of arms two naked legs of a man. He married Vera Murray; and it may be added, in explanation of a singular custom of the period, that at the baptism of their son, George, on 14th December, 1664, no fewer than fifteen of the leading gentlemen of the city and county, all bearing the name of "George" were present. ("Birkwood Family Papers.")

A Henry VIII. Mazer-Bowl.

Not all our ancestors could afford to drink out of cups of silver and gold, and before pewter was introduced most drinking vessels were of horn or wood. Maplewood, with its streaky and fantastic graining, was chiefly used, and the mazer bowl was the result. These "brown bowls lipt with silver" were in use in the time of Pepys, and he records how he was served with one at Saffron Walden in 1659. The earliest existing are in the Harbledown Hospital, near Canterbury, one being of the time of Edward II., with an equestrian medalion of Guy, Earl of Warwick. Other ancient mazers are at All Souls', Oriel, and Corpus Christi, Oxford; Christ's, Cambridge; and St John's Hospital, Canterbury. The famous Scrope mazer at York Minster, 1398, and the one belonging to the Ironmongers' Company, 1450, have blacklettered inscriptions. Sir Samuel Montagu owns a few fine specimens, and there are two in the Franks collection at the British Museum, bearing out the old line—

"Bon hanap
Qui n'est d'erable ni de sap
Mais de madre bel et poli."

At Christie's, in the sale of the famous Braikenridge collection (27th February, 1908), another appeared. This example has special in-

terest, in that the inscription ("Be Yow Mere and Glade and Soo the Masters Tokerys Do byed") identifies its former prominence with the Company of Toukers or Tuckers (i.e., the gentry who tucked cloth), afterwards affiliated to the Worshipful Company of Fullers. Three inches high and of the unusual diameter of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., this specimen has the London hall-mark 1534, with the maker's mark of an arrow-head. The silver rim, on which the inscription is engraved in Gothic characters, is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and between the various words are engraved a lozenge, a flower, an ape, a pig sejant, a dog, a quatre-foil, a hart lodged, a man seated blowing a horn and holding a staff, a flower, a hart at speed, a fruit and a flowering plant. A collector boasts of having purchased a mazer for a five-pound note, but one 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, London hall-mark 1527, realised £500 on June 28, 1905. The bidding for the Braikenridge mazer began at this amount, and after a general competition in which a crowd of foreigners made a merry din, Messrs Crichton won the interesting relic at the huge sum of £2300.—"Daily Telegraph."

£6000 for a Ciborium.

At the same sale, the remarkable price of £6000 was realised for a ciborium, a rare little ecclesiastical relic of the thirteenth century. This ciborium—or case in which the sacred elements were kept—is formed of copper-gilt and Champleve enamel, the earliest and rarest enamel work known; and the wonderful beauty and delicacy of its workmanship excited great admiration.

Six subjects from the Old and New Testaments are exquisitely designed on both the bowl and the cover, while in the interior on the cover is a medallion representing Christ in glory, and another on the bowl with the Agnus Dei. The subjects depicted on the cover are the Nativity, the Circumcision, the Baptism, the Road to Calvary, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. Those on the bowl illustrate Aaron with the Ark on the Rod that budded, the Death of Abel, the Circumcision, Abraham's Sacrifice, the Brazen Serpent, and Samson Fighting the Philistines. The relic, which is 7in. high and measures about an inch less in diameter, is believed to be English work, and to have come originally from Malmesbury Abbey. It was purchased by M. Durlacher, a Frenchman, who has large shops in both London and Paris, for £6000.

Genealogy.

In Sherwood's "Pedigree Register" for December, descents and particulars are given regarding the English families of Mosse, Ambrose, Simpson, and Parker, while the Scottish family of Hunter is also dealt with. In the last named, it is inadvertently stated that James Hunter, of Long Calderwood (b. 1715, d. 1745) was a W.S. He served a legal apprenticeship, but never qualified.

Volunteer Regimental Records.

The following sensible letter, signed "Ex-Volunteer," appeared in the "Glasgow Herald" of 12th March, but has, of course, a general application, and is therefore deserving of reproduction:—

Now that the Volunteers are about to disappear from the armed forces of the country as a separate body, it is to be hoped that measures will be taken to have the records of the different corps turned over to some public body for safe keeping. This is more necessary in the case of units about to be disbanded. Some future historians, if such is done, will be able to give us a history of the movement, and show that Scotland more than upheld her position in the numbers and efficiency of the force she contributed. The present is also a suitable time for local museums obtaining old uniforms, drawings, or sketches relating to local corps.

Queries.

11. MARY PIRIE, AUTHORESS.—In perusing a volume by Miss Pirie, "Familiar Teachings on Natural History: A Book for the Use of Schools and Families," I noticed, written at the end— "Died, February, 1885, aged 63." Is this date accurate? Miss Pirie was authoress of "Flowers, Grasses, and Shrubs; A Popular Book on Botany," etc. "Familiar Teachings" was published, according to the title-page, by Lewis Smith, Aberdeen, in 1864.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

12. "MY NATIVE HILLS": A POEM.—This poem, which appeared in the "Aberdeen Herald," 14th January, 1854, p. 2, was stated to be by "A." in the "Scotsman." In order to trace the author, I quote the first verse—
I have some auld acquaintances I aye was
blythe to see,
I wonder how they're lookin' now, they're far
awa' frae me;
O, weel I ken my Native hills, I have them in
my e'e,
They're Cairnmonearn, and Clochnaben, and
bonnie Bennachie.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

13. AN 1826 EDITION OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Wanted name of author of the under-noted work, printed by James Curll, Glasgow, in 1826. Its title reads—Mary, Queen of Scots: / Her / Persecutions, Sufferings, and Trials / from / her birth till her death / with / a full exposure of the intrigues of Queen Elizabeth; / the conspiracies and perfidy of the Protestant / lords the forgeries of Buchanan, Maitland, and Walsingham; and the / calumnies, misrepresen-

tations, and mistakes of Knox, Randolph, Robertson, Laing, M'Crie, and Miss Benger.
... Glasgow—W. R. M'Phun,

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

14. **DRESSIDE M'DONALDS AND M'ANDREWS.**—Can anyone oblige me with particulars of the origin of the M'Donalds, in Braemar, and the M'Andrews, of Crathie, etc? According to the Poll Book of 1696, several of the former were tenants of the "Black Colonel," and several of the latter were tenants of John M'Hardy. Is there any known affinity between these families?

15. **FORBES TOWER AT TULLYNESSLE.**—In a foot-note to the article on Lord Forbes, in the new Scots Peerage, it is stated that "The old motto on a stone formerly on Bishop Forbes's Summer Tower at Tullynessle was 'Grace me guide, in hope I bide.'" Can any reader say what authority there is for this statement about the Summer Tower?

HISTORICUS.

16. **RECRUITING.**—It may not be generally known that the magistrates of Edinburgh in the 18th century claimed a privilege of not allowing a recruiting sergeant to beat up within the High Street of the city, "'tho' in other parts of the city this is daily practised." Did any such privilege obtain in the other towns of Scotland? No Baron Baillie could prohibit or obstruct the recruiting service within his bounds.

B.

17. **LESLIE SONG.**—In "Historical Records of the Family of Leslie," Colonel Leslie says—"So numerously did the Leslies cluster round their ancestral domain (Leslie Castle) that the circumstance is commemorated in a beautiful old song—

Thick sit the Leslies on Gaudyside,
On Gaudyside, on Gaudyside,
At the back of Bennachie."

I shall be obliged for any information about this old song. I do not find these lines in any of the Gaudieside songs I know.

(DR) JOHN MACKIE.

The Park, Nottingham.

18. **INFORMATION WANTED REGARDING WHITEHAUGH MAN.**—In the early 'sixties, a young man (whose name I unfortunately forget) went from the Brae of Whitehaugh to Glasgow. He got on to the staff of some newspaper there, probably the "Glasgow Examiner," then conducted by Dr Smith, a native of Leslie. Who was he? I suspect he was the author of a novel which came out in serial form in one of the Glasgow newspapers. The scene of this novel was laid on Gaudieside; certain tragic

events taking place about the Den of Drumgowan. Can this tale now be traced? It would have appeared about 1865.

J. M.

19. **TREATY OF UNION AND THE COINAGE.**—The 16th condition of the Treaty of Union of 1707 provides that "The coin shall be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom as now in England, and a Mint shall be continued in Scotland under the same rules as in England." Under what circumstances was the Mint removed from Scotland? Is there any prospect of a Mint being re-established in Scotland, or is this condition to be ignored?

W. DONALD.

20. **LIA FAIL, OR STONE OF DESTINY.**—A tradition states that this stone was removed from the Cathedral of Cashel, Munster, by Fergus in 513, for use at his coronation at Dunstaffnage. Whatever may have been the date of its arrival there, it is agreed that it was removed thence by Kenneth II. to Scone about 843, and that it remained at Scone till its removal by Edward I. of England in 1296 to Westminster, where it has since remained. In a separate instrument in the Treaty of Northampton in 1328 it was stipulated that this stone should be restored to Scotland. The original duplicate of this treaty is, I understand, preserved amongst the archives in the General Register House in Edinburgh. Is no effort to be made to get the stone returned to Scotland, or is it to remain in England for all time?

W. DONALD.

Answers.

1. **SILVERTON'S HOUSE, ABERDEEN.**—The "large house called Silerton's Works" was presumably Robert Gordon's Hospital (now College), which, built in 1732, was not occupied as a hospital till 1750, but was utilised by the Hanoverian troops in 1746, being converted into a temporary fort called Fort Cumberland, and garrisoned by 200 men. I may be excused quoting from my "History of Robert Gordon's Hospital"—"In Paterson's Map of Aberdeen, 1746 (reproduced in Mr Robbie's 'Aberdeen: Its Traditions and History') the site of Gordon's Hospital is marked 'Silverton Hospital.' Nowhere else, in local publications, is the term 'Silverton' used; and a query on the subject inserted in 'Scottish Notes and Queries,' May, 1894, elicited no response. Yet the name could hardly have been put on the map at haphazard—there must have been a reason for it. The curious thing is that 'from time immemorial'—so to speak—Gordon's Hospital has been known, in the Aberdeen vernacular, as 'Silverton.' But whence 'Silverton' or 'Silverton' is derived remains a mystery."

ROBERT ANDERSON.

2. PROVOST ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON OF COUNTRESSWELLS.—A. L., son of Baillie Alexander L. of Fornet, is believed to have been born in Skene, in 1716, but the exact date cannot be ascertained, as the parish baptismal registers go no further back than 1726. He died at Rotterdam in 1783, survived by his second wife, Elizabeth Hardie, and one son and two daughters. On the collapse of the Port-hill Company—afterwards Milne, Cruden, and Co.—the Provost sold off his whole belongings—including the properties of Cults, Countesswells, and Loanhead—and with the proceeds satisfied his creditors, who, to mark their appreciation of his conduct, presented him with a handsome dinner service, with his arms painted thereon. Many of these particulars are taken from "History of the Parish of Banohory-Devenick," in the preparation of which the author had assistance from one of the Provost's descendants, Rev. S. O. Baker, Muchalney, Langport, Somerset.

H.

3. WHITBURN.—"B." will find that the Whitburn estate—which was purchased by Mr Thomas Gordon, W.S.—lies in the parish of Whitburn, in the south-west of Linlithgowshire.

REX.

4. BALMUIR.—The old barony and estate of Balmuir, which for long was possessed by the Keith family (see New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records, Aberdeen"), lies near Peterhead. John Gordon, W.S., who owned it, altered the name to "Balmoor." (See "Writers to the Signet," p. 81.) James Reid, who was tenant before 1784, called it "Balmure."

ALPHA.

5. SCOTTS OF AUCHTIDONALD.—The family of Scott owned Auchtidonald, Longside, for a considerable period. Thomas Cargill was laird in 1696. On 28th January, 1706, James Scott of "Auchtydonald" secured easine on Fetterangus for an annual rent of £65 15s 2d Scots. William Scott was laird in 1721, and, according to Mr Alexander Hepburn's description of that year, the manor-house of Auchtidonald was not of stone. This William Scott was the father of General Scott, of whose career "J. M. B." gives such interesting particulars.

SECONDIS.

8. "SWINYARD."—This name was applied to a class of tobacco pipe from the fact that its first maker was a Mr J. Swinyard, London.

UGHSIDE.

9. "HAMEWITH."—R. A. and Mr R. Murdoch-Lawrance both send replies. Mr R. Douglas Strachan, when designing the frontispiece, used, as a basis, a drawing of the Church of Alford. That the book has been appreciated is shown from the fact that the whole edition (250 copies) is sold out, and orders for second-hand copies are lying with the publishers. Sundry contributions by Mr Charles Murray, the author, appear in the newly-issued volume of "Ballads and Poems" by members of the Glasgow Ballad Club. (See review in "Aberdeen Daily Journal," 2nd March, 1908.) They include a poem on "The Whistle," which appeared in "Chambers's Journal," 10th February, 1906.

No. 3.—May 6, 1908.

A Literary Aberdonian.

The instalment of the late Professor Masson's "Memories of London in the 'Forties" in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April abounds in references to a Mr John Robertson, who was instrumental in introducing Masson to Carlyle and John Stuart Mill. Masson describes him as, "an energetic and really remarkable fellow," and his life as "a strange romance, tragic on the whole." The main facts concerning him, according to Masson, are that

"Having been brought up in his youth to the trade of a cooper in Aberdeen, but having attracted attention by his superior abilities, and so been provided, at Glasgow and elsewhere, with the education necessary for preachingship and ministry among the Scottish Congregationalists, he had forsaken that destination, gone to London as a literary adventurer, and after some time of hard struggle there attained what was to be the summit of his success in this world. This was a literary friendship with John Stuart Mill, and the editorship, or rather assistant-editorship, under Mill, of the 'London and Westminster Review,' during the three years, or thereabouts, from 1837 to 1840, when it was entirely Mill's property."

Not very much is known about John Robertson. He was a second cousin of Joseph Robertson, the antiquary, the author of the "Book of Bon-Accord," both being descended from a Robertson of Shiel, Leochel-Cushnie ("Scottish Notes and Queries," i., 200; xii., 21), was born in Aberdeen in 1811, and studied at Marischal College, 1838-40. According to Boase's "Modern English Biography," he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was a reporter on the "Morning Chronicle." He died at Old Gore, Hereford, on 1st June, 1875, and was buried at Hove Churchyard, Brighton, on 5th June. Mill refers to him, in his "Autobiography" as follows:—

"For the conduct of the Review (the 'London and Westminster Review'), under, and in conjunction with me, I associated with myself a young Scotchman of the name of Robertson, who had some ability and information, much industry, and an active scheming head, full of devices for making the Review more saleable, and on whose capacities in that direction I founded a good deal of hope."

Professor Bain, in his little work on "John Stuart Mill," rather demurred to Mill's estimate of Robertson, writing in a foot-note—

"I was well acquainted with Mill's sub-editor, John Robertson, now dead. He was a fellow-townsmen, and was the medium of my introduction to Mill. I had, for several years, abundant opportunities of conversing with him, and learnt a great deal about Mill during our intercourse. But he was very reticent about his own relations with Mill; he never told me at least, what was his pecuniary allowance as

sub-editor; nor did he explain how they worked together in the matter of editing; his habit was to style himself as Editor, and to seem to take the sole management. He has not left behind him any record of the connection between him and Mill; while I know enough of his history to make me doubt whether it commenced in 1836. Those that knew Robertson were not a little taken aback by Mill's character of him.

Robertson's attainments were of the slenderest description, and his industry very fitful; but he could make a vigorous and brilliant display both in composition and in conversation. He contributed striking articles to the Review, the best being his Cromwell. He was also a very good writer of newspaper articles."

It was Robertson who, in January, 1839, during Mill's absence abroad, gave such offence to Carlyle, by breaking off the negotiations which had begun for an article from Carlyle on Oliver Cromwell, and intimating to Carlyle that "he meant to do Cromwell himself."

Masson, however, thinks that there was nothing unnatural or absurd in Robertson's intention of "doing Cromwell" himself, and his recollection of his juvenile impressions of the article (which appeared in the "Review" for October, 1839) was that it was an excellent article, setting forth with some care and ability, and with some passages of literary beauty, a view of Cromwell which must have been then quite new to the majority of readers.

Black of Wateridgemuir, Logie-Buchan.

Members of this family have been burgesses of Aberdeen for at least 450 years, and the name occurs almost in the earliest records of the city. As owners and occupiers of land in the parishes of Foveran and Logie-Buchan, they have existed for at least three centuries. Their arms are—Argent, a saltire sable, between a mullet in chief, and a crescent in base, gules. Crest—A demi-lion proper. Motto—"Crux sed Lux," as borne by Gilbert Black, Dean of Guild of Aberdeen. [Registered 1672-7. See Lyon Register and Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 249.] In 1565, William Black was in Newburgh. [See Temple's Thanage, p. 540.] In 1584, Gilbert Black was freeman of Aberdeen, and William Black was his tenant at Newburgh. [See Aberdeen Sheriff Court Records.] In July, 1584, William Black was in Newburgh with Jerome Black, his son. [Ibid.] In 1696, "Baillie Black, fewer in Newburgh," [Poll Book II., p. 171] and resident in Aberdeen, where Gilbert Black, late baillie, his wife, and children—John, Margaret, and Janet were polled [Ibid., p. 620].

I. Thomas Black (b. 1725; married Mary—born 1734; died 20th June, 1806—daughter of Thomas Sangster in Mill of Leask, parish of Slains), who died 7th May, 1801, was the first of Wateridgemuir, which he purchased in 1776. He was a son of Alexander Black, in Auchna-

cant, Foveran (born 1693; died 23rd January, 1769), and of his wife, Agnes Stephen (born 1684; died 25th June, 1771), one of the Stephens "of Ardendrought," in the parish of Cruden, from whom came the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., P.C., and many other eminent persons of that surname [See Burke's Colonial Gentry, I., pp. 42-44], including Barbara, Lady Clark, daughter of Rev. John Stephen, LL.D., etc., of Cruden, who, in 1820, was married to Sir James Clark, first Baronet, and was the mother of Sir John Forbes Clark of Tillypronie, Bart. The family of Thomas Black and Mary Sangster were—(1) Thomas, his heir (of whom afterwards). (2) William (born 1760; died 26th September, 1833; sometime a stocking merchant, and afterwards a wine merchant, in Aberdeen, married at Pitmedden 17th March, 1796—probably a cousin—Jane—died in London, 1st May, 1866, in her 94th year—daughter of Alexander Stephen, sometime of Pitmedden, and afterwards of Forresterhill, and had issue of four sons and one daughter—Alexander, a wine merchant in Aberdeen, who died aged 77; William—known as "Copper Black"—of Black and Ferguson, wine merchants, Aberdeen, who died unmarried, aged 77; Thomas, sometime merchant in Batavia, who died unmarried at Calcutta on July, 1825, aged 24; George—born 1804—who settled at Sydney, and died unmarried at Melbourne in May, 1858; and Jane, who married her cousin, Patrick Kilgour, laird of Woodside, and had issue. (3) Alexander (born 1760), shipowner and merchant at Newburgh, and latterly in Linhead, Foveran, who in 1803 married Ann—born 1767; died 9th December, 1847—daughter of John Clarke of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, by his wife—Milbourne, daughter of James Milbourne, of Bagehot, in the same county; issue—John, born 31st January, 1807; died 12th January, 1885, succeeded to lease of Linhead; married 4th December, 1837, Elizabeth—died 9th February, 1882—elder daughter and co-heir of Alexander Garden of Millfield, Monquhitter, by Margaret Wilson, his wife, sister of the late Dean Wilson, of Fyvie; issue, three daughters, of whom only one is married, viz., Isabel Sara, who, 7th July, 1870, married Sir David Gill, K.C.B., etc., of Blairyth, and Alexander, born 1809, doctor, 84th Regiment, who died at Torquay, unmarried, 21st January, 1837. (4) John (born 1762; died 16th June, 1843), liferenter of Wateridgemuir, shipowner and merchant at Newburgh, who married his cousin Jean—born 1770; died 15th December, 1847—daughter of Patrick Kilgour of Kimmundy and of his wife Jane Sangster, and had a son Thomas—born 1801; died 1st October, 1840—of Newburgh, merchant and shipowner, who married Margaret, daughter of Dr James Perry of Bilbo Park, Logie-Buchan, who died s.p. 20th February, 1848. (5) George (born 1770), married Miss Glennie, daughter of a London merchant; issue—two daughters; one died unmarried, the other became Mrs Glass. (1) Elspet; born 1758; died 9th March, 1837; married Robert Fiddes, in Pitgerrie, Foveran, and had issue. (2) Barbara; died unmarried.

II. Thomas Black, second of Wateridgemuir (born 1756), married 24th September, 1789, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Innes of Clerkseat by his wife Anne Rose; issue—five sons and five daughters. (1) Thomas (of Garlogie Mills, who married, and had issue, with others, William, a captain in the merchant service, who married Miss Gott and had issue—George, lately of Bath, colonel 69th Bengal Regiment; unmarried); (2) George (married in America, and is deceased); (3) Alexander (of London, wine merchant, and of 31 Hyde Park Gardens, W., who married in 1851 Harriet, daughter of John Stevenson Salt, of Weeping Cross, Cn. Stafford, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1838; aunt of Sir Thomas Salt, first Baronet, "of Weeping Cross." [See Peerage under "Salt, Baronet."] Issue—a son, William, who died young; and an only daughter and heiress, Mary (now of Kincardine and 31 Hyde Park Gardens, W.), who in 1877 married Henry Dawney Umfrville-Pickering, son of Rev. Henry Pickering, rector of West Chittington, Sussex; issue—Francis Alexander Umfrville-Pickering, lieutenant, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), A.D.C. to Lord Grey, Governor of Canada; and a daughter, Ursula Umfrville-Pickering; (4) John (died unmarried); (5) William Duff (born 1812; died unmarried at Aberdeen, 9th September, 1885, aged 73); (1) Mary (married William Stratton); (2) Margaret (married as his second wife James Brebner, of Albyn Place, advocate in Aberdeen; no issue; she was prominent in society); (3) Helen (married William Salt, son of the above John S. Salt, of Weeping Cross; no issue); (4) Charlotte (died unmarried); (5) Anne (born 1794, a well-known society figure in Aberdeen, and a most hospitable and kindly lady, who died unmarried at Aberdeen 19th May, 1876, aged 82).

The Blacks of Clohill, near Aberdeen, who intermarried with the Moirs of Stoneywood, and were the founders of the Devanha Brewery, were of the same family as the Blacks of Wateridgemuir, although—so far as I know—the exact relationship has not yet been traced. This family in the female line is represented by the Fisher family of Murcar, Ferryhill House, etc.

Wateridgemuir in 1696 belonged to William Panton, W.S., Edinburgh, probably a member of the old Aberdeenshire family of Panton of Pitmedden. Later, it was acquired by the Turners of Menie. Robert Turner of Menie sold it in 1776 to the above Thomas Black, and it was sold by his son, Thomas Black, in 1832, to Andrew Ligertwood, a doctor in the army (grandson of Thomas Ligertwood in Cairnhill, Ellon, and of Margaret Gordon of Hallhead and Eeslemont.) [See "Wolrige-Gordon" in Landed Gentry.] It was again sold by his son's trustees, in 1851, to Robert Ledingham, advocate in Aberdeen. He in turn sold it, in 1856, to James Garden, whose nephew and heir, Robert Garden, sold it, in 1872, to Henry Wolrige-Gordon of Hallhead and Eeslemont.

A. J. MITCHELL-GILL.

Auchinroath, Rothes.

Interesting Facts In Local Family History.

A tablestone in the nave of the West Church, Aberdeen, bears a Latin inscription that Alexander Davidson of Carnbrogie, advocate, died 26th April, 1666, and also that Alexander Davidson of Newton, advocate, his son, died 2nd April, 1685. [For notes see New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records," and "House of Gordon," II., p. 467; Temple's "Thanage," pp. 76 and 404; and "Scottish Notes and Queries" for October, 1887, p. 69.] It is known that the former was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1616, and that he held the office of Procurator-Fiscal from 1631 to 1660, as also that the latter was admitted a member of the same Society in 1661. The late Mr Andrew Jervise suggests [Walker's "Deans of Guild of Aberdeen," p. 136] that the family may have been descended from Robert Davidson, the "Provost of braif Aberdene," who fell at Harlaw in 1411. Neither the inscription nor any printed record mentions who the wife of the first and mother of the second-mentioned Alexander Davidson was. Investigation on my part proved fruitless till the other day, when an examination of family papers—courteously loaned me from Birkwood, Banchoory—disclosed that the lady was "Euphen" (otherwise Euphemia) Anderson, younger daughter of John Anderson, who, as a painter, attained a high reputation, his "fine painting yet (1642) remaining in Gordon Castle" being specially acknowledged. For the work mentioned, plus a small sum of money advanced, he secured, in 1642, from George, Lord Gordon, a bond for 6600 merks Scots. The witnesses to the deed were Robert Buchan of Portlethen, with Patrick Innes and John Gordon, servitors. Anderson, intending the interest of the bond to form a portion of his provision for his two daughters (Christian Anderson, the elder daughter, was married to Thomas Melville of Blackstone, some time Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, and captain of the guard of honour to Charles II. on the occasion of that King's visit to Aberdeen in 1650), assigned the bond to his son-in-law Davidson, who had undertaken to pay the half return to Melville and his wife. Through the death of Lord Gordon in the battle of Alford on 2nd July, 1646, and the subsequent execution of his father, George, second Marquis of Huntly, however, the investment proved ruinous, principal and interest being lost.

The above mentioned John Anderson, brother of David Anderson of Finzeach—known as "Davie do a'thing"—and a son of Gilbert Anderson, some time a magistrate of Aberdeen, was, on 6th October, 1601, admitted as a simple burghess of Aberdeen. On 27th May, 1612, while resident in Edinburgh as a painter, he secured as a "prentis," "for aucht yeiris," his nephew, George Jamesone (then aged about

24), who was afterwards to blossom forth as "the Scottish Vandyck." On 6th September, 1616, Anderson was promoted from the grade of a simple to that of a guild burghess of Aberdeen, the latter privilege being restricted to residents of a certain class. It is probable, therefore, that his removal to Aberdeen before September, 1616, had led to the breaking of the indenture when Jamesone had gone to the Continent to prosecute his art studies. Thus the statement by Kennedy that Jamesone returned to Aberdeen from the Continent about 1620 may be correct in fact. In any event, these particulars prove that Anderson was no commonplace artisan. Indeed, I strongly support Mr Bulloch's opinion that the painting by Jamesone, dated 1627—supposed to be that of "Davie do a'thing" which came into the possession of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery about eighteen years ago—is none other than the artist's apprentice-master—"Joannes Andersone, pictor."

J. A. H.

The Barclay Family.

Rev. Stephen Ree showed in "The House of Gordon" (I., 135) that James Gordon, the third son of Lord Auchintoul, married a "daughter of Barclay of Cottacairn." The Register of Deeds (Mackenzie Office, vol. 96) shows that her name was Helen, and that she was the sister of John Barclay of Cullarny. By her marriage contract, dated Auchintoul, May 24, 1703 (and registered May 7, 1705), James Gordon bound himself to have in readiness 7000 merks, and to make the same good and effectual on the town of Barnes, etc. Barclay agreed to give his sister a tocher of 4000 merks. The lady died under tragic circumstances in 1707.

J. M. B.

A Rhyming Precentor.

Since the appearance of Mr. W. Milne Gibson's "Old Scottish Precentor," published last year, in which several rhymes were quoted, I have been searching for others. Here is a "particular one" lifted from the "Aberdeen Herald," 3rd June, 1854, p. 2:—Not very long ago "the master of song," a precentor of a parish church in Strathcarrn, in stating the names of the parties desirous of prayers of the congregation, put them into rhyme, in the following manner, much to the surprise of both the pious minister and devout parishioners—

"Remember in prayer,
Samuel Glass, in great distress,
At the Mill o' Invermay:
James Brown, o' Cairnietown,
And his wife, Margaret Hay."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

"The Earls of Aboyne."

Mr J. M. Bulloch, the indefatigable historian of the Gordons, has just had published by Mr Joseph Dunbar. Huntly, a booklet, extending to 72 pages, entitled "The Earls of Aboyne." The booklet, which consists of articles that had previously passed through the columns of the "Huntly Express," contains a mass of information for the genealogist; and all interested in the fascinating history of the Gordon clan.

Queries.

21. **INNES OF CLERKSEAT.**—Alexander Innes of Clerkseat, Commissary Clerk of Aberdeen (born 1712; died 12th March, 1790, aged 78), married Anne Rose (born 1733; died 28th December, 1807), and had a numerous family (tombstone, St Nicholas Churchyard). One son was Alexander, who apparently succeeded his father as Commissary Clerk (born 1750; died 3rd March, 1792). One daughter is said to have married (?) Duff of Corsindae. Another—Margaret—married, 1756, Thomas Black, II. of Waterdigemuir, and had issue.

Where is Clerkseat? When were Alexander Innes and Annie Rose married? Who were their parents? And what were the names, etc., of their children. Full particulars will oblige.

A. J. MITCHELL-GILL.

Auchinroath, Rothes.

22. **RICHARD MAITLAND.**—Information is desired as to the parentage and wife of Richard Maitland, M.A. of Marischal College in 1729, who died at Hungerford, 12th May, 1775. By his will he left £10,000 to the college, but by a codicil, dated 1st May, 1775, he revoked this bequest. His son, Thomas, of Lynhurst, Hants, married Jane, daughter of General Edward Matthew, Coldstream Guards; and their son, Peregrine (G.C.B., 1852), married—first, Louisa, daughter of Sir Edward Crofton, Bart., and, second, Lady Sarah, daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond.

REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON.

Worthing, Sussex.

23. **ALEXANDER HENRY.**—Information is wanted as to the ancestry and descendants of Alexander Henry (uncle of David Henry, editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine," who was born at Foveran in 1710). He married Jean Robertson (aunt of Principal William Robertson, the historian), and had three sons in America previous to 1728.

[Mrs] HELEN NYE RAPP.

Monmouth, Ill., U.S.A.

24. **THE WINDOW TAX.**—I am anxious to secure information as to when this tax was in vogue in Aberdeen, how it was levied, and its rate. Brief information will oblige.

WILLIAM WHITE.

25. **KILGOUR FAMILY.**—Wanted information and a pedigree (or a copy), which I believe is in existence, of the Aberdeenshire family of Kilgour—originally from Fifeshire—from which came the existing Kilgours of Tulloch and those of Kinnmundy, Woodside, Bethelnie, and others.

A. J. MITCHELL-GILL.

Auchinroath, Rothes.

26. **FAMOUS TURRIFF BONNETS.**—About 1760, Turriff attained considerable fame for the superiority of its blue bonnets for men and boys. Can any reader give the name of the manufacturer?

ANNALIST.

27. **JAMES MURDOCH, MINOR POET.**—In the tasteful brochure recently published by Mr Robert Murdoch-Lawrance on his relative James Murdoch three specimens of the poet's composition are furnished. As fugitive pieces by Mr Murdoch must be in existence in Aberdeenshire, I should be glad to have particulars regarding them.

BIOGRAPHER.

28. **GENEALOGY.**—Can any reader oblige me with the names of the parents, and the dates of birth and death, of James Reid, factor for the Earl of Findlater at Portsoy, who, in December, 1792, married at Wester Elchies, Eleanora Thomson, only daughter of the late John Thomson of Buchrumb? The eldest son of factor Reid and his wife was Major-General Alexander Thomson Reid, of the Indian Army, who married, at Peterhead, on 26th December, 1832, Catherine Gordon, and died in Edinburgh on 22nd August, 1857.

JOHN A. HENDERSON.

Avondale, Culter.

Answers.

5. **GENERAL J. F. E. SCOTT, OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.**—He was descended from Walter Scott of Harden, whose third son, Hugh, married Jean, eldest daughter of Sir James Hope Pringle, of Galashiels. George, the third son of this marriage, was the progenitor of James Scott, who acquired Auchtydonald (between 1700 and 1704). This James had two sons and three daughters.

3. Jean, baptised September 11, 1704.

4. Rachel, baptised October 29, 1705.

5. Jacobina, baptised October 11, 1717.

2. James Francis Edward, baptised April 13, 1713; in the Prussian Army.

1. William, succeeded his father in Auchtydonald, and had the following issue—

(3) Janet, baptised March 5, 1728.

(1) James, baptised June 26, 1730.

(4) Isabel, baptised March 21, 1732.

(2) William, baptised April 15, 1734. He had a natural son William Scott by Helen Stuart in Longmuir, baptised February 15, 1752; died 1838.

Auchtydonald, which is now a farm, was out of the hands of the Scotts by 1755. General Scott is believed to have been out in the '45. Mrs William Scott, widow of the late farmer of South Longmuir (died 1905) possesses an old oil painting, probably of the general, showing a military officer in uniform. The tunic seems to be black or blue, with broad red border in front and at the wrists (the modern Prussian Guards wear blue with red facings). There seem to be ten buttons in front, five on each side, with gold braid mountings. There are two buttons on the wrists of sleeve with the same gold braid mounting, and the officer wears a sash knotted at the left side.

H.

11. MARY PIRIE, AUTHORESS.—Through the courtesy of Rev. A. M. Gibson and Rev. Alexander Perry, Portsoy, we are enabled to

furnish the following particulars:—Mary Pirie, daughter of Mr William Pirie, carpet manufacturer, Aberdeen, was born at Cotton Lodge there, in 1821. While resident at Portsoy she received pupils, and formed a small private school. Her success led to the erection of the Durn Road School (it was closed about two months ago), but ill-health prevented her ever teaching in it. Although "Familiar Teachings on Natural History," and "Flowers, Grasses, and Shrubs" are the only works which Miss Pirie published in book form, she wrote a series of weekly notes on natural history, botany, etc., for the columns of the "Banffshire Reporter," a paper published in Portsoy. She died in the house in North High Street, Portsoy, which is now occupied as a Temperance Hotel, 8th February, 1885, aged 64 years.

15. FORBES TOWER AT TULLYNESSLE.—Probably the only local authority that can be adduced for the statement that Bishop Forbes had a "Summer Tower at Tullynessle" is the "Donean Tourist," by Alexander Laing. The work is the reverse of reliable.

TOPOGRAPHER.

17. LESLIE SONG.—The verse quoted by Dr Mackie suggests a connection with the well-known tune "Where the Gadie rins," which is not really native, but was introduced in the middle of the eighteenth century. May the quotation not be part of a parody on the tune stated, and of a subsequent date?

DENSIDER.

No. 4.—May 13, 1908.

An Aberdeen Order for Church Attendance.

The following appears in the minutes of the Aberdeen Town Council, 24th March, 1647:—

The quhilk day the baillies and counsell of this burgh taking to heart the great abuse and profanation of the Lord's day, occasioned by the frequent vaigin thairin of many of the inhabitants of this burgh of all sorts of rankis, in going to the old toun and wther places, befor or in tyme of sermons, not obstant of diverse laudable actis of the kirk session of this Burgh maid in the contrair, quhilkis actis the saids baillies and counsell not onlie ratifies and approves in the hail heidis and articles thairrof, bot siclyke in corroboration of the same, and for restraining of the forsaide abuse, have statut and ordainit, and be thir presentis statuts and ordains, that all persones of whatsumever rank, qualitie, or degrie, repair to their paroch kirkis on the Lords Day, alsweill after as befor noon, and heir the word of God, and not vaig nor goe to the old toun or wther places upon the said Lords Day heirefter, vnder the paine of fourtie shillings, to be exactit from ilk persone, toties quoties, wha sall be fund to have contravenit this present act, and ane half of the said penaltie to be payit to the Master of Kirkwark for helping to meintein the fabrik of this kirk, and the vther half thairrof to the collector of the kirk session for the vse of the poore; and for the better observeing, the saids baillies and counsell desyre that captanes may be appointit be the said kirk session ilk Lords Day, for takeing up of the names of all such as sall be fund going to the old toun fieldis, or vtherways vaiging, that the fairsaid penaltie may be dewlie exactit from them but any favour, attour and but prejudice of any church censure to be imposit on thame be the ministers and members of the said session; and ordance intimation to be maid heirof to the inhabitantis of this burgh, the morne furth of the pulpit.

King James IV. and Aberdeen.

Among the many indoor amusements in dulged in by King James IV. were cards, dice, and backgammon, but his preference lay in favour of cards. At cards, the King's partners were generally some of his courtiers or officers of State, and that form of amusement was specially favoured during the long winter evenings, and in particular about Christmas time.

James seems not always to have been a winner, for it is recorded in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, that, during the last week of December, 1497, when he was spending Yule at Aberdeen, he had from the Treasurer £156 to spend at cards. The entries are interesting:—

1497, December XXV.

Item, that samyne night, to the King, to the cartis with my lord of Mar xli xs.

Item, that samyne night, to the cartis with other Lordis xx vnicornis: summa ... xviiijli.

Item, that nycht (Sanct Johnis day in Yule) giffen to the King to play at the cartis in Abirdene, xx vnicornis, five Franch crovnis, thre ridaris, ane ducat, and thre Scottis crovnis; and eftir, that [saymin] nycht, giffen to the cartis agane, xxxij Franch crovnis, x Scottis crovnis, and demyis, thre (ridaris), tua vnicornis: the hale some lx. li. xvijxs xd.

Item, that nycht (the penult day of December) the King played at the cartis agane, and giffen to him xl Franch crovnis, summa xxviiijli, and tynt.

Item to the King, to the cartis, in the Erle of Angus innys that nycht xx vnicornis, x Franch crovnis: summa xxvli.

Item, that samyn nycht, that Andro Wod lent to the King to the cartis that samyn nycht xiiij Franch (crownis) and five ducatis, summa xiiijli. xiijs. vjd.

Charles II. in Aberdeen in 1650.

In connection with the visit by King Charles, as narrated in issue of 1st April, the following additional facts may be stated:—The uncrowned King having landed at Garmouth from the Continent, a letter was transmitted to the magistrates of Aberdeen, intimating the intended visit, and desiring that suitable lodgings should be got ready. A hearty reception was at once arranged for, and it being known that Charles had "a maiden" in his train (the female was Lucy Barlow, alias Walters, of Pembrckeshire, the mother of James, Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth, who ultimately became the favourite natural son of his father Charles), various presents were purchased for her acceptance. The expenses incurred were—

To baker, brewer, and butcher; and for wine, spices, and coals, to the King's lodgings	£341 16 2
To incidental charges	41 0 2
To gold and silver ribands, and other articles to "the maiden," etc.	129 0 4
	<hr/> £511 16 8

The gallantries of the King speedily gave offence, and Parson Douglas was appointed to administer rebuke and exhortation.

HISTORICUS.

The Newton Stone.



Possibly the following—in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 12th November, 1806—is the earliest allusion to the Newton Stone—

"A stone Obelisk, of rude workmanship, was lately discovered in the park of Newton, near Oldrain, having an inscription which appears to be of the most remote antiquity. It consists of five lines deeply cut into the stone—the characters distinct and entire. No person who has yet seen these characters can refer them to any known alphabet. Several copies of the inscription have been taken, and it is to be hoped that some of our Antiquarians may be able to decypher it."

Newlands of Kinloss.

Readers of the "House of Gordon" know that Rev. James Gordon (1672-1750) was minister of Kinloss. It is not noted, however, that he owned land himself. The Elgin Sasines, however, show that Gordon and his wife, Lillias Dunbar, got sasine in liferent and their sons James and Thomas in fee of all and whole the lands called the Newlands of Kinloss with pertinents, in the barony and regality of Kinloss, with sundry other lands, houses, etc.; on a contract of wadset between Ludovick Dunbar of Grange, the heritable owner of the lands, and the aforesaid Gordons, with consent of John Dunbar of Burgie and others, dated 23rd October, 1724. The sasine was dated 2nd and registered 17th November, 1724 (folio 1 and 2). These lands had previously belonged to the

family of Spens, for on August 16, 1695, Dunbar had sasine of the Newlands, three acres of Kinloss known as Dinnies Acres, and two acres called Newlandhead, disposed by James Spens, elder of Woodhead, and his wife, Marjory Gordon, and John Spens, younger of Woodhead, and his wife, Jean Gordon, with reservation of annuity to James Spens. The sasine is dated 30th August, and was registered 4th September, 1695 (folio 479). The Elgin Sasines also show that Thomas Gordon of Monaghty, father of Rev. James Gordon, of Kinloss, renounced on December 10, 1691, the lands of Hallfield, Forres, to Thomas, son of the deceased John Urquhart of Brage-Yeards. The renunciation was registered December 15, 1691 (folio 374).

J. M. B.

An Enterprising Laird of Tillery.

By disposition, dated 7th June, 1751, William Forbes sold the estate of Tillery—including the lands and barony of Minnes, and town and lands of Auchloun—to James Ligertwood (only surviving son, if not the only child, of Alexander Ligertwood, M.A., some time in Orchardtown, and Margaret Ferrier, his wife—marriage contract dated 16th July, 1718), who proved a model proprietor. His improvements on Tillery, in many instances, increased the rental, within thirty years, from sixpence to twenty shillings per acre. In the immediate neighbourhood of Aberdeen, where he also held property, his improvements yielded a still larger return, the rental, within the same period, increasing in many instances from sixpence to £3 and £5 stg. per acre. Mr Ligertwood was long on the Commission of the Peace, and was for some time Convener of the County. For nearly forty years he devoted attention to the improvement of roads, and was instrumental in getting no fewer than eleven bridges built. For these he gave long stones, causing them to be driven by his own carts, frequently for considerable distances. As an arbiter he gave much, and in every instance gratuitous, service. Among others of his references may be mentioned—the Town of Aberdeen v. Sir William Johnston, King's College v. Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar, Marischal College v. Town of Aberdeen, Forbes of Water-ton v. Fullerton of Dudwick, Menzies of Pitfodels v. Souper of Auchlunies, Morison of Bognie v. Burnett of Monboddio, Bannerman of Kirkhill v. Steven of Pitmedden, Heritors of Upper Reaches of the Don v. Heritors of the Cruives. Mr Ligertwood married (contract dated 8th February, 1748) Jean, eldest daughter of John Robertson of Pitmillan and Foveran; and their children were—John, who became a physician in Aberdeen, but died in early manhood; Alexander, an officer in the army; Margaret, who was married to Sir William Seton of Pitmedden, Bart.; Jean; and Barbara. There are beautiful paintings at Birkwood of Mr Ligertwood and his wife and father-in-law, executed by Sir George Chalmers.

Church Punishment for Adultery.

In the eighteenth century the Church meted out drastic punishment to all persons guilty of adultery. Excommunication was frequent, while to stand in sackcloth barefooted and bare-headed at the church door till the bell had rung, and thereafter in the stool of repentance in church for twenty-six consecutive Sundays, was no exceptional penance for the offenders to bear. The following extracts from the issues of the "Aberdeen Journal" afford an amusing variation:—

8th Jan., 1751. The Kirk Session of Raithen, near Fraserburgh, think it their duty to give publick Notice that Elizabeth Birnie, who has been married upwards of seventeen Years, and has a young child, being under a Process before them for the Sin and scandal of Adultery with Charles Mitchell, an unmarried Man in said Parish, who formerly had been guilty of the same crime with one Christian Henderson; the said Elizabeth Birnie on Thursday, Dec. 27th, 1750, before Dawn of Day made an Elopement from her Husband and went off with the said Charles Mitchell. Elizabeth Birnie is between forty and fifty Years of Age; jet-black hair, Ruddy complexion, pock-pitted, well built, and is somewhat above the middle size. Charles Mitchell is about twenty years of Age, lean faced, pale Complexion, six feet high, stoops much, brown hair'd, and works at the Taylor Trade. When they went off they both had bundles on their Back. 'Tis hoped that wherever they are seen, they will not be permitted to cohabit as Man and Wife, and if they show any Testimonial it is a Forgery.

5th Feb., 1751. Last week Mitchell and Birnie, who were Fugitives from the Parish of Raithen . . . were found out in the Parish of Culsalmond. The honest People, on hearing their History, showed a just Detestation of their criminal Conversation, by seizing the Fellow, and making him ride across a Pole, carried on their Shoulders, for a mile or two, into the middle of a Moes, where they almost drowned him, threatening to serve his Concubine (who perhaps could have been less uneasy) in the same Manner; but next Morning, by Day-break they both made off.

Children's Counting-Out Rhymes.

An interesting article on this subject appeared in "T.P.'s Weekly," April 3. Quoting somebody's remark—"What mystery may there not be involved in the odd succession of syllables employed from time immemorial in our playgrounds?" it says that among the odd-est of these "successions" are the rhymes used for "choosing sides," or for selecting some player upon whom the burden of the game is to fall. Such a "counting-out" rhyme has long been in use in the south-east of England—

Eena, deena, dina, dus,
Catla, weela, wina, wus,
Spit, spot, must be done.
Twiddleum, twoddleum, twenty-one.

The third and fourth lines seem corrupt. Another form is—

Igdum, digdum, didum, dest,
Cot-lo, we-lo, wi-lo, west;
Cot-pan, must be done, etc.
Hytum, skytum,
Perridi styxum,
Perrwerri wyxum,
A bonum D—

"Eena deena" ("one, two"?) is probably a survival of the magic of the ancient Britons, and there are numerous versions of it. That the British form should have survived in south-eastern England is certainly curious. In the eastern counties another type is found, of which the first words perhaps indicate a Norse origin. To this type belongs the following verse, formerly used in casting lots—

Ena, mena, mona, mite,
Pieca, lara, bara, bite,
Elga, belga, bore.
Eggs, butter, cheese, bread,
Stick, stock, stone dead
O—U—T out.

Another type of these "counting" or weed-ing out rhymes—as far as the opening words are concerned—is—

One-er-y, two-er-y, tick-er-y, seven,
Ak-a-by, crack-a-by, ten, and eleven.
Pin, pan, Musky Dan,
Twiddle-um, twaddle-um, twenty-one,
Black, fish, white, trout,
Ee-ny, o'ny, you, go, out.

There are several versions of "One-ery, two-ery," in Scotch (the article continues). The following was current at Aberdeen about the beginning of the last century—

Eenery, twaery, tuckery, tayven;
Halba, crackery, ten or elayven;
Peen, pan, musky, dam;
Feedelam, fadelam, twenty-one.

In another Scottish version the number of words is twenty-one—

Anery, twaery, duckery, seven;
Alma crack, ten am eleven;
Peem pom, it must be done;
Come teetle, come total, come twenty-one.

"Charles Taylor," who preserved the above, quotes with approval a belief that these old rhymes "originated from the Druids." Without committing ourselves to this view of an antiquary who belongs to the early days of the nineteenth century, we may believe, nevertheless, that many of the rhymes used by children have come down from a period as remote as that of the ancient Britons.

[The subject is dealt with, we may add, by Dr Walter Gregor in his "Folk-Lore of the North-East of Scotland."]

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary.

9th Feby., 1748. A few days since died at Aberdeen Dr Charles Maitland, Physician, a bachelor aged about 70, descended from an honourable family, the Maitlands of Pitriohy.

He is reckoned to have left £5000 Stg., to a considerable portion of which his cousins Alexander Bannerman of Frendraught, Esq., and Mr Charles Cheyne, Merchant, Edinburgh, have succeeded.

8th March, 1748. Last week was interred here James Morison, Senior, late Provost of Aberdeen, in the 84th year of his age, with an unblemished character. He behaved in every station of life in such a fair, straight way as procured him the universal love and approbation of his fellow citizens.

8th March, 1748. Wednesday last a young lad of about 15, having climbed up the Jiggs of Aberdeen (a place where criminals have their ears, etc., fixed), 2 or 3 of the perpendicular weighty stones, which he held betwixt his arms and legs, giving way, he fell to the ground, and one of them lighting on his breast, bruised him to death.

12th April, 1748. Last week a boat, crossing the Ythan, was overset, by which accident two men, a boy, and one woman were drowned.

26th July, 1748. This week died the Right Hon. Alexander Lord Saltoun, and is to be succeeded by his eldest son Alexander, Master of Saltoun.

2nd August, 1748. Last Friday died in the 36th year of his age, George Paton of Grandholm, a gentleman of strict honour and approved loyalty.

23rd August, 1748. On Friday last died at Aberdeen, aged 59, the Very Reverend Mr John Osborn, Principal of Marischal College, Parson of St Nicholas, and Patron to the Corporation of Trades. He discharged all these offices with the greatest applause.

23rd August, 1748. Same day died at Aberdeen Mrs Janet Johnston, daughter of the deceased Sir John Johnston of Caskieben, Bart., and spouse to Charles Forbes of Shiells, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of the County of Aberdeen, greatly esteemed.

8th Nov., 1748. Last week died in the 35th year of his age, John Burnett of Elrick, Esq., late one of the Baillies of Aberdeen. As he was generally beloved, his death is most justly lamented.

7th March, 1749. Last week died in the parish of Peterculter, Andrew Cumming, aged 102. He had the use of all his senses till two days before his death, and what is most remarkable is that he completely filled his coffin, which was seven feet in length.

7th March, 1749. Yesterday morning died in the 73rd year of his age the Rev. Mr Shanks, minister of Drumoak. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which had taken fright through the furious attacks of a dog.

14th March, 1749. On Friday last died in the 79th year of his age, Robert Stewart, Esq. of Bridgeford, sometime Provost of Aberdeen, whose uniform conduct and steady attachment

to the present Government gained universal applause. His interment was attended by a great number of the best gentlemen in town, and the body was carried all the way from his house to the churchyard by six Provosts.

14th March, 1749. The same day died in the 76th year of her age, Marjory Gordon, daughter of John Gordon, Esq. of Fechil, great-grand-daughter to the learned and ingenious Robert Gordon of Straloch, and spouse to John Rickart, of Auchnacant.

Abolition of "Tipping" of Servants.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Commissioners of the Land Tax for Aberdeenshire, held in Aberdeen on 21st December, 1759, it was unanimously resolved that "the present fashion which so universally obtains of giving Vails or Drink-money to Servants," which is "not only pernicious with respect to Servants, but likewise a thing shamefully indecent in itself, and destructive of all real Hospitality," be discouraged. The various gentlemen present "gave mutually their Word of Honour that [in future] on visiting one another they would give no money to Servants." The hope was expressed that "the Nobility and Gentry" of Aberdeenshire and neighbouring counties "would concur in forwarding so laudable a design." Subsequently, "the Heritors, Faculty of Advocates, and Select Society" of Edinburgh, as also numerous landed proprietors in various districts, adhered to the resolution. Notwithstanding, the "tipping system" is still merrily prosecuted; and he who gives nothing secures poor attention at second and subsequent visits.

"The Genealogy of the Submerged."

The interest in genealogy is so great at the present time that a Genealogist's Pocket Library is being issued (in two-and-sixpenny volumes) by Mr Charles A. Bernau, of Walton-on-Thames. In the first of the series (says a correspondent) Mr Bernau has written an article on "The Genealogy of the Submerged," based on certain papers dealing with illegitimates and paupers as recorded in the registers of Walton-on-Thames. He points out that of the 64 direct ancestors of a man born in 1870, and all living about 1720, practically every grade of society has been represented. He does not note, however, that the stigma of illegitimacy is not so great in Scotland as it is across the Border, largely owing, of course, to the legal provision for legitimising. This subject will be more boldly attacked in the future, for the simple reason—although Mr Bernau does not point it out—that genealogy is becoming scientific, and does not take cognisance of the mere Church law. Even as it is, that law has acted unfairly in Scotland, where, under the Celtic regime, "hand-fasting" was considered quite in form. A classic example occurs in our own district in the case

of Jock Gordon, of Sourdargue, and his brother Tam, whose father and mother had only handfasted; but it was a sufficient bar, even in the 15th century, to make the Gordon estates go to their cousin, Elizabeth, who married Seton, so that the ducal line is, as has been frequently pointed out, really Seton and not Gordon. The Genealogist's Pocket Library shows how to set about discovering one's ancestors in various forms through little-known records.

Poetical Epitaph.

Sauntering in the old churchyard of Newhills the other day (writes a correspondent), I lighted upon the following poetical quotation upon a tombstone. Whether it is original or borrowed I cannot say, but it struck me as interesting in a way and rather appropriate to the locality, though "bleak and elevated" is not so exact an appellation as it might have been when the tombstone was erected (one of the persons commemorated "died in the parish of Hanover, Jamaica, 1833")—

Here in this bleak and elevated spot,
Parents and Sister, ye are not forgot;
This lettered headstone at your grave appears,
A faint memorial which affection rears,
But doomed to perish in a few short years.

They do not reek, released from this world's
 strife,
Whose names are written in the Book of
 Life.
They shall be satisfied who live to wake
In Jesus' likeness when death's sleep shall
 break.

Queries.

29. WILLIAM ABERNETHY, OF CRIMONMOGATE.—Information will oblige as to the parentage of this gentleman, who died on 13th June, 1744, aged 63. He married Helen Gordon, who died 19th September, 1780.

L. X.

30. THOMAS BURNETT, OF KIRKHILL, ADVOCATE.—Particulars would be esteemed as to the parentage, wife, and family of Mr Burnett, alumnus of Marischal College, 1708; advocate, Aberdeen, 1722; and who is understood to have died on 3rd November, 1763.

A. B.

31. JOHN BURNET POLES, MERCHANT, ABERDEEN.—This gentleman died on 30th November, 1743, aged 75, and was interred in the grave of the Davidsons of Auchreddy in St Nicholas Churchyard. What is known of his family and career?

R. R.

32. QUARTERMASTER OF THE KIRK.—In certain pleadings before the Privy Council in July, 1608, it was urged as evidence of good character that a person "has for divers years borne office in the kirk and session of Aberdeen, sometimes as deacon, and sometimes as one of the quartermasters of the kirk." Can anybody say what quartermaster in this connection means?

A.

33. COINS.—It would be obliging if some numismatist would mention the value represented by hardheids, hardies, or lions, also placks, as current in Scotland in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

R. X.

No. 5.—May 20, 1908.

"Institution" of Ministers.

Few readers of ecclesiastical history understand the procedure which was followed at the "instituting" of a parish minister as compared with the Presbytery simply "ordaining" him to a particular charge. The following is a brief explanation:—In, or after, the autumn of 1664, Rev. Ludovick Dunlop, previously minister of Tarland, was duly inducted as minister of Skene. Becoming somewhat feeble in health, he arranged with the patron in 1685 for a presentation (to be colleague and successor) being made to his son, Rev. John Dunlop. The Kirk Session records bear that, on 9th September, 1686, the Presbytery met at Skene, "and after sermon by Mr Thomas Orem, he gave institution to Mr Dunlop and his son by delivering to them the holy bible, the Keyes of the kirk door, and the bell tow, and by delivering to them ston earth and grass as investment and seizing in the mans, gleb, moss, grass, and all other privilegedes, and commodities, before John Forbes, notor publick, in whose hands instrument was taken."

These Kirk Session records illustrate another peculiar old custom. John Milne, a poor boy, was "taken in and kept" by George Forbes of Alford, after whose death a transfer was arranged with George Skene of Skene. Milne, having attained sixteen years of age, appeared before the Kirk Session on 21st March, 1743, "and craved that the Session would adhibit their authority and deliver him over to the said George Skene" till he should attain "thirty years of age compleat." Authority and delivery were granted accordingly, all in terms of Act of Parliament of James VI.

The Upperkirkgate Port.

Mr George Cadenhead in his "Sketch of the Territorial History of the Burgh of Aberdeen" (1878), says the Upperkirkgate Port was near the foot of Upperkirkgate, about the mouth of Burn Court probably, and that the ports in the town were removed in or about the year 1768, as being useless and obstructive to the streets. This date is incorrect so far as concerns the Upperkirkgate Port, for the following paragraph appears in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 30th June, 1794:—

"The workmen have now finished pulling down the Upperkirkgate Port. The room over the Port was used as a state prison in the beginning and middle of last century, and Mr Samuel Rutherford, who was confined there for non-conformity, in 1636 and 1637, calls it 'Christ's Palace in Aberdeen' (see Letter I.). A Mr Oswald, bookseller in the Poultry, London, a great admirer of Mr Rutherford, being on a visit to his friends in Fife, about 40 years ago, came to Aberdeen for the sole purpose of seeing it!"

Kinneff Graveyard and Church.



This is an illustration of the old graveyard of Kinneff, where stood the historical Parish Church till it gave place to the present edifice in 1738.

The Regalia of Scotland, consisting of the Crown, the Sceptre, and the Sword of State, after being used, 1st January, 1651, at the Coronation at Scone of Charles II. as King of Scotland, were lodged for safe keeping in the strong castle of Dunnottar, of which George Ogilvy of Barras was appointed governor, with a small defending force. On 31st October following, Ogilvy sent a letter to the authorities begging for more soldiers and supplies. Chancellor Loudon replied, directing that, above all matters, the "honours of the Crown" be transported to a remote and strong castle in the Highlands; and, although no relieving force was sent, it was bluntly added—doubtless to stimulate Ogilvy's zeal—"that it will be an irreparable loss and shame if these things shall be taken by the enemy, and very dishonourable for yourself." By this time, almost every stronghold in the country was in the possession of Cromwell's soldiers, and it was found impossible to carry out the instructions. Dunnottar itself was regularly invested by a powerful force, under General Morgan, and the position of the governor was rapidly becoming desperate. The resource of his lady—Elizabeth Douglas—was equal to the occasion however. She was on terms of close intimacy with Christian Fletcher, wife of Rev. James Grainger, parish minister of Kinneff, and it was arranged that this lady should—in company with a friendly "gentlewoman, Anne Lindsay" (afterwards wife of Rev. James Willox, minister of Kennay, 1654-95)—proceed to "Stonhyve," and purchase a quantity of flax. On their return journey, the two ladies halted to make a call at the castle, and in the centre of their bundle of flax, the Regalia were carefully wrapped up. With their precious load the ladies then left for the manse, passing safely through the enemies' lines. The Regalia were then deposited by the minister in a hole prepared for them under the pulpit of the Parish Church. Anne Lindsay, on another occasion, successfully carried out of the Castle important papers belonging to the King. There were also rescued in the same way valuable docu-

ments and books belonging to the Duchess of Hamilton, the Church of Scotland, and the University of St Andrews respectively.

The small garrison being unable to withstand bombardment, honourable terms of capitulation were adjusted. "The enemy missing the Regalia were mightily enrag'd, and kept the governor and his lady close prisoners [in the castle] by the space of one whole year together, not allowing them in all that time the freedom of a servant." The courage and consistency of the Ogilvys at length induced Major-General Dean to grant them warrant—under a heavy bail bond lodged by Sir Robert Graham of Morphis—to go to their house of Barras, but not to depart therefrom at any time beyond three miles, and to render themselves prisoners on demand. Notwithstanding this partial freedom, Barras house was repeatedly searched by the Cromwellian soldiery, who used every possible threat of torture and spoliation. "This bad usage and threatening quickly broke the heart of Mrs Ogilvy," who died within two years of the surrender of the castle. To all the interrogations as to what had become of the Regalia the answer was given that they had been carried to foreign parts by Hon. John Keith, who afterwards "laid hold of that innocent evasion—made by Governor George and his lady (to sham . . . the enemy)—to greuten himself." As well known, Keith ultimately secured the Earldom of Kintore, Ogilvy a baronetcy, and the poor parson of Kinneff nothing whatever, or—as Sir Walter Scott has it—"the hare's foot to lick." [Birkwood MSS., etc. See also "Saving the Regalia in 1652" in "Scottish Historical Review," April, 1907.]

The Family of Black.

In No. 3 (May 6), Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill of Auchinroath gave an interesting genealogical account of the family of "Black of Water-igdemuir, Logie-Buchan." The annexed list of Blacks, who were Burgesses of Guild and Trade of the Burgh of Aberdeen between 1451 and 1631, as extracted from the New Spalding Club Miscellany (I., pp. 12-132), not only corroborates Mr Gill on many points, but shows the extensive hold which the family had in the city and county in former times:—

1. 1451-2. Richard Blak, son of John—p. 12.
2. 1486-7. John Blak—p. 32.
3. 1487-8. Murdoch Blak—p. 33.
4. 1499-1500. Alexander Blak—p. 40.
5. 1503-4. Alex. Andirsone, admitted at the instance of Sir John Blak—p. 42.
6. 1526-7. John Blak, cautioner for William-son Duncan—p. 49.
7. 1541. Oct. 7. Jerome Blak (Ferryman, i.e.—vectoras)—p. 57.
8. 1541. Nov. 14. William Blak—p. 57.
9. 1543. Aug. 29. James Blak, in Futt—p. 58.
10. 1548. Sep. 10. John Blak, son and heir of the late Robert Blak—p. 61.

11. 1549. Sep. 30. John Blak, son of the late Thomas Blak—p. 61.
12. 1551. Oct. 5. David Blak—p. 63.
13. 1553. Aug. 11. Andrew Blak, son of Jerome Blak—p. 64.
14. 1556. June 27. John Blak, son and heir of the late Robert Blak—p. 65.
15. 1556. Oct. 9. David Blak, son—p. 66.
16. 1569-70. Feb. 3. John Blak, elder, second son of — Blak—p. 69.
17. 1578. Oct. 31. Andrew Blak, cautioner for William Nicoll—p. 73.
18. 1579. Sep. 11. David Blak (minister at Kirriemuir), son of the late Robert Blak—p. 74.
19. 1605. Jan. 5. Alexander Black (cautioner, Nicolas Innes)—p. 100.
20. 1607. Sep. 4. John Blak—p. 103.
21. 1607. Sep. 27. Alexander Blak, in New-burt (ex gratia, at request of David Cargill)—p. 105.
22. 1611. Sep. 13. Walter Blak (cautioner, John Crawford)—p. 109.
23. 1612. Sep. 22. William Black (Coupar), eldest son of the late Gilbert Black (Coupar)—p. 110.
24. 1614. Mar. 11. William Blak (married a daughter of John Touche, elder)—p. 112.
25. 1616. Sep. 18. Patrik Black (saidler)—p. 116.
26. 1620. Feb. 11. William Blak, only son in life of Gilbert Blak (cooper)—p. 125.
27. 1623. Apl. 22. Alexander Blak, younger, eldest son of Alexander Blak, miller.

Nos. 23 and 26 show that no rule was observed in the form of spelling of the name.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1749-50).

28th March, 1749. Died on Wednesday last, after child-birth, Janet Halyburton, spouse to Rev. Mr James Nicolson, Minister of the Gospel at Banchory [Devenick], and daughter to the late George Halyburton, sometime Provost of Edinburgh.

11th July, 1749. On Thursday died here, in the 86th year of his age, John Middleton of Shiels, Merchant, late Dean of Guild, and Treasurer to Gordon's Hospital, a man of singular Probity in all the stations of life.

That same day, died in the 78th year of his age, John Rickart of Achnacant, Merchant in this city. He was a gentleman very christianly disposed, and has left upwards of £3000 stg. to the Work-house and Infirmary of Aberdeen, £500 to St Paul's Chapel, etc.

18th July, 1749. Last week died, much lamented by all his acquaintances, Mr William Fraser (brother to Charles Fraser, Esq. of Inveralachie), by the following misfortunate accident—After having supped very cheerfully, and in full Health, with a neighbouring Gentle-

man, he went to take his Horse to go home, but when he made an attempt to mount, the Horse threw him amongst some Stones, when his skull was so much fractured that he was killed upon the spot.

7th November, 1749. On Saturday, 28th October, died here, Anna Skene, Lady Birnes, in the 82nd year of her age.

7th November, 1749. On Saturday, died in the 85th year of her age, much regretted, Jean Abernethie, Lady Stoneywood, eminent thro' the course of a well-spent life for all the christian and social virtues.

26th December, 1749. Last week, died at Glenberrie, Mary, The Lady of the Hon. Sir William Nicolson of Glenberrie, Bart. . . .

26th December, 1749. On Friday, died in King's College, Old Aberdeen, Alexander Brodie, brother to the Laird of Muireisk, and first Lieutenant of the Orford. . . .

30th January, 1750. On Saturday, died in Old Aberdeen, aged 100, Janet Edison. She had been married 72 years. Her husband, James Martin, of Aberbrothook, died lately, in a very advanced age, and had served as a soldier under four sovereigns. His wife nursed 12 children, by whom she had 43 grandchildren and 4 great-grandchildren, most of whom attended her Funeral.

27th February, 1750. Yesterday, died in the 63rd year of her age, Agnes Ogilvie, daughter to the late Lord Forglund, and Lady to the Hon. Sir Alexander Reid of Barra.

6th March, 1750. On Sunday, died at Stonehaven, John Young of Stank and Fallside, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute for the County of Kincardine. Fortune left to his son and daughter.

6th March, 1750. Yesterday died, in the 67th year of his age, The Hon. Sir Alexander Reid of Barra.

13th March, 1750. On Friday, died at the House of Meldrum, Mrs Mary Forbes, Lady of the Hon. William Urquhart of Meldrum (daughter to the late Sir John Forbes of Monimusk, Bart., and Lady Jean Keith).

20th March, 1750. On Sunday died, in advanced age, Sir William Johnston of that Ilk, Bart., representative of the ancient and honourable Family of Johnston of Caakieben. He is succeeded by his only son, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, now Sir William Johnstone of that Ilk, Bart.

26th June, 1750. On Sunday was se'enight died in the 77th year of his age, at the House of Invercauld, John Farquharson of Invercauld.

24th July, 1750. On Saturday died at House of Pitmedden, in the 48th year of his age, Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, Bart. Succeeded by his brother William.

16th September, 1750. On Thursday, died at Lesmoir, The Hon. Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, Bart. Succeeded by The Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir.

Bibliography of Aberdeen Periodicals.

(Continued from "Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd S., VIII., p. 189.)

1873. "THE WORKING-MAN'S NEWSPAPER."—No. 1, Saturday, November 29, 1873, price one penny, size 20 x 12½, 4 p.p., unpagged, 4 columns. Imprint: Printed for the Proprietors by John Nicol, Crown Court, Aberdeen, Saturday, November 29, 1873. No. 2 bore a sub-title of City and County Advertiser, was dated Saturday, December 6, 1873, also priced at one penny; size 22 x 14½, 4 pp., unpagged, 5 columns; imprint: Printed for the Proprietors by James M. Watt.

As its title indicates, this weekly—of which only two issues appeared—was published solely for the purpose of advocating the claims and interests of the working man, its promoters maintaining that the local press were not paying sufficient attention to that large body. The employer and the employed were both alike invited to contribute to its columns. The promoters declared in the first number that it was a paper owned and conducted by working men; might be justly called their own; and should it partake of some of the faults and failings of the working class, it must necessarily possess some of the virtues, which are less characteristic of those who live to labour, and labour to live. At all times the columns were to be found open for communications both from employer and employed, on matters affecting either, when found to possess sufficient interest for their readers. Every facility was to be given to the discussion of trade matters, as well as social and political questions affecting the interests of everyone. In politics they were to be always found independent, liberal, and progressive; in religious matters perfectly neutral. Whatever praiseworthy scheme should happen to be propounded by the working class, it would be their duty to help to promote. "What is their duty to organise, should be our duty to advocate; and every useful scheme coming before us from this source shall have our best attention." This was a good programme, but matters did not run smoothly.

After the first issue, the printer declined to produce the second number, owing, as he stated, to the inability of getting experienced workmen, and pressure of other business. Several local printing establishments having been tried without success, the second issue was published in Glasgow by James M. Watt. It latterly transpired that the stoppage was due to the conductors, who had practically no capital with which to carry on the undertaking.

The newspaper chronicles short items of general news, trade reports, local and district intelligence; two pieces of original poetry by James Hogg Gall, entitled "Golden Dreams," and "The Battle of Life"; letters to the editor; also Trial of the Tichborne Claimant, which created a stir throughout the country at

the time. The advertising space was fully taken advantage of. One enterprising advertiser in the first issue augmented his advertisement with the following encouraging verse—

Up this world, and down in the world,
And over this world and through,
May "The Working-Man's Newspaper"
Ever paddle its own canoe.

The University Library, King's College, possesses the two issues mentioned above. The editor was believed to be a Peterheadian, but I have failed to obtain his name.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Queries.

34. **THE MORTMERS OF CRAIGIEVAR.**—Can any reader oblige me with the pedigree of this family, as also the account of their descendants after they lost the estate?

B.

35. **THE BARCLAYS OF TOWIE.**—I am anxious to see the pedigree of this family down to the time of one of them marrying a Gordon of Craig.

B.

36. **THE IRVINES OF FORTRIE.**—Whom did the Irvines of Fortrie marry?

B.

37. **"THE BANFFSHIRE REPORTER."**—Particulars respecting the proprietor and publisher of this publication will oblige.

ANNALIST.

38. **CROWN OF THE SUN.**—In 1602 Thomas Fraser, brother to the laird of Muchalls, was at the horn at the instance of John Fraser, brother of Sir Alexander Fraser, of Fraserburgh. "for non-payment of sixty crowns of the sun, or £3 6s 8d, for the price of each piece." How did the title "crown of the sun" come to be applied?

DAVID BROWN.

Answers.

21. **INNES OF CLERKSEAT.**—Clerkseat was originally an Aberdeen suburban property of considerable size, and embraced what was afterwards known as Elmhill and the Royal Lunatic Asylum grounds. Alexander Innes, who possessed it, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, 27th February, 1748, and he subsequently became Commissary Clerk. Of his numerous family, the "Aberdeen Journal" records the marriages of five daughters thus—30th September, 1784—William Hay, of Jamaica, to Helen Innes. 24th September, 1789—Thomas Black (of Wateridge-muir), druggist, to Margaret Innes. 14th August, 1791—Arthur Nicholson, younger of Lochend, Shetland, to Mary Innes (died 19th March, 1794). 5th June, 1794—James Beattie, professor of civil and natural history in Marischal College, to Jessie [Jane in New Spalding Club's "Records of Marischal College," II., p. 47] Innes, youngest daughter. 7th July, 1800—William Duff of Corsindae, to Charlotte Innes. The son, Alexander, who succeeded his father as Commissary Clerk, did not qualify as an advocate. Another son, Captain John Innes, died in the East Indies, 20th March, 1802.

H.

24. **THE WINDOW TAX.**—Replying to Mr White's query, perhaps no more pointed reply could be given than the following extract from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 26th April, 1762:—"As there has been so many mistakes in some former news papers as to the late Act for window tax, our readers may depend upon the exactness of the following account, viz., Eight, nine, ten, and eleven windows pay one shilling each, twelve and all above pay one shilling and sixpence each, with a shilling as house duty for every house that contains six windows or lights, and all upwards."

26. **FAMOUS TUBERIFF BONNETS.**—Wasn't Mr William Boyd the manufacturer of these? At a local demonstration held in May, 1761, no other bonnets were worn than those of his make.

No. 6.—May 27, 1908.

"Idle and Masterless Men" in Aberdeen.

The recently-published volume (VIII.) of the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland contains the following interesting entries:—

20th October, 1627. Supplication by William, Earl of Mairshall, and William Dalgerne in Creichie, his depute, as follows:—He and his said bailie are charged at the instance of James Blair, one of the captains in the regiment of Alexander, Lord Spynie, to deliver to him certain persons given up in roll as idle and masterless men and wanting competent means to live on, viz., George Bannerman in Gavill, Alexander Pendreich in Pettoure, Alexander Docker, smith in Kinnadeis, Thomas Hetherweik there, John Bruce there, Thomas Mill in Elrig, John Browne, son of John Browne in Little Elrig, Robert Lobain in Deir, John Hall younger in Creichie, Robert Murray, sometime cooper in Aberdeen, gardener in Skeillimarch, and Robert Dalgarno, smith; yet these persons are not idle and masterless, but "all of thame are outhir husbandmen and labourers of the ground or then craftsmen living opoun their handie craft and labour and ar not burdennable or chargeable to the countrie, but rather helpful and charitable to others," and, besides, he and his bailie are wrongfully charged to take and deliver these persons because they are neither men, tenants, or servants to the said Earl nor dwell on his lands; and further, as soon as they heard that his bailie was charged to apprehend them, these persons fled from their houses, and so the bailie cannot take them. But the Earl is willing to find caution to perform the charge if found liable. Meanwhile he craves suspension of the horning, and to have letters for charging the said Captain Blair and Lord of Spynie for his interest to appear and see this done, and also charging those who gave up these persons in roll to answer for their error. [On the back] "Apud Halryrudhous, vicesimo die mensis Octobris, 1627. Fiat summonitio ut petitur to the day of November nixt, and to suspend and discharge ut infra to the day of the said moneth because is become cautioner to the effect within, writtin, as an act made thairin beares."

1st November, 1627. Supplication by John Turing of Foverne, as follows:—He has been charged by Captain James Blair and Captain Thomas Betoun to search and take Andrew Walker, James Irnesyde, Normand Henrie in Pitmablane, Michael Johnnestoun there, James Ireving in Newburgh, John Clerk there, Robert Lowrenstoun there, Gilbert Blak, son to Jerome Blak there, Alexander Colt, seaman there, James Foreythe in Kirkmiln, John Coupair, servitor to Thomas Craigheade at the Hill of

Fiddes, Andrew Jaffray there, Henry Hill in the Hill of Fiddes, William Aitken, servitor to John Mitchell at the aillhous of Fiddes, and John Small at the miln of Mones, alleged to be given up in roll by the minister and elders of the parish of Foverne as idle and masterless men, and they threaten him with horning; but he is wrongfully summoned, because as a justice of peace and one of the elders of the parish of Foverne, he was present, and assisted at the enrolling of the idle and masterless men in the parish, but the said Andrew Walker, James Irnesyde, and Michael Johnnestoun were never given up as persons of that kind, being honest labourers of the ground, and having means sufficient to live, and the other persons are neither men, tenants, nor servants to the supplicant nor in any way persons for whom he is responsible, "and so I am wrangouslie chargeit to tak thame, and could not eshew the imputation of a heigh presumption and manifest usurpation of his Majesties royall authority yf I, who am a privat persoun, call presume to tak his Majesties free subjectis without power or commissioun." He is content to find caution for taking them if he be found liable therein. He craves suspension of the letters. [On the back] "Apud Halryrudhous, primo Novembris, 1627. Fiat summonitio ut petitur to the xxii day of November instant, and to suspend and discharge ut infra to the last day of the same moneth of November, because the complener hes found cauticon to the effect within writtin under the pane of vc merkis (Signed) GEO. CAN. CELLS, I.P.D."

From an earlier entry in the volume (3rd August, 1627) it would appear that "Capitane Thomas Beitoun and Capitane James Blair" were the "capitanie under Alexander, Lord of Spynie, his regiment" to whom had been assigned "the numberis within the shirefdom of Aberdeen." On 2nd October, a notarial instrument is lodged attesting that Sir Alexander Irwing of Drum had done his utmost to apprehend masterless men in the parish of Logie, in Cromar, who had been delated for military service, in conformity with "his majesties laws direct for apprehending all eydell men and persones delect be the kirk and elderis of the said parichone."

Prayer at Laying the Foundation Stone at Union Bridge, Aberdeen.

Rev. George Alexander Simpson [M.A., minister of Tyrie from 1812 till his death on 23rd October, 1841], when a student at Marischal College—1801-05—preserved a volume of manuscripts and extracts relative to events happening at that time. A descendant has obligingly copied out and sent us the annexed prayer, which was delivered by Rev. Dr Gordon, chaplain to the Lodge of Aberdeen, at the laying of the foundation stone of the New Denburn Bridge on 7th July, 1801—

O God! We worship with gratitude and

reverence on this interesting occasion before Thee, of whom, and through whom, and to whom are all things.

Thou hast founded the earth upon the seas, and thy right hand stretched over it the line and the plummet: thou didst say, Let there be a firmament; and the morning stars sang together. In the formation and support of this terrestrial globe, we see a part of thine astonishing wisdom, and goodness, and power. We look up with wonder and with awe to the canopy of heaven which thou hast erected, and to the fabric of the universe, which thou didst gloriously finish, and we would celebrate, with all the understanding and with all the sensibility which thou hast given us, that beautiful, sublime, and inimitable symmetry which is displayed through the immensity of thy creation. Thy fingers also did frame the human body, and thou didst breathe into us the spirit that is within us. By the reason, strength, and skill which thou hast combined in Man, and whereby thou hast illustriously distinguished him from the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field, who are guided by a blind, though unerring, instinct, our houses and cities are built in all their utility and varied elegance. Of everything which is necessary, commodious, or comfortable in life, thou art the first and bountiful cause.

Behold us, thy servants, in love and in mercy, as we are here assembled. We would, like brethren in thy dear Son, do homage unto Thee, the Father of all. Among us may benevolence, friendship, and harmony, the amiable characteristics of our society, established on the fear of thee, our God, as on their only solid basis, ever continue! Prosper, O thou Almighty Architect, and upholder of the world—prosper, complete, and preserve the great work which we this day commence. We humbly desire to begin and to carry it on, trusting in Thee: for without thy blessing the builders build in vain. May the stone which we lay be a sure foundation; and on it may there be raised a strong and durable superstructure, an ornament in our land, and a benefit to us and our posterity. Let Aberdeen increase and be populous! May the young and the old therein be blest of Thee! in Union Street and King Street and in all the streets of our city, and all our habitations, peace and plenty be unto us and unto our fellow-citizens, every one; and peace be unto all that we have. Let health and industry, competence and contentment dwell within our gates. May our riches be the riches of the upright! May our dwellings be the dwellings of the just! And in them let the voice of innocence and melody be heard, with joy and thanksgiving.

Bless our Magistrates: maintain to us the liberty, the happy order and good government, which we enjoy under our gracious King, our excellent Constitution, and our equal laws. Grant success to our manufactures and our commerce. Let learning flourish in our schools and universities. Chiefly and above all, may Religion prevail amongst us, pure and undefiled! And at length, when, in thy loving

kindness, we shall be removed from this place, and these our abodes, whose foundation is in the dust, may we be admitted into the celestial city and those blissful mansions, whose Builder and Maker thou art, O eternal God!

Bow thy heaven and come down, and hear us, thou who art the hearer of prayer. When thou hearest, forgive; and may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with us all,—Amen.

The Irvines of Cults.

In a succeeding issue we hope to give a complete genealogical account of the family of Irvine of Cults, from whom President Roosevelt is descended. In the meantime, we annex copy of a letter written from Aberdeen, on 16th November, 1831, by Mr Alexander Irvine of Drum, and addressed to Rev. Adam Corbet, minister of Drumoak. It refers to the connection of the Cults branch of the Irvine family with that of Drum:—

Dear Sir,—I met yesterday Mr Fordyce in the coach going to Mrs Gordon's funeral in the old town. He said he had seen you, but that you had left at home the answer to his queries. We had some conversation about the Irvines of Cults, and I am not sure if I expressed myself accurately when talking of the Drum entail. I perhaps may have said that the Irvines of Cults were next in the entail after my family, but I should have called it our Artamford branch, for, failing my sons and their heirs male, there are male heirs of younger brothers of my grandfather, who come before those of Cults. I do not know the state of the family at Cults at present. The late Irvine of Cults had two sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Robert, died unmarried in London many years ago. The other (John, I think) had been settled in Georgia as a medical man, practised in London some years, where I was acquainted with him, where he had a family, if I recollect well, of sons and daughters. I am not sure of his death, but suppose he died either in England or America. His family went out again, and I think I have heard that his son married in America.

One of the daughters of old Cults (who sold the estate) married Mr Fordyce of Ardoe, and her daughter can inform Mr Fordyce regarding her uncle's family. Another married Mr Burnett, late of Caskieben. Be so good as to show this to Mr Fordyce,—I am, etc.,

ALEXANDER IRVINE.

P.S.—Irvine of Kingcausie was a branch of the Drum family, but not in the entail.

The above letter is now in the custody of Dr J. G. B. Bulloch, Washington, U.S.A., a descendant of President Archibald Bulloch, of Georgia, whose eldest son, James, married Anne Irvine, granddaughter of Charles Irvine of Cults.

Rapid Disappearance of Families.

I have recently had an opportunity of perusing a copy of the Aberdeen Directory for 1840 (courteously loaned me by Mr James A. Beattie, C.E.), and was struck by its long list of surnames which are not now to be found in the city. This induced me to make an analysis, from which I find that 968 separate family names are mentioned. Of that number, no fewer than 219 do not appear in the current Directory, and this despite the fact that the population is now almost three times greater. Removal to other districts may partly account for the shrinkage, but it is evident that many of the families have died out entirely.

Customs and modes of living have likewise changed to a surprising degree. In 1840 many advocates and merchants of standing had their offices and dwelling-houses in Gallowgate, Queen Street, Upperkirkgate, and Carmelite Street! A house renting £25 was then considered almost a mansion.

H.

Gordon House, Highgate, and Gordon Hill, Enfield.

Some years ago, questions were asked in "Notes and Queries" (London) about the origin of Gordon House, Highgate, which was long used as an academy for young gentlemen. It was so named because the master, Andrew Mensal, was a protegee of the 4th Duke of Gordon. He was the son of James Mensal, of Robiestown, who had been "out" in the Forty-Five, and was born on January 5, 1764. He took his M.A. at King's College in 1785, and conducted Gordon House Academy for half a century with great success. One daughter, Frances Elizabeth, married Simon Thomas Bull, who was the grand-uncle of Sir William Bull, now M.P. for Hammersmith, and who built Fortress Terrace, Islington, and a great deal more in that neighbourhood. Another daughter of Mensal married the Rev. Mr Johnson, and became the grandmother of Dr Robinson, the present learned town clerk of Shoreditch. Mensal was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

Gordon Hill at Enfield has come into prominence as one of the stations on the new line which the Great Northern Railway is constructing in that region. It is so called because Lord George Gordon, the rioter (a brother of the 4th Duke), had a house there; but all signs of the house have disappeared, being replaced by the eternal villa with which the Londoner covers the country round the capital. By the way, "Gordon Street," Silverhampton, figures in Mr Pinero's new play "The Thunderbolt," produced at the St James's on May 9.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Notable Men and Women of Strathbogie.

Mr John Anderson, Aberdeen, a native of the district, is contributing to the weekly columns of the "Huntly Express" a well-written series of biographies of eminent natives born in the Strath. In quest of information, Mr Anderson has tapped all sources for material. The articles commenced with the issue of 6th March this year. It is hoped they will latterly appear in book form, or, failing that, find a home in the Transactions of the Huntly Field Club.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Female Descents.

A new departure in tracing descents through the female line is shown in the latest issue of Sherwood's "Pedigree Register." Mr Victor Plarr thus traces his descent from the old Aberdeenshire families of Skene of that ilk, and Cumming of Culter. His remark that Alison Skene of Hallyards, Midlothian, the well-known Covenanter, was "an early Suffragette," will not be lost sight of by the zealots for female suffrage. The Cumming ancestress was the sister of Sir Alexander Cumming of Culter, who, after abandoning his legal profession, became King of the Cherokee Indians.

George Jamesone, the Scottish Painter.

Apropos of the note on this celebrated painter and his apprentice-master, John Anderson, Burgess of Aberdeen (No. 3, 6th May), readers will be gratified to learn that there has been secured for the Loan Collection at the Scottish National Exhibition, Edinburgh, "an exceptionally important example of Jamesone—his full-length of Maister Robert Erekin—which belongs to Lord Buchan." There are also exhibited of Jamesone's works—Sir John Hope (Lord Craighall) and Lady Hope, both lent by Sir Alexander Hope; and Lady Anne Campbell, second Marchioness of Huntly, lent by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

James Beattie ("The Minstrel").

A series of letters [hitherto unpublished] written by Dr James Beattie to his father-in-law, Dr James Dun, Rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, is now appearing in the columns of the "Aberdeen Daily Journal." They cover a variety of subjects, including politics and the stage.

"Removing a Curse."

A strange legal document, by which an aged woman removes a curse she pronounced 32 years ago, has, according to an American correspondent of "Notes and Queries," just come to

light in Philadelphia. In 1876 Denis Comey, a labourer, quitted his boarding-house owing its mistress 90 dols. This lady, a Mrs Costello, who was then 62 years of age, fell upon her knees, and called down the curses of Heaven upon him and his. The curse, however, did not appear to affect Comey's worldly prosperity, for he became quite a rich man. His old landlady, hearing of this, attempted to collect her bill; but Comey (evidently a careful man) refused to pay until she had removed the curse. This she did, on her attorney's advice, by a sworn and attested legal declaration, supplemented by a verbal and personal expression to Comey that she had lifted the curse. He wanted her to go on her knees; but as she was 94 her friends objected. Comey then paid the bill, and departed with his precious document, and, let us hope, with the weight of the curse no longer on him.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1750-51).

21st September, 1750. Died at Kemnay, Mrs Helen Burnet, spouse to George Burnet of Kemnay, Esq., and daughter to Sir Alexander Burnet of Ley, Bart.

30th October, 1750. Died last week at Inveramsay, aged near 100, John Smith, Esq. of Inveramsay, a gentleman who thro' the various scenes of a long life in all its different stations, had the deserved character of an upright honest man.

6th November, 1750. Since our last have died three Ladies possessed of every amiable qualification that could render their life agreeable or their death justly regretted, viz.—At Aberdeen, Giles Aedie, widow of Alexander Skene of that ilk, Esq. (and daughter to Baillie David Aedie of Easter Eoht), aged 75. At Aberdeen, Mrs Margaret Maitland, widow of Patrick Bannerman of Frendraught, Esq. (and daughter to the Hon. Sir Charles Maitland of Pittrichie, Bart.), aged 63. And at Pittodrie, Mrs Ann Forbes, Lady of Thomas Erskine of Pittodrie, Esq. (and daughter to the Right Hon. James, Lord Forbes), aged 27.

5th December, 1750. Died in the 77th year of her age, Mrs Cheyne. She was daughter to Robert Ross of Auchlossan, Esq., and was married first to Captain Francis Forbes, son to Sir John Forbes of Craigievar; thereafter (in November, 1724) to Mr James Cheyne. W.S., Edinburgh.

10th December, 1750. The following melancholy accident happen'd near Alford, viz.—Alexander Chalmers of Balmacraig, Esq., one of the oldest Barons in this Shire (the estate having been in the possession of the family by lineal descent for upwards of four hundred years), a Gentleman possessed of all the social virtues requisite to adorn publick or private life; as he was returning home from a visit, attempted to cross the river Don, but was carried down by the rapidity of the current,

and was drowned. His body was found a few miles below the place where he dropped, and he is to be interred in a decent manner in the Burying place of his ancestors. . . . He is succeeded in his estate by his only surviving Brother, Robert Chalmers, Esq., now in the Army. At the same time, Nathaniel Adam, a Gentleman in company with him, shared the same unhappy fate.

20th December, 1750. This afternoon, Alexander Forbes of Blackford, Esq., who came to town to do business at the term, suddenly dropt down dead. . . .

10th January, 1751. Died to-day, in 64th year of his age, James Dyce, of Disblair, an eminent merchant in Aberdeen, who acquired a handsome fortune.

30th January, 1751. Died to-day, in an advanced age, at his house, at Miltown of New, John Forbes, Elder of New, Esq.

3rd February, 1751. Died this morning, in the 38th year of her age, Jean Gordon, spouse to the Reverend Mr John Gordon, minister of St Paul's, and eldest daughter of Dr James Gordon of Fecel, and Anne Cumming of Auchry and Pittulie.

5th February, 1751. Died to-day, in the 67th year of his age, James Gordon, of Banchory, Esq.; he acquired a considerable Fortune by Merchandise with an irreproachable character.

19th February, 1751. We hear from Edinburgh that the 10th of this month died there much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr Charles Maitland of Pittrichie, Advocate, Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Aberdeen, Inverbervie, etc., and Commissary of Glasgow.

Queries.

39. PROVOST SIR THOMAS BLAIKIE.—How many sons had this Provost, and what were their names? I am specially anxious to know if he had a son John.

BIOGRAPHER.

40. PARENTAGE WANTED.—Can any reader oblige me with the names of the parents of Andrew Jopp, who was admitted Advocate in Aberdeen in 1796? He subsequently became proprietor of Elmhill.

BIOGRAPHER.

41. MRS ISOBEL GORDON, SCHOOLMISTRESS, ABERDEEN.—She died at Aberdeen, January 20 1801, aged 74. The "Journal" (January 26) said that "her exact and unwearied attention to every duty of her laborious station had rendered her dear to the public at large, and those ladies who have been educated under her will long remember her benevolent and

attracting (sic) manners, her mild and instructing conversation, her prudent and discreet behaviour on all occasions." What is known of her family?

J. M. BULLOCH.

42. PITFODELS LAND COMPANY.—Particulars regarding this company would fix a missing link in my notes on the Mensies family.

GENEALOGIST.

43. WILLIAM FRASER, ADVOCATE, ABERDEEN.—In the New Spalding Club's "The Family of Burnett of Leys," p. 84 it is stated that William Burnet of Criggie, and his wife, Jean Burnet, daughter of Robert Burnet, "tutor of Leys," had a third daughter—Helen—who married, first, in 1733, William Fraser, advocate in Aberdeen, younger son of Francis Fraser of Findrack. Can any genealogist furnish information regarding this William Fraser?

H.

Answers.

6. THE TEETH WAGER STORY.—This story originated in Forfarshire, where two gentlemen and a farmer were in company one even-

ing. Having imbibed rather freely, they started betting. The farmer was quickly cleaned of all available cash, but his gambling spirit being thoroughly roused, he risked his body clothes, of which portion after portion had to be handed over. Ultimately, in desperation, he staked his teeth (it was not known to his companions that they were false), and at once a large sum was risked by the gentlemen that the grinders could not be made forthcoming. To their surprise as well as disappointment, the set was cast into the fire. The farmer was thus enabled to go home a wealthy man.

FORFARSHIRE.

32. QUARTERMASTER OF THE KIRK.—My understanding of this appointment is that those who held the office were responsible for the members of the congregation being punctual in their attendance at the services.

J. G.

33. COINS.—Prior to 1576, Hardheids, Hardies, or Lions represented three half-pence, and the plack four pennies Scots. Regent Morton depreciated the former to a penny and the latter to twopence. (See Pitcairn's Criminal Trials I., pp. 487 and 64.)

H.

No. 7.—June 3, 1908.

A Literary Aberdonian.

The account given of Mr John Robertson (No. 3—May 6) may be supplemented by the following extract from "Centenary Memorials of the First Congregational Church in Aberdeen" (Belmont Street), by John Bulloch (Aberdeen, 1898). A chapter of that work is devoted to "Notabilia: Members of the Church Who Have Entered the Ministry," and, in the course of that chapter, Mr Bulloch says—

"MR JOHN ROBERTSON. Amongst the young men who were encouraged to think of the ministry was John Robertson, who, in 1830, was recommended to the Glasgow Academy, 'he having previously delivered his views of divine truth, and related his experience, and also the motives that influenced him to desire to become a preacher of the gospel, before a meeting composed of the pastor and deacons and other of the members that were willing to attend.' This was the usual course of procedure. Mr Robertson's actual career was entirely different from what might naturally have been expected to follow this forecast of it. His father was a cooper in Aberdeen, and gave his son, 'a boy of parts,' a fair education. The lad went through the curriculum at Glasgow Academy, to which he was recommended by the Church. When his studies were finished, he preached once (and once only, I think) in Aberdeen. He specially invited his literary friends to hear him. The sermon was pronounced to be at once 'philosophical and flowery.' Robertson almost immediately went to London, and took to literary and journalistic work. He soon attracted the attention of John Stuart Mill, who at the time was busily engaged establishing the 'Westminster Review,' and the marked change in Mr Robertson's opinions is shown by the fact that he was appointed its editor, at least for a time. Mill ('Autobiography'), referring to this episode, says—[Passage formerly quoted.] Robertson crossed Carlyle's path, and temper too. His verdict of Robertson was very different from that of Mill. He says, writing of him—'Have nothing to do with fools. They are a fatal species.' About this period Robertson paid a visit to Aberdeen, got up in a most unclerical Disraelian style, and, with the view of wooing the Parliamentary constituency against a coming election, meaning to stand in the Radical interest. He did not, however, contest the seat when the time came. He became Paris correspondent for the great London daily newspaper, a post he relinquished at the time of the 'coup d'état,' when, as he averred, he was a marked man, and was shot at in the streets of Paris. On his return to London, he married, for his second wife, a lady of means, with whom he retired to the Isle of

Wight, where he spent most of his time in scientific pursuits. He died some 20 years ago. There is one very creditable circumstance in Robertson's career. Not long after he went to London, Dr Wardlaw happened to be there, and Robertson met him at dinner, and gave him a bank cheque adequate to defray his educational expenses incurred at the Glasgow Academy. The 'Scottish Congregational Year Book' describes Mr Robertson as 'Professor, English Literature, London.' All that this probably means is his engaging in teaching work in London."

There are several references to Robertson in Dr Alexander Bain's "Autobiography" (London, 1904). Writing of the Summer recess, 1839, Bain says—

"Immediately on the close of the winter session, I resumed my acquaintance with John Robertson, with whom I had some intercourse in my early school days. He had now been assisting Mill in the editorship of the 'London and Westminster Review' for about three years, and had not quite ceased—the 'Review' being still in Mill's hands. He sent for me, talked over my intentions and prospects, and . . . offered to find an opening for my compositions."

In the beginning of 1840, Mill parted with the "London and Westminster Review." One result, says Bain was that "Robertson was cast adrift, and had to look out for some other openings." In the end of August, 1841, Robertson visited Aberdeen and stayed many weeks; and in connection with this visit we have the following instructive passage—

"Robertson, although making considerable pretensions as a thinker, was undoubtedly stronger in literary style. The intercourse we had with him (Maason and myself) was eminently stimulating and valuable in this respect. I can remember his taking up a number of the 'Edinburgh Review,' containing Macaulay's article on Ranke, and reading with admiration the 'New Zealander' paragraph. That, he said, was the style which made the literary name, and he used to couple Macaulay and Bulwer Lytton as the great literary successes of the day, and as his special envy in his own very unsuccessful career. In point of fact, if he had only possessed their industry, he might have been a success too."

Robertson's name disappears from the "Autobiography" with the barest mention of his candidature for Kilmarnock, 1844—a candidature that evidently did not materialise.

Dr James H. Wilson, in a series of articles on "Aberdeen Newspaper Life Fifty Years Ago," published in the "Aberdeen Free Press" in the later 'eighties, gives an account of a literary gathering—presumably in 1840, or thereabout—"when a number of young men and a few old stagers supped together in the Royal Hotel."

"There were present" (he continues) "James Adam, editor of the 'Herald'; Joseph Robertson, editor of the 'Constitutional'; John

Robertson, one of the editors of the 'Westminster Review'; John Ramsay, of the 'Journal'; John Davidson, editor of the 'Observer'; John Phillip, the artist; A. Foley, the famed sculptor; John Imlay, a Scotch poet, from London; Alexander Bain; and William Thom, the Inverury poet, author of 'The Blind Boy's Pranks' and 'The Mitherless Bairn.' In the course of an eloquent speech, John Robertson referred to the fact that all but two were Aberdonians, and he added—'I am greatly mistaken if some who are here to-night will not yet make their mark in literature and do honour to the city of Aberdeen,' meaning Alexander Bain. He was a true prophet, but all who were present made their mark in literature and art, and altogether formed what we may call a galaxy of talent which did credit to Bon-Accord."

The Old Church of Rathen.

To readers of an antiquarian turn of mind, it may be interesting to extend and supplement the necessarily concise account of the old Church of Rathen as given in Pratt's "Buchan." The Church of Rathen was dedicated to St Ethernan, a well-known saint of Celtic times, who lived towards the close of the 6th century. He is supposed by some to have been the uncle, by others the nephew, of St Columba. He was a bishop of Aberdeen, and several churches were consecrated to his memory, including Moderty, Isle of May, and Leuchars, but the church with which he is more especially associated is that of Rathen. There is a knoll on the farm of Middletack, called St Oyne's Hill. St Oyne is supposed to be a corrupted form of St Adamnan, but what connection Adamnan had with Rathen it seems impossible to discover. Let us therefore turn to St Ethernan. St Ethernan was a Scotsman by birth, but went over to Ireland to complete his studies, and was made a bishop by the Irish clergy. When he returned to Scotland, he laboured indefatigably in the cause of the Gospel. It is said that in later life he became a hermit, and mention is made of a den or hollow on Mormond, called St Eddran's Slack. His feast was celebrated on the 2nd December, and the following is a translation of the collect for his day:—

"O God, who by thy saints dost kindly grant unto us in this world whatever things we ask, give to us, we beseech Thee, through the intercession of the Blessed Ethernan, thy confessor and priest, what we have justly asked, that in thy sight we may be able to obtain mercy through the Lord."

The old Church of Rathen is one of the most interesting in the county. We are told by Pratt that it was given by Marjory, Countess of Buchan, to the monks of Arbroath; and, in 1328, the benefice was gifted by Robert the Bruce to the College and Canons of St Machar. The church was originally in the form of a nave and south transept; there is no trace of a north transept, and north transepts, I am

told, were not common in Scottish early churches, especially in the north. Practically all that remains of the nave, which was used as a place of worship up to 1870, is the west gable, with a door in the west end, a window above, and a belfry bearing date 1782. The initials A. L. S. on the belfry are supposed to represent Lord Abernethy and Saltoun; W. M. C. Magister William Cumine, minister of the parish at the time. The bell has an inscription "Peter Iansen, 1643." Although there is a fine new bell in the modern church, the old one is still rung at funerals. It is quite evident that the belfry is comparatively modern, giving no indication whatever of the date of the oldest remaining parts. The entrance door of the nave itself is supposed to be very much older than the upper part of the remaining gable.

The portion most interesting to visitors is the south transept, or, as it is commonly called, the aisle. It may have been originally used as a place of sepulture and for masses for the dead. The entrance door of the aisle is Norman or semi-Norman in form, with chamfered mouldings—i.e., the stone-work is oanted or sloped off at the angles of the arch. The aisle measures 35 feet in length by 20 feet 8 inches in width. It contains an aumbry or Sacrament house, of cinquefoil form, showing foliation or tracery resembling the leaves of a flower. It seems to have been used for holding the Sacrament vessels. There is another recess with an old inscription upon it, which is supposed by some to have been originally a piscina—the place in Roman Catholic Churches where the priest emptied the water in which he had washed his hands, and where the chalice was rinsed. The inscription upon the piscina is as follows:—

HERE LYES CHRISTIAN
FRASER DAUGHTER
TO THE LAIRD OF PHILORTH AND LADY
FEDDERAT AND
GRANDMOTHER
TO ALEXANDER GRAUFURD OF
RATHEN AND
ERECTOR OF THIS
VAULT.

The aisle has a date 1633, and above the aisle door is an inscription—"Alexander Fraser of Philorth; Patron," with the arms of the family, and their ancient motto, "In God is All." I think it may be safely affirmed that the date and inscription are insertions, giving no indication of the actual date of the aisle itself, or at least of portions of it. The entrance door of the aisle, the aumbry, which is not unlike many as old as the 13th or 14th centuries; the piscina (if it is one), the mouldings, the appearance of the walls, all point to a much earlier date. M'Gibbon and Ross say—"It may be that part of the church is somewhat older than this date, for there appears to have been buildings and repairs going on, and an action was brought before the Privy Council to restrain Alexander Fraser of Philorth from putting up his arms on the newly-built kirk stile. What was the result of the case we

do not know, but Fraser evidently succeeded in getting his name carved on the church, together with his arms and his title of patron."

I may conclude by mentioning the names of all the ministers from 1574 to the present time. These are—Duncan Davidson, William Davidson, James Moore, Alexander Ross, James Cheyne, James Anderson, James Anderson (son of preceding), George Largue, William Cumine, William Cock, John F. M. Cock (son of the preceding, who died in 1895, and whom I succeeded).

It was in 1644 that the people for diverse days heard the most ravishing music inside the church, like a choir of voices, with organs and other musical instruments. One day they crowded to the church, and the minister—William Davidson—and others entered in, when all at once the music ceased, and died away in a long note, like the stroke of a viol-de-gamba.

I have old tokens bearing the initials of George Largue, and also of William Cumine.

William Cock was appointed minister of Rathen in 1801, and as his son, the late Rev. Dr Cock, died in 1895, the ministries of father and son practically extended over the whole of the 19th century.

JOHN KELLAS.
Minister of Rathen.

The "Pirley Pig."

The following letter signed "W. G. Don, Hampstead," appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of May 16—

Among the exhibits of old pewter and other curious ware at Clifford's Inn, described in your issue of to-day (15th), you mention, with the "tappit hens," and "mutchkins" of old Scotland, a "Pirley Pig," of James VI. reign, lent by the Lord Provost of Dundee. You call it one of the rarest exhibits, known (goodness knows why) as the "Pirley Pig." I think I can enlighten you.

Of course, it may have been used as a receptacle for fines, etc.; but when a child in Forfarshire, alas! nigh 70 years ago, I, in common with all my youthful contemporaries, had such a "Pirley Pig" as you describe—a spheroid, as big as a large breakfast cup, of coarse cheap glazed earthenware surmounted by a top, and having a slit in the shoulder large enough to, at least, admit the old copper cart-wheel penny preceding the bronze coinage; once a coin was in, it could only be got out with the dexterous use of the blade of a dinner knife. This puzzle difficulty was designed that the child should save up its coppers (silver was very rare!) until the "Pig" was full; then it could be broken, and the accumulated horde applied to some useful object.

As to the name; the term "Pig" is applied in east Scotland at least, to all coarse crockery and earthenware; and is said—I cannot vouch for it—to come from the fact that such ware in olden times was imported from Portugal,

decorated with a rude representation of pigs, etc.; the word "Pirley" is, no doubt, from the sound the shaken coins made in the "Pig." I have often been asked by kind friends to bring my "Pig," and "pirl" it as a preliminary to the insertion of a penny in the slit. To this day hawkers with crockery carts are called in Scotland "pig" merchants; but have nothing to do with the "higglers" who buy young swine.

Alexander Gordon, Prisoner, 1719.

The following letter was written in February 9, 1719, by an Alexander Gordon to Charles Delafaye, one of the Secretaries of State. No address is given, so that we cannot locate Alexander. The letter, which has not been hitherto published, is preserved at the Public Record Office (State Papers: Geo. I.; Dom.: bundle 20: folio 65):—

I humbly beg pardon for my presumption in giving your honour so much trouble, but having no other asylum to fly to but yourself, and my condition being terribly deplorable on the account of my confinement (having a prospect just now of getting into business whereby I may live, which if I miss, as undoubtedly I will if longer confined, I shall inevitably be miserable having nobody to provide for me), I hop your honour will forgive me, and, out of your great goodness, be pleas'd to discharge me, seeing the gentleman on whose account I was taken up has surrendr'd, and I aver on my conscience I had no hand in his going off, neither did I know that he was gon untill I went to Mr Squire's house apurpose to see him. I likewise sincerely protest that if ever I doe anything in the futur disoblidging to the Government, I shall willingly, as well as deservedly, suffer the severest punishment your honour shall be pleas'd to inflict on me. I hop you'll commiserat my condition, which will be a singular act of charity don to him who in all respects is, honourable sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

The Fullartons of Dudwick.

The following appeared in the "Glasgow Herald" of May 15—

Barrassie, Ayrshire, May 12, 1908.

Sir,—In your issue of the 1st inst. Mr John Milne, of Aberdeen, asked if Colonel Fullarton of Dudwick, Aberdeenshire, was the same person as Colonel Fullarton of Fullarton, who mentioned Burns in his "Account of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr." In your issue of 4th May you printed a letter in which I gave some particulars regarding Colonel William Fullarton, the author of the "Account," whom Burns referred to in his "Vision." Since writ-

ing that letter, I have had the opportunity of consulting Paterson's "History of the County of Ayr," from which I find that the Dudwick proprietors were a branch of the Ayrshire family. Paterson states that John, the second son of James Fullarton of that ilk, was bred to a military life, and served several years in Germany, went to France in 1639, and was advanced to the rank of Colonel in the French army by Louis XIII. He acquired the estate of Dudwick, in the county of Aberdeen; was married, and left a family who succeeded him in the estate. "This family appears to have followed the profession of arms, were highly respected, and existed until the beginning of the present (XIX.) century. The last was General John Fullarton of Dudwick, a brave and gallant officer, who greatly distinguished himself in the Prussian and Russian service. . . . He was succeeded in his property of Dudwick by the family of Udney of Udney, supposed to have been relatives, or connected with him."—I am etc.,

R. C. C.

[According to Burke (adds the "Herald") the Udnys of Udney intermarried with the Fullartons of Dudwick in the 17th century, and Robert Fullarton-Udney (b. 1722) succeeded to Dudwick on the death of his cousin-german, General Fullarton, in 1786.]

Service in the Aberdeenshire Militia in 1812.

Mr John Kellas, farmer, Aldivalloch, Cabrach, who died the other day at the age of 82, was the second son of the late John Kellas, Aldivalloch, who served under Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon, commanding the 3rd Regiment of Aberdeenshire Local Militia. His discharge from the regiment is preserved in the family, and is in the following terms:—

By Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant GEORGE GORDON, Commanding the 3d Regiment of Aberdeenshire Local Militia.

THESE CERTIFY, That the Bearer hereof, John Kellas, Private Soldier in the 3d Regiment of ABERDEENSHIRE LOCAL MILITIA, has served faithfully in the said Regiment for the period of Four Years, for which he was enrolled; and the time of his Service being now expired, his full Pay, Allowance, and Necessaries, paid him as they fell due; and also Four Shillings and Eightpence Sterling, in lieu of his Knap-sack; his whole other Clothing and Necessaries having been delivered to him; he is therefore hereby discharged in terms of the Act of Parliament.

Given at Head Quarters, Ellon, this
1 Day of December, 1812.

GEORGE GORDON, Lt.-Col.

To All Whom It
May Concern.

Mr Kellas's descendants are of opinion that he was compelled to serve in the regiment by the operations of a press-gang. It may be added that the hearth-stone of the traditional "Roy's Wife" now serves as a corner-stone of the garden gate at Aldivalloch.

Aberdeen Bibliography.

1858-1902. "ABERDEEN HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES."—Distributed gratis to subscribers. Although I have failed to locate a complete file of these reports, I am indebted to Mr Patrick Cooper, advocate, son of Mr. Patrick Cooper, the first secretary to the hospital, for permission to inspect what issues remain in his possession. Their sizes are—1866, 8vo, 14 pp.; 1869-1882, 4to, 4 pp.; 1883-1902, 8vo, the number of pages varying from 15 to 32, with covers additional. A view of the hospital has appeared on the covers since 1884. The printers have been—1866, George Cornwall and Son, John Avery (latterly John Avery and Co., publishers of the "Northern Advertiser"); 1871-1882, 1883-1886, Lewis Smith and Son. It bore no imprint 1869-1870, or from 1887 to 1902. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was patroness 1884, and continued so till her death, which took place 22nd January, 1901. The present president is the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., who is ably supported by the leading city fathers and county gentlemen interested in the welfare of the hospital. Mr Patrick Cooper, advocate, 259 Union Street, is now secretary and treasurer.

The constitution and rules of this hospital, as finally approved by the subscribers, 25th November, 1857, were printed by D. Chalmers and Co., Adelphi Court, Union Street, Aberdeen, MDCCCLVII., 8vo, and consisted of 13 bye-laws. The object of this institution is to provide moderate comforts and attendance for persons belonging to the town and county of Aberdeen labouring under incurable disease, and incapable of earning a livelihood, with the view of preventing the necessity of such persons becoming a burden on their friends, or being obliged to claim or receive parochial aid. The above constitution and rules were amended by the managers and subscribers at the annual general meeting held on 2nd December, 1892. An alteration in the designation of the reports took place in 1902 (see below).

1903. "MORNINGFIELD HOSPITAL, ABERDEEN."—Annual Reports. Issued gratis to subscribers. With view of hospital on cover, and one facing title-page as formerly. Size, 8vo, with covers; no imprint; and the number of pages has greatly increased. Its contents are similar to its predecessor, and include—List of managers, minute of managers and subscribers, held at the annual general meetings, annual report, also statement of income and expenditure of the hospital during the year, which terminates at 31st March annually. There are now only 11 bye-laws. New regulations

made by the committee of management were printed in 1903, and the rules to patients, matron, nurses, and probationers, and house servants amount to 43.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Queries.

44. J. F. ERSKINE GORDON, HYMN WRITER.—At the sale of the late Mr William Carnie's books, I purchased several pieces of music, which had been contributed by composers for the celebrated "Northern Psalter." Amongst them is a small piece entitled "Strathdon," c.m. [common metre], written for the Reverend J[ohn] Watt; composed 26th Jan., 1860, at Castle Newe, by J. F. Erskine Gordon; lithographed by Taylor and Henderson, Aberdeen. Where has "Strathdon" appeared? A short biography of Mr Gordon would be welcomed. Readers may not be aware of the fact that the present minister of Strathdon, Rev. William Watt, appointed in 1881, is a nephew of Rev. John Watt mentioned above.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

45. PROVOST DAVIDSON'S CAP.—In a (MS.) History of Aberdeen, written about the year 1806, an article dealing with the restoration of the West Church in 1751, has the following:—

"When the West Kirk was ordered to be new built, the grave of Provost Davidson (he was killed at Harlaw in 1411) was discovered, and a small silk cap, which he had on his head when he was buried, was taken up and given to Mr John Davidson, jeweller, who, upon expectation of having some business to transact with Mr John M'Gowan—by the death of a friend—sent the cap as an introduction to pave the way, but the friend recovering, transacted the business himself. The cap was exceeding curious to the investigators, of the rise and progress of the arts of a country, as the cap showed the state of the silk manufactory at that time, and it ought to have been a present to the Antiquarian Society, either at London or Edinburgh."

This Mr M'Gowan, the article states, collected coins, medals, gems, and bronzes. What is the fate of the cap? Is it still in existence?

JAMES SHAND, Jun.

Aberdeen.

46. CAPTAIN HUGH GRANT, IN KINORD.—Information is wanted of the parentage, family (if any), or other relationship of Captain Hugh Grant, in Kinord, who died prior to 11th February, 1752. To distinguish this officer, who may be known by different designations, I give a few particulars regarding him. Hugh Grant was appointed, 15th September, 1716, an

ensign in Brigadier-General Alexander Grant's Regiment of Foot, and was placed on half-pay when the regiment was reduced in 1717. His name is found on the half-pay list in 1739, and in the notification book the following memorandum occurs on his appointment as lieutenant in Colonel Cholmondeley's Regiment, 21st January, 1741—"Ensign Hugh Grant, now on half-pay, to be lieutenant, 22nd Jan., 1740/1." (War Office Records.) I am not certain of the date of his appointment to the captaincy. He was a witness to the first commission executed, 1st December, 1741, at Grantsfield Castle (Midmar), by Captain Alexander Grant of Grantsfield, Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, where he is designated "Lieutenant Hugh Grant of Colonel Cholmondeley's Regiment," while the second commission by Sheriff Grant, 8th May, 1744, was witnessed by Francis Gordon of Milne of Kincardine [O'Neill], and the Sheriff's brother-in-law, Charles Farquharson of Inverey. ("Sheriff Court Records of Aberdeen.") Sheriff Grant and Brigadier-General A. Grant of Grant being second cousins, and the General having, at one time at least, power to fill up blank commissions for such friends as he thought proper, it is not unlikely that Captain H. Grant was nearly related to these two. Among the documents recorded in Captain Hugh Grant's executry, 12th October, 1752, are a Roup Roll of Movables, and a Bond of Caution for the Executrix by Samuel Gordon, Milntown of Braickley. The inventory states that Mrs Mary Grant, relict of Captain Hugh Grant, was appointed Executrix Dative conform to Decree of Executry 11th February, 1752, under protestation. There is no information in any of the documents as to Captain Hugh Grant's regiment or designation beyond "Captain Hugh Grant in Kinord." There is no reference to heritable property; and no Service of any heir in heritage is to be found. The Roup of Movables at Kinord (chiefly house furniture) was instructed by Charles Gordon of Bleack, the said Samuel Gordon, the Rev. William Mackenzie, minister of Glenmuick, and others under a Warrant, and realised £786 15s 10d Scots money, and in many ways is interesting. The only name of Grant in the Roup is that of Alexander Grant, Glenconry, who was a purchaser to a small extent.

C. B.

47. GLENNIE—DAVIDSON—GORDON.—The following facts are recorded at the Quakers' building, Devonshire House, 12 Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C. Robert Gordon, card-maker, Aberdeen, was twice married (1) to Christian Davidson, Aberdeen, and (2) in 1694 to Elspet Glennie, Aberdeen. He had

1. William, born 1668.
2. John, born 1670.
3. Daniell, born 1672.
4. Daniell, born 1675.

5. Gilbert, born 1677.
6. Elizabeth, born 1666-7.
7. Isobel, born 1688.
8. Elizabeth, born 1695-6.

What is known of this family? Very few Gordons were Quakers.

J. M. BULLOCK.

Answers.

25. KILGOUR FAMILY.—Mr Mitchell-Gill will find several references to this surname in Patrick Morgan's "Annals of Woodside" (Aberdeen: D. Wyllie and Son, 1886). The southern branches of the family are repeatedly mentioned in that useful work "The Commissariat Records of St Andrews: Register of Testaments," 1549-1800, edited by Francis J. Grant, W.S., Rothesay Herald and Lyon Clerk, for the Scottish Record Society, 1902. These testaments throw much light on family connections. Thomas Kilgour of Bethelnie is one of the parties cited in a rare Reform Bill broadside,

entitled "Rival Candidates; or, Three Months' Life in Aberdeen" (Aberdeen, 1832). I hope to furnish bibliographical details of this local rarity to the editor of "Notes and Queries" at an early date.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

30. THOMAS BURNETT OF KIRK HILL.—Poll Book, II., p. 601, bears that, in 1696, Thomas Burnett was proprietor of Kirkhill, and that his children were Thomas, David, Agnes, and ——. The son Thomas above mentioned succeeded, and was admitted Advocate in Aberdeen, 15th August, 1722. He married Margaret Turner, who survived him, and died 8th December, 1775, in her 81st year. The records of the Society of Advocates bear that there were two daughters, but their names are not mentioned.

H.

31. JOHN BURNET POLES, MERCHANT, ABERDEEN.—According to "Extracts of Records—Burgh of Aberdeen," John Burnet Poles was appointed lieutenant, with Charles Gordon, advocate, as ensign to take command of Footdee quarter when the town was mustered on a threatened invasion of the French—15th March, 1708.

J. S.

No. 8.—June 10, 1908.

The Earldom of Mar.

The latest-issued volume (V.) of the new edition of "The Scots Peerage" contains three articles on this earldom. The first, written by Rev. John Anderson, curator of the Historical Department of the Register House, deals with "The Ancient Earls of Mar." Mar, which gave its name to what is now claimed to be the oldest existing Scottish title, was, says Mr Anderson, "one of the original great divisions, afterwards called earldoms, into which Scotland was divided, while its lord was one of the body referred to as the seven earls, who are said to have acted as advisers of the King." The district extended east and west from Braemar, or the Braes of Mar, to Aberdeen, and north and south from the Braes of Angus to the Don. At an early historical period it was under the rule of a Mormaor or High Steward; and mention is made of a "Donald, son of Emhin, son of Caimnech," Mormaor or Great Steward of Mar, who went to Ireland to assist King Brian Borumha against the Danes, and fell at the battle of Clontarf in 1014.

There is, however, Mr Anderson says, "a long space of silence" between him and Ruadri or Rotheri, who appears on record as the first Earl of Mar, "and who is also styled Mormaor, thus forming a link between the old Celtic system and the new feudal ideas of territorial dignities." His name figures in connection with charters dated 1124, 1128, and 1132. The next Earl on record is Morgund, designated (somewhat doubtfully) "son and lawful heir of Gillochier, Earl of Mar," and conjectured to have been in possession of the earldom from 1141 to 1182. Gilchrist was the third Earl, but his place in the line of earls is somewhat mysterious, "and so far as is recorded he disappears as mysteriously as he appears." He is said to have had issue a daughter, married to Malcolm of Lundin, the Hostiarius or Doorward, and the Doorwards claimed the earldom at Gilchrist's death and also several times later. The fourth Earl, Duncan, distinctly describes himself as son and heir of Earl Morgund. He was succeeded by his son William (1243-1281), who married a daughter of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan. The subsequent Earls of Mar are thus enumerated:—

6. Donald. 1281-1297. Was an adherent of Bruce, and in 1296 joined the Earl of Buchan and others in their revolt against Edward, and was taken prisoner at Dunbar.

7. Gartnet or Gratney. 1297-1305. Married Christian Bruce, sister of King Robert.

8. Donald. 1305-1332. Elected Regent of Scotland in succession to Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. Fell at the battle of Dupplin.

9. Thomas. 1332-1374. After the death of

his grandmother, Christian Bruce, he had a charter confirming to him the lands she had held, the lordship of Garioch, and thenceforth he added the style of Lord of Garioch to his title of Earl of Mar. Was Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1358 and 1359. In 1361 King David besieged and took the Earl's castle of Kildrumny.

10. Margaret, Countess of Mar, sister and direct heir of Earl Thomas, 1374-1393. Married Sir William Douglas of Douglas, afterwards created Earl of Douglas.

11. Isabella, Countess of Mar, daughter of Margaret. 1393-1435. She was married (secondly) to Sir Alexander Stewart, eldest natural son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, the "Wolf of Badenoch." He is said to have seized the person of the Countess as well as her castle of Kildrumny, but she subsequently (1404) chose him publicly as her husband, and made over to him all her earldom and lands.

Sir Alexander Stewart, after his marriage, was styled Lord of Mar, and after the Royal confirmation he appears as Earl of Mar and Garioch. He distinguished himself in public affairs, both at home and abroad, and in 1411 he commanded the force which checked at Harlaw the advance of Donald of the Isles and his Highlanders. The Countess having died, he married Marie van Hoerne, the heiress of Duffel in Brabant. The Earl had no family by either of his wives, but he had a natural son, Thomas, and he obtained from King James I., on 28th May, 1426, a charter granting the earldom of Mar and the lordship of the Garioch to himself and his son, with reversion to the King and his heirs. The King also in the following January granted or continued to him the lordship of Badenoch for life. He died in 1435, his son Thomas, who had married Elizabeth Douglas, widow of John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, having predeceased him without leaving issue. The history of the ancient earldom of Mar here ends.

(To be continued.)

The Newton Stone.

"I think it was in the year 1804," writes the (fourth) Earl of Aberdeen to Dr John Stuart, "that I first saw the Newton Stone, the inscription on which I believe had been discovered by some shepherd boys in the preceding year. The stone, at that time, was situated in a fir plantation, a few paces distant from the high road, and near to the Pitmadhie turnpike. The trees have since been cut down, and the stone removed to the House of Newton. . . . This monument is probably the most interesting of the sculptured stones discovered in Scotland."

It is certainly true that no Scottish inscription has been so often reproduced, or interpreted in such diverse ways. The earliest engravings are in Pikerton's "Inquiry into the

History of Scotland," 1814; and others appear in the "Archæologia Scotica," Vol. II. (accompanying a paper read in 1821 by Professor Stuart of Marischal College), and in Daniel Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals," 1851. The first plate of the Spalding Club's "Sculptured Stones," 1856, is devoted to the Newton inscription; and other representations will be found in the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," Vol. V. (papers read by Alexander Thomson of Benchorry and W. F. Skene, 1864); Vol. VII. (paper by Mr Ralph Carr, 1866); Vol. XVII. (paper by the Earl of Southesk, 1882); Vol. XX. (paper by Bishop Graves, 1886); Vol. XXVI. (paper by Professor Rhys, 1892); also in Emil Huebner's "Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ," 1876, Dr Joseph Anderson's "Scotland in Early Christian Times," 1881, Mr Romilly Allen's "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland," 1903; and Mr E. W. B. Nicholson's "Celtic Researches," 1904.

The versions attempted of the inscription are amusing in their variety. Pinkerton and Professor Stuart hazarded no conjectures. According to Dr Mill, of Cambridge (report of British Association, 1862), the lettering is Phœnician, the meaning—"To Eshmun [God of Health] by this monumental stone may the wandering exile of me, thy servant, go up in never-ceasing memorial." Dr Davis, the explorer of Carthage, also thought the letters to be Phœnician, but extracted the meaning "Guard the grave of Atalhan, son of Pasach, a man of renown; behold a mother lamenting the treacherous calamity they have inflicted on him." The Abate Ceriani Milan, pronounced the inscription to be Palmyrene, while Mr Vaux, of the British Museum, considered it to be in mediæval Latin. Other experts recognise letters of the Greek and Arabic alphabets. Bishop Graves' rendering is "Aedh, chief lord of Abhoile and of the Orkneys; despiser of the laws"; Lord Southesk's, "Aedh of Oirir, servant of Jesus, descendant of Eolais, the son of Lugnatan"; Mr Whiteley Stokes's, "After Ecnun the Great, Casafisi, descendant of Locues, made these words." Professor Ramsey discusses the views of Lord Southesk and Mr Stokes in the "Academy," 2nd July and 17th September, 1892, but throws little new light on the subject. Mr Nicholson's version is—"Dwelling of Mac Nun Mor, with the good wish of Lord Maelisius and of Unggus newly made."

After all these wild and mutually destructive experimental guesses, it is refreshing to turn to a seemingly sane rendering, which has been lately submitted to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by Dr William Bannerman, Edinburgh, a native of Banff, and a graduate in arts and medicine of the University of Aberdeen, who has paid much attention to Celtic antiquities. "The conclusions arrived at" by Dr Bannerman "differ in some important respects from others already brought forward, and it is hoped they may be found not unworthy of consideration and criticism, if not of

acceptance. The first of these is that the letters, debased as they are in form, follow the Celtic rather than the Roman type." On this supposition, Dr Bannerman subjects the inscription, line by line, and letter by letter, to a very careful scrutiny, which leads to this result:—

ETTE
CUNANMAIN
MAOLOUOEG
UN + ROFIIS. I
H - INNSI
LOAOARUIN.

"Here," he remarks, "is no unknown tongue. It is old Gaelic, the language of the 'Book of Deer' and of the Celtic manuscripts on which Zeuss based his analysis in the 'Grammatica Celtica'; and it will bear critical examination according to its own grammatical rules."

This Dr Bannerman proceeds to demonstrate in a series of lucid and convincing arguments combining to yield a result having a show of reasonableness possessed by no previous rendering. In plain English the Gaelic of the inscription means:—

Draw near
to the soul
of Moluag.

from whom came knowledge of the faith. He
was of the Island
of Lorn.

"The history," adds Dr Bannerman, "of Saint Moluag and his connection with Lorn and with the mountainous parts of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff are too well known to call for more than the briefest notice. He built his head church, as our inscription recalls, on an island in the Firth of Lorn, which from that circumstance acquired the name of Lismore. He also founded Rosmarkie; and in the north-eastern district his name is associated with Mortlach, with Glass, with places in the lordship of Strathbogie, with Logie-Mar, with Clatt, and others. The Collect for his day in the Breviary of Aberdeen sounds like an echo from the Newton Stone. 'Deus, qui per predicationem beati Voloci confessoris tui atque pontificis populum in tenebris ambulantem a cultu ydolorum convertisti; presta ut pia ejus intercessione omnium nostrorum corda ad cultum vere religionis convertantur. Per Dominum.' The 'Annals of Tighernae' thus record his death—A.D. 592. Obitus Lugdach Lissmoir, i. Moluoc."

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

General James Francis Edward Scott.

Referring to the remarks on General Scott and his family which appeared in Nos. 1 and 3, the following additional facts are interesting:—

Charles Keith, cousin of Mr Keith of Northfield, Gamrie (Keith of Northfield proved de-

scent from the second Earl Marischal), being desirous of settling on a good farm, went to Potsdam in the spring of 1773 in the hope of enlisting Earl Marischal's assistance. He was kindly entertained by the Earl, and by James Scott, who afterwards became General. The latter, who was then acting as Secretary, or Orderly, to the Earl, transmitted the following letter to Keith, who was taking a look round the country prior to returning:—

Sir,—

My Lord Marshall desires you to write him and lett him know how you take your farme, and how affairs go on with you. I think you should not forget doing that, as it is probable his Lordship will be further assistable. We hear how that you manage well, which I make not the least dout of. Lett us know when you may think to sail.

My best compliments to Mr and Mrs Stephen,—

I am, etc.,

JAMES SCOTT.

After I had wrote this, My Lord sent me the enclosed to send you.

The enclosure was as follows:—

Potsdam, 30 May, 1773.

The more I consider the reasons of preferring ing your being in the estate of Mr Seton of Touch, I am the more confirmed in that opinion. Where cultivation is best practised, most is to be made in wast lands. Mr Seton is a worthy good man, my good Friend and relation. I know that from his natural inclination to do good, and also on account of my recommendation, you will find in Mr Seton Friendship and assistance. Do not neglect to apply to Mr Seton of Touch, and let me know your circumstances from time to time, even if you should not live in his lands. Wherever you are, I wish you happy.

MARISCHALL.

Your desire to be near your old father and your sisters, to serve them, is very commendable; but you will be best able to serve them where you have most profit. I therefore wish you in Appin.

To Charles Keith,

to shew to Mr Seton of Touch.

In place of going to Appin, Argyleshire, as recommended, Mr Keith became tenant of Claytles, in Rathen, where he died in 1846 at the advanced age of 96.

Both the above letters are now in the possession of Mr Keith's great-grandson, Mr Charles K. Duncan, Mintlaw, who has obligingly allowed their being reproduced here.

Derivation of Surnames.

Part 3 of "Surnames of the United Kingdom, A Concise Etymological Dictionary," by Henry Harrison, deals with upwards of 500 family names from Bonvallet to Bullworthy, inclusive. Among the local names are Booth,

meaning dweller at a hut or stall; Boswell—the woodtown; Bower—the dweller at a cottage; Bowie and Boyd—yellow-haired; Bowman—archer; Boyes—dweller in a wood; Brabner, Brebner, and Bremner—the agent; Brooke—a streamlet; Bryce—quick, speedy; Buchan—little, small; Bruce—the brushwood. The author explains that the name Bruce is synonymous with Bruis, Bruys, Brus or Brousse (France); and adds the following extract from Burke's "Dormant and Extinct Peerages"—"Robert de Brus was a wealthy baron in Yorkshire, in the reign of William the Conqueror, with whom he had come from Normandy. He had the castle and manor of Skelton in Yorkshire, and Hert and Hertness in the Bishopric of Durham. . . His son Robert de Bruce, lord of Skelton, made a figure at the Court of King Henry I., where he became intimate with Prince David of Scotland, that monarch's brother-in-law. When the Prince became King of Scotland, as David I., in 1124, Bruce obtained from him the Lordship of Annandale and great possessions in the south of Scotland. . . His second son, Robert de Bruce, became Lord of Annandale, as his father's gift, and was founder of the great house of Bruce in Scotland. He flourished under David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion."

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1751-52).

19th February, 1751. Died at Fraserburgh to-day the Hon. Henrietta Fraser, spouse to John Gordon of Kinellar, Esq., and sister to the late Right Hon. Alexander Lord Saltoun. . . .

1st March, 1751. Died Christian Barclay, daughter to the famous Robert Barclay of Urie, and wife to Alexander Jaffrey of Kingswells. . . .

16th March, 1751 John Innes, wright, a man well known for his skill and practice in every branch of architecture, as he was giving directions at building a new house in the Broadgate, slipt a foot, and fell thro' the joists . . . by which he was so much bruised that in two hours he expired. The same day died near Old Aberdeen, John Jeans, aged 104. He had two wives, by whom he had a numerous progeny. His last wife, who died lately, stuck by him fifty-three years. He retained his senses to the last.

13th July, 1751. Buried at Nigg an honest old woman—Duncan—in the 96th year of her age, who has left issue forty-five children and grandchildren.

15th July, 1751. Died of the smallpox at Logie, in the 22nd year of his age, James Cumming of Birnies, Esq. . . . His estate devolves upon the family of Dr James Gordon of Pitlurg.

17th September, 1751. Died last week the Rev. Mr James Laurie, minister at Cullen (as

he was rising from family worship), dropt down in an Apoplectic Fit, and immediately expired.

24th September, 1751. Died (at Inghilmaidie) of a tedious illness, the Right Hon. David, Lord Halkerton, a nobleman possessed of all the virtues that adorn public or private life.

8th October, 1751. By letters last week we have confirmation of the loss of the Hopewell, of and for Leith . . . with the loss of ten passengers, among whom were—M^r Kenzie, brother to the late Earl of Cromartie, and George Forbes (eldest son to the Hon. Sir Alexander Forbes of Foveran, Bart.), both officers in the Dutch Service. . . . Mr David Fordyce, Preacher of the Gospel, and Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, also perished as he was on his return from his travels from France and Italy.

10th October, 1751. Died of this date at his seat at Philorth, in the 41st year of his age, the Right Hon. Alexander, Lord Saltoun, much regretted, and is succeeded in his Honours and Estate by his brother, the Hon. George Fraser, Esq.

20th October, 1751. Died at Kemnay this morning of an apoplectic Fit, Mr Alexander Rait, Professor of Philosophy of King's College, Aberdeen.

26th October, 1751. Died this morning in an advanced age, Capt. Alexander Middleton, Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at this Port and Postmaster for this Shire.

2nd November, 1751. Died at Banff, Helen Leith, daughter to Patrick Leith, late of Heart hill, and spouse to Mr John Stewart, Supervisor of Excise.

18th December, 1751. Died of this date in the parish of Turriff, Alexander Gray, a Taylor, aged 107. He retained his memory and senses to the last.

7th January, 1752. Died last week in a very advanced age, Mr Charles Gordon of Buthlaw and Newtile, Advocate. As he was a Gentleman of great knowledge and indefatigable industry in his business, he acquired a handsome Fortune, with a fair Character, and his death is much regretted by all his acquaintances, to whom his friendly advice and assistance was never denied.

12th January, 1752. Died suddenly about two o'clock this afternoon in the 68th year of her age, universally lamented, Margaret Forbes, Lady Echt. . . . She was Daughter to Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, and first married to David Lumsden of Cushnie, and afterwards to Thomas Forbes of Echt.

28th January, 1752. Died last week in the 64th year of his age, David Verner, LL.D., one of the Professors of Philosophy in the Marischal College.

25th March, 1752. Died of this date, Mr George Forbes, Master of the Grammar School at Foveran.

22nd June, 1752. Died at House of Edinlassie in her 45th year, Margaret Cranston,

spouse to Alexander Stuart of Edinlassie. She was the only child of Colonel Cranston of Glen and Mrs Jean Murray, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Murray of Blackbaronie. . . .

5th August, 1752. Died of a fever at Bretveil, a village near Amyans, His Grace Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, Knight of the most ancient and honourable order of the Thistle, and one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland.

25th October, 1752. Died in the parish of Belhelvie, aged 105, Clara Aedie. She enjoyed her health and senses till a few hours before her death.

23rd November, 1752. George Gordon of Birkenbuss, as he was coming from Rothiemay, was accidentally thrown from his horse, and was so much hurt that he died soon after.

28th December, 1752. Died William Reid, aged about 100, the oldest Mason belonging to the Lodge here, and who, last summer, wrought at his trade at several buildings in this place.

Queries.

48. MICHIE'S AND FARQUHARSONS.—

ROBERT MICHIE, Castletown, Corgarff, married on 7th June, 1681, Margaret, daughter of John Farquharson of Allergue.

ELSPET MICHIE, Ord, married, on 13th December, 1674, Alaster Farquharson, in Delnein.

GEORGE MICHIE, Badenshelloch (son of Paul Michie), married Mary Farquharson, Skellator (born 1799, died 1850).

JANET MICHIE, Kinbettaich, Towie, married, on 15th June, 1703, John Farquharson, Loet, Strathdon.

JOHN MICHIE, merchant, Banff (born 1685, died 10th November, 1762), married Elizabeth Farquharson (born 1695, died 8th June, 1765), whose daughter Hellen (born 1720, died 26th October, 1780), married Chaplain Mackenzie, of the 78th Regiment (vide "Annals of Banff," II., 348).

Can any reader give me information regarding the above?

CHAS. MICHIE.

32 Judge's Court Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

49. SILVER PEN PRIZE.—In reading various old biographies of graduates of Aberdeen University, I see it stated that they had carried off the "Silver Pen" prize. When was this prize started, who was its donor, and when did it cease?

ROBERT BLACK.

50. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, ADVOCATE, ABERDEEN.—This gentleman is reported to be the author of "A Jumble of Jottings from Memories of a Quiet Life," published by A. Brown and Company, Aberdeen, in 1894, and

I observe that the subject catalogue in the Reference Department of the Aberdeen Public Library confirms this. The "Jottings," fragmentary as they appear, make good reading, but I should like to hear more of this author. Did Mr Macdonald write anonymously for the local press? I presume Mr Macdonald is the same person as Alexander McDonald, the author of "Passages in the History of Eneolooapik," published by an Edinburgh firm in 1841.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Answers.

14. DEESIDE M'DONALDS AND M'ANDREWS.—I cannot assume from "Clansman's" query that he is a stranger to the inhabitants or the traditions of the district, else I might make some suggestions; but I may venture one suggestion. The late Captain M'Donald, of St Martin's and Glenshee, who died a few years ago, was the representative of the ancient family of M'Donald of Rhinneton, occasionally visiting the "aisle" or burial place there still belonging to the family, and was not only a genealogist, but maintained the traditions and practised the customs of his forefathers and clan to the extent of making himself ridiculous; therefore, it is not unlikely that his heir or next of kin may possess some information regarding relationships that would throw some light on the subject or suggest a line of inquiry. The Sheriff Clerk of Perthshire should be able to say who served, etc., to Captain M'Donald.

B.

34. THE MORTIMERS OF CRAIGIEVAR.—The pedigree of this family is much involved, but the following particulars may assist "B." Before 1400, Bernard Mortimer was proprietor of Craigievar, and his daughter Isabel married Sir Andrew Leslie of Balquhain, who was slain by the Sheriff of Angus, 22nd January, 1420 (*Antiq. l.*, 527). In 1435, Edmond Mortimer was on an inquest at Kildrummy (*Ibid. IV.*, 350). In 1457, he had a charter to Craigievar, etc., under the Great Seal, upon his own resignation (*Ibid.*). Between 1495 and 1513 Alexander Mortimer was proprietor (*Ibid.*; and *II.*, 11 and 44; and *III.*, 33, 65, and 375). In 1513, William Mortimer had sasine on Craigievar, Wester Leochel, Bawdene, and Knockando, with mills (*Ibid. IV.*, 350). In 1528, Alexander Mortimer (son and heir-apparent of the last mentioned

William Mortimer), and Margaret Menzies, his wife, had a charter from James V. of the land and mill of Innyntere (*Ibid.*). John Mortimer, their son, had a charter of sale of Craigievar, etc., which was confirmed by Queen Mary in 1554 (*Ibid.*, 353). The last of the line to possess Craigievar was John Mortimer, who married Helen Symmer, daughter of George Symmer of Balfordie. He commenced the erection of the castle, but lack of funds prevented his completing it. His father-in-law, on 1st May, 1608, granted him and his wife a charter to a house in Brechin, where they took up their residence, "having a desk and seat in the kirk of Brechin." John Mortimer died before 7th July, 1643, when his brother, William Mortimer of Glencat, Birse, was served heir general (*Inquis. Gen.*, No. 2873).

HISTORICUS.

36. THE IRVINES OF FORTRIE.—Alexander Irvine of Forglan, son and heir apparent of Alexander Irvine of Drum, married, in 1526, Elizabeth, daughter of Ogilvie of Findlater. He fell at Pinkie in 1547, survived by six sons and three daughters. The third of these sons, Robert Irvine, became proprietor of Tillielair, and was the father of Irvine of Fortrie, who had issue three daughters. On 2nd December, 1505, William Irvine of Pitmurchie had sasine on Fortrie and mill thereof. In 1633, John Irvine of Torrieleith was indebted to Alexander Irvine of Fortrie in 1200 marks. On 14th July, 1685, Alexander Irvine of Fortrie witnessed a disposition by Alexander Irvine of Murtle in favour of John Irvine. William Irvine, son of Alexander Irvine of Fortrie, was one of the Scottish Bishops consecrated after 1688. He was at Killiecrankie, for which he suffered imprisonment at Dundee. He was taken prisoner at Preston in 1715, and again suffered imprisonment. He died in Edinburgh, 9th December, 1725, and was buried beside Bishop Ross at Restalrig.

HISTORICUS.

37. "THE BANFFSHIRE REPORTER."—In "The Working Man's Newspaper," 6th December, 1873, the following marriage intimation appeared:—At the residence of his friend, Joseph Tait, Esq. of Haughland, Elgin, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. James R. Leslie of St John's Episcopal Church, Portsoy, Mr Thomas Anderson, proprietor and publisher of the "Banffshire Reporter," Portsoy, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Stephen Boaden, H.M.'s Customs, Glasgow, and relict of the late Mr Harry Burns, coastguard service.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

No. 9.—June 17, 1908.

The Earldom of Mar.

(Continued from No. 8—June 10.)

On the death of Sir Alexander Stewart, the husband of Isabella, Countess of Mar, in 1435, the earldom was seized by the Crown, but it was claimed by Sir Robert Erskine; and it was a second article in the "Scots Peerage"—also written by Rev. John Anderson—is devoted to the Erskines, Earls of Mar. Erskine as a surname is supposed to be derived from the parish or barony of that name in the county of Renfrew, but the family, which dates from 1226, ultimately became possessors of the lands of Alloa. Sir Robert Erskine claimed the earldom of Mar through his mother, Janet Keith or Barclay, widow of Sir David Barclay of Brechin. "She is therefore the most important link between the ancient and the modern Earls of Mar"; and the following particulars regarding her may be quoted—

"She is said to have been the daughter of Sir Edward Keith of Sinton and of Christian Menteith, daughter of Sir John Menteith (the second), Lord of Arran, Strathgartney, and Knapdale, by Ellen of Mar, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar. There is good evidence of the relationship of Ellen of Mar to Earl Gratney, and of her marriage to Sir John Menteith. There is also evidence that Christian Menteith, wife, first, of Sir Edward Keith, and, secondly, of Sir Robert Erskine, was the daughter of Sir John Menteith and Ellen of Mar. There is very positive proof that Sir Thomas Erskine married Janet, widow of Sir David Barclay (the second) of Brechin. But the proof that her name was Keith or that she was the daughter of Sir Edward Keith and Christian Menteith is very meagre."

Sir Thomas Erskine, in 1390-1, protested that one-half of the earldom of Mar and of the lordship of Garioch pertained to his wife in right of heritage, probably holding her as a co-heiress with Isabella, then Countess of Mar. Sir Robert Erskine, however, claimed the whole earldom, and in 1438 he obtained service as heir of Isabella, the last legal possessor. "Following on this and other formalities, he assumed the title and designed himself, in various charters, Earl of Mar and Lord Erskine, and Earl of Mar and Garioch and Lord Erskine. It must be stated, however, that the Crown only described him as Robert, Lord Erskine. On the other hand, in the Exchequer Rolls his son is, in 1445, styled 'Thomas, Master of Mar,' and according to the Aberdeen burgh records of 28th December, 1439, he was made a Burgess as Earl of Mar and Lord of Erskine."

The title of Sir Robert Erskine (the first

Lord Erskine) and of his son Thomas (the second Lord Erskine) to the earldom of Mar was disputed by the Crown; and at a Court of Justiciary held in Aberdeen in 1457, a jury decided against the latter, finding that Robert Lord Erskine, was not at his death seised in the half earldom of Mar, but that it was in the King's hands by the death of his father King James I. Even before that decision James II. had bestowed the earldom of Garioch on his consort Queen Mary of Gueldres. Between 1458 and 1459 (we are now quoting a third article—"The Stewarts, Earls of Mar"), he created his third surviving son, John Stewart, Earl of Mar and Garioch. The title passed in 1482 to John's elder brother Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany. John Stewart, third son of King James III., had a grant of the lands and earldom of Mar and Garioch, with the castle of Kildrummy from his father in 1485-6. He died in 1502-3. James Stewart, son of James V. by Margaret Erskine, was made Earl of Mar in 1561-2, receiving the earldom to himself and his heirs male; but he resigned it before October, 1562, resuming the title of Earl of Moray.

In June, 1565, Queen Mary granted to John, sixth Lord Erskine the earldom of Mar, comprehending Strathdon, Braemar, Cromar, and Strathdee, also the lands of the lordship of Garioch. "This she did because Lord Erskine, as heir to Robert, Lord Erskine, had the undoubted hereditary right of the earldom, notwithstanding that his predecessors had been kept back from possession of the same, and because, in addition to his services to the Crown, she was moved by conscience to restore the heirs to their just inheritance." To this Earl of Mar was entrusted the care of the young Prince, and he was Regent of Scotland from 5th September, 1571, till his death on 28th October, 1572. His son John (1572-1634) "was perhaps the most prominent of his family, and remarkable in his long friendship with King James VI." He had to institute a number of legal processes to obtain actual possession of the earldom granted to his father, and to compel surrender of the lands by a variety of owners. The successive Earls of Mar have been as follows:—

8. John, 1635-1653.

9. John, 1653-1668.

10. Charles, 1668-1689. "Toward the close of 1688, he was directed to proceed in arms against the Highlanders who were in rebellion, and from whom he suffered considerable loss, as they burned his castles of Kildrummy, Corgart, and Braemar."

11. John, 1689-1732. The Earl best known to history on account of the part he played in the Jacobite rising of 1715; popularly known as "Bobbing John."

—Thomas, styled Lord Erskine, 1732-1766, was deprived of his title of Earl of Mar owing to his father's attainder.

12. Frances, 1766-1776.

13. John Francis, 1776-1825. Restored to

"the honours, dignities, and titles of Earl of Mar" in 1824.

14. John Thomas, 1825-1828.

15. John Francis Miller, 1828-1866. Established his right to the earldom of Kellie in 1835.

16. John Francis Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, Earl of Mar and Baron Garioch, succeeded his uncle (15).

The earldom of Kellie passed to the next heir-male, Walter Coningsby Erskine, cousin of 15. This Earl of Kellie claimed the earldom of Mar as conferred by Queen Mary on the Regent Earl in 1565, but died before his claim was allowed by the House of Lords (1875), the title of Earl of Mar and Kellie passing to his eldest son. The finding of the Committee of Privileges regarding the earldom of Mar claimed by the Earl of Kellie having given rise to doubts whether the ancient dignity of Mar had not been by some means "surrendered or merged in the Crown," an Act of Parliament was passed in 1835 to remove those doubts by confirming the old title as fully as if there had been on such surrender.

Gamrie Churchyard.



This is an illustration of the old parish churchyard of Gamrie, which stands on a high cliff, on the sea side, at Gamrie-Mor. It has been rendered classic by the late Principal Sir William D. Geddes, who for some time was schoolmaster of Gamrie. He composed the well-known verses, which first appeared in the "Banffshire Journal" of 26th August, 1856, beginning—

Has seen the old lone churchyard,
The churchyard by the sea,
High on the edge of a windswept ledge,
And it looks o'er Gamerie?

The ruin within the graveyard is that of the old church, the eastern half of which is believed by many to have been built in 1004. It was dedicated to St John, the Evangelist, and, according to tradition, its erection took place through a vow having been taken by a leader of the Scots when about to enter into

a conflict with a force of Danes, that if victory should declare in his favour, he would forthwith erect a church at the spot where his enemies had landed. Weight attaches to the tradition through there having been preserved (till the church became ruinous in 1828) in niches in the wall on the east side of the pulpit, three skulls, alleged to be those of three of the fallen Danish chiefs. A portion of one of the skulls is still to be seen in the Museum at Banff. A label attached bears that it had been "Taken from the wall of the old Church of Gamrie (1828), into which it had been built at the erection of the edifice in 1004."

A quaint monument built into the east wall of the church bears an inscription in Latin, which may be translated into English—

Here lie an honourable man, Patrick Barclay, laird of Tolly, who died on the day of anno Domini, 15—; and Janet Ogilvy, his spouse, who died January 6, 1547.

The Barclays of Tolly, or Towie, Auchterless, possessed the lands of Melrose before 1399, and the residence of the family before 1547 was at Cullen, both in Gamrie. The date of Patrick Barclay's death has not been inscribed, but it is known that he died in or before 1535. His wife, Janet Ogilvy, was a daughter of Ogilvy of Boyne.

Of a handsome marble monument which formerly stood within the church to the memory of Lord Gardenston, who died in 1793, all that remains is the framework.

There is also a stone showing the Keith arms, with a boar's head in base, the initials A. K., and the following inscription round the margin—

Heir lysis the ryocht honorabil Alexander Keyth of Trvp, depairtit yis lyf the XXV of Marche, 1605.

The above-mentioned Alexander Keith was of the family of Keith of Northfield, who traced descent from Earl Marischal.

Among later proprietors of Troup buried in the church was Major Alexander Garden (son of Alexander Garden, laird of Banchory-Devenick, and his wife, Janet Strachan), who after serving with distinction in Sweden, returned to Scotland in 1654, and purchased the estate of Troup. He married Betty, daughter of Alexander Strachan of Glenkindy. According to Principal Row's Diary, "he was a good man and charitable," and "deceased about Maie, 1662."

One of the most interesting monuments in the graveyard is that to Alexander Chalmers of Clunie, who died 11th August, 1835, when £70,000 became available for the founding of Chalmers' Hospital, Banff—an institution which has done an immense amount of good in the district.

A correspondent who recently visited the old churchyard furnishes us with the following

sets of lines he found inscribed on tomb-stones:—

How lov'd, how valu'd once, avail thee not:
To whom related, or by whom begot,
A heap of dust alone remains of thee—
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.
Oppressing pain, thou now hast done,
And hast for me my freedom won,
And laid me low into the dust,
In hopes to rise among the just.
Weep not for me, my glass is run,
It's the Lord's will, so be it done.

The first of the two is also to be found in Strichen Churchyard (see Jervise's "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," Vol. II.), Here is a somewhat singular inscription—singular in respect of the relationship indicated:—

Here Lyes the Ashes / of James Dockar /
sometime in Darfas / h who died Febr'y 13 /
1697 As also Christi / an Fraser His Spou / ee
died October 4 1718 / As also a young man /
called William Dockar / who died April 25 1728
/ This is done by James / Dockar Father to the
/ said William.

Our correspondent adds a word of warning to visitors to the churchyard. The key of the gate is kept by the sexton, who resides fully a mile away; and as the churchyard wall is a high one, the process of scaling it, undignified at the best, is attended with some difficulty, especially on the part of any one who is "fat and scant of breath." The inscriptions on the great majority of the stones are undecipherable—which is hardly to be wondered at, looking at the exposed position of the churchyard.

Gardenstown is a quaint village, with an ascending lane strongly reminiscent of Clovelly, in North Devonshire. The adjacent village of Crovie, nestling at the foot of Troup Head, is picturesquely situated.

Gordons with an Alias.

The student of genealogy is frequently puzzled by an alias, for it is often impossible to say which is the real and which is the assumed name. Here are cases in point:—

George Gordon, alias Gray, alias Young, deserted from the additional company of the 75th Regiment at Aberdeen on Sunday, October 11, 1789. His age is given as 27, but he "looks old at that age." He was 5ft. 11in.; "very brown complexion; long visage; long, black, tied hair; walks very straight, and has a very long neck; says he was born in the parish of Ellon, and calls himself a son of Lord A[berdeen? who had several illegitimate children] He plays the bagpipes, and goes very often amongst the tinkers; had on, when he deserted, a short, white nankin jacket and white cloth waistcoat; tartan tilt and hose and cocked bonnet" ("Aberdeen Journal," October 26, 1789).

James Gordon, alias James Connolly, vagrant, with three others, were apprehended as

vagrants. They were said to assume the character of dumb fortune-tellers, and doctors and prophets, when their confederates were thieves ("Aberdeen Journal," April 21, 1786).

James Gordon, alias William Forbes, alias Peter Macdonald, an Irishman, pretended to be an American of South Carolina. He was judged to be a "proper object to serve in the Navy, and was confined until a proper officer arrived in Aberdeen to take charge of him and four others" ("Aberdeen Journal," May 17, 1790).

John Gordon, alias M'Rob, Craggan, Protestant, had by his wife, who was a Catholic, a son, John, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who were baptised as Catholics August 16, 1721, and December 1, 1724, respectively (Braemar Catholic Register).

Patrick Gordon, "commonly called Patrick Gow," living "very near to Deltmor House," was a Protestant, and married a Catholic. His child John was baptised by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, December 22, 1723 (Braemar Catholic Register).

J. M. B.

Imprisonment for "Insult."

On 14th May, 1753, George Mark, in the parish of Kincardine O'Neil, was tried before His Majesty's Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeenshire at an Itinerant Court held at Charlestown of Aboyne "for insulting the minister of Kincardine in his own Church Session," and the charge being held proven, Mark was sent prisoner from the bar to the Tolbooth of Aberdeen "to lie in said prison for the space of two weeks," and thereafter till the expenses of process were paid.

The Candle Tax.

Ap[ro]pos of the Window Tax (Nos. 3 and 5), readers may be interested in the Candle Tax. A tax on the manufacture of candles was imposed in 1709. This tax included wax and tallow candles, and the rates were 4d per lb. for wax, and 3d for tallow. The use of oil-lamps in dwelling-houses was prohibited, unless the oils were made from fishes within Great Britain, and the sale of candles was prohibited anywhere except in a public shop or warehouse, or in a public fair or market. The private making of candles for home consumption was allowed under a composition for the duty—1s per annum for every head which at any time or times during the continuance of the consumption should be of the family compounding.

Rushlights (see "White's Natural History of Selborne," Letter lxviii.) were strips of rush pith, dipped in fat, and were exempted from taxation if made for private use and not for sale. Dips or tapers of small size, once dipped in or drawn through grease and not through any melted or refined tallow were exempt from duty.

It was difficult to prevent the fraudulent practice of making candles in secret without

paying the duty, while in the case of wax candles the high rate of duty fostered the secret manufacture. In the hope of checking such smuggling, the Budget of 1784 lowered the duty to 3d per lb., imposing an additional 4d per lb. on tallow candles. This pressed heavily on the people, and it was taken off in 1792. The difficulty in preventing the illicit use of the "mould" continued to be a grave objection to the tax, and it was repealed in 1831. The present writer recollects the care with which his grandmother hid the mould away out of sight, even long after the duty was removed.

Tax on Bricks.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that Parliament, during the reign of George III., imposed a tax on bricks, tiles, etc. It was comprised in the list of taxes proposed by Mr Pitt, in 1784, to provide for the payment of interest on the debt incurred by the American War. At first fixed at 2s 6d per 1000, it was gradually raised to 10s. The revenue was protected by branding the interior of the mould with the word "Excise," so as to impress the brick. The impost was repealed in 1850. It was provided that tiles could be made duty free for draining marshy land when moulded in the making with the word "Drain" on the centre of the surface of the tile. It may be added that bricks for building, repairing, or enlarging churches were not charged with duty.

Ancient Privileges of the Poor.

Prior to the passing of the Poor Law Act for Scotland, funds for the relief of the poor were raised from various sources. Anything found within a parish graveyard was recognised as "poor's property," and had to be sold to the best advantage. A lucky windfall of this description fell to the poor of Lumphannan in the spring of 1750. While workmen were in course of excavating a new entrance to the graveyard, they unearthed a pot, full of ancient silver Scottish coins. Many of the pieces were so consumed by rust that on being handled they crumbled away. Others, however, were in good preservation. They bore the heads of King Robert and King David, and had been struck at Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen. The parish minister—Rev. Francis Dauney—realised a goodly sum from the sale of the coins—five shillings each being obtained for those struck at Edinburgh and Perth, while ten shillings per coin was the price secured for all struck at Aberdeen. The writer, being interested in this matter, would be glad to be informed if any of these coins yet remain in Aberdeenshire.

ROBERT WILSON.

The Cummings of Glenrinn.

The following interesting documents dealing with the Cumming family have been transcribed from the Tammore Papers in the British Museum (Add. MSS., 25,407) by Mr H.

Duff MacWilliam, Harrow Weald, who purposed publishing the manuscript later. Robert Cumming of Reclatich (Mortlach) was apparently the father of George Cumming of Reclatich. One of George's daughters married Grant of Tammore, while another married Alexander Gordon in Craigwillie. Both Tammore and his father-in-law appear to have been successively chamberlain of Huntly.

1729.—I, John Grant of Tomoulan, factor appointed by ye Lords of Council and Session for uplifting ye rents of Glenrinn, etc., have received from Robert Cumming of Reclatich 478½ merks Scots moe as the annuity or superplus duty payll be him forth his wodsett lands of Reclatich crop, of wch annuity or superplus duty as witten, and of all preceedings I hereby discharge the said Rbt. Cumming for now and ever. He likewise gave up an receipt by Alexr. Duncan faulconer for an boll of bran whereof I also discharge him. In witness whereof I have subscribed thir presents (written by John Leslie of Ardnellie) att Hardhaugh, the third of December, 1729, before witnesses John Grant of Rothmaes and the said John Leslie.

JON. GRANT.

JO. GRANT, witness

JO. LESLIE, witness.

1731.—I, Doctor Gordon of Keithmore, factor, constitut by Mr James Chalmers, tutor to his Grace the Duke of Gordon, grant me to have received from Robert Cummin of Reclatich £319 Scots money as ye annuity or superplus duty payable be him furth of his wodsett lands of Reclatich for crop and yeare of God 1731, of which annuity or superplus duty I hereby discharge the said Robert Cummin for now and ever. In witness whereof I have written and subscribed thir pnts att Hardhaugh this fourteenth day of December, year of God forsd, before witnesses Patrick Gordon of Aberlour and James Gordon, tacksman of ye wodsett lands of Keithmore.

ALEXR. GORDON.

PATRICK GORDON, witness.

JA. GORDON, witness.

1732.—I, Doctor Alexr. Gordon of Keithmore, Factor for the lands of Achindoun, Glenrinn, and Cabrach, grant me to have received from Robert Cummin of Reclatich the soume of £319 Scots money as an annuity or superplus duty payable by him for his wodsett lands of Reclatich for crop and yeare of God 1732, of which annuity or superplus duty I hereby discharge the sd Robert Cummin for now and ever. In witness whereof I have written and subscribed thir pnts att Hardhaugh this fourteenth day of December, yeare of God forsd, before witnesses Patrick Gordon of Aberlour and James Gordon, tacksman of ye wodsett lands of Keithmore.

ALEXR. GORDON.

As likewise grant me to have received from ye sd Reclatich two bolls of brane for this and ye preceeding year.

ALEXR. GORDON.

PATRICK GORDON, witness.

JA. GORDON, witness.

1739.—I, Doctor Alexr. Gordon, Factor of Achindoun, Glenrinnes, etc., grant me to have received from Robert Cumin of Reclatich, £319 Scots, and yt as the whole superplus rent due att this present terme of Mertimes, 1739, of which I discharge him. As likewise three pound nineteen shilling and two penies Scots instantly pd by him as his proportione of scool salary. As likewise of a boll of brane due and paid by him att Gordoncastle att Candlemas last for crop seventeen hundred and thirty eight years, of all qch he is discharged. As witness my hand att Keithmore, this thirteenth day of December, seventeen hundred and thirty nine years.

ALEXR. GORDON.

1740.—I, Doctor Alexr. Gordon of Keithmore, Factor of Achindoun and Glenrinnes, grant me to have received from Baillie George Cumin of Reclatich £319 Scots money. And yt as ye whole superplus rent of his wodsette due att this present terme of Mertimes, 1740, of which I discharge him. As likewise I grant me to have received from ye forsd Mr George Cumin £3 19s 2d Scots instantly pd by him as his proportione of the scoolmaster's salary due at ye forsd terme, of qch he is likewise discharged. As witness my hand att Keithmore this seventeenth day of December, yeare of God above sett down.

ALEXR. GORDON.

Bibliography of Aberdeen Periodicals.

1907. "THE CLARION."—Size, 15in. by 20in., six-columned. Imprint on fourth page: Printed and published by the Clarion Newspaper Co., Ltd., 44 Worship Street, London, E.C. (Trade Union Labour. Eight Hours Day.)

There were 10,000 copies specially printed for distribution gratis to the working men of South Aberdeen during the recent bye-election campaign. The publishers of the above widely-circulating weekly were prompted to distribute this special number in order to further the interests of Mr Fred Bramley, Labour and Socialist candidate for South Aberdeen. Mr Bramley (whose portrait appears on the first page) sought to represent in Parliament all those who are anxious to promote the best interests of the nation, by abolishing sweating, bad sanitary conditions, and by increasing the educational opportunities for all, and his address to the electors fully explained the programme he intended to urge forward in the interests of his party.

Mr Joseph F. Duncan contributed "An Open Letter to the Working Men of South Aberdeen": R. B. Suthers wrote on "My Right to Work"; and Mr Robert Blatchford ("Nunquam"), editor of "The Clarion," an article "Is Socialism Brigandage?" (Most of Mr Blatchford's books have been issued by the Clarion Press.) There were also two columns

of Socialistic verse—the first was on "Useful Employment," and the second "The Sacred Right of Contract"—illustrated by cartoons.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Queries.

51. MENZIES.—In his "Liber de Rebus Japonis" (Antwp., 1605) Father John Hay (Dalgattiensis), Soc. Jes., gives a brief account of the work of Alexius Menezes, otherwise de Menezes, an Augustinian missionary who laboured in India, and towards the close of the sixteenth century rose to the position of Archbishop of Goa. But nothing is said of his lineage. Is anything known?

K. J.

52. PAPER MANUFACTORY AT FERRYHILL.—I understand that about a century ago there was a manufactory of this nature in the Ferryhill district. Can any correspondent enlighten me with particulars regarding it?

ALPHA.

53. LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Not long ago, I acquired at a bookstall a 12mo of 96 pp., entitled "The / Decimal Arithmetick, / Digested into so Easie a Method, / that any that Vunderstands the / Vulgar, Arithmetick, / may attain the Compleat Know- / ledge of the Decimals in few / Days, without a Teacher. / To which is Annexed, / The Extraction of Roots, the / Mensuration of Planes and Solids. / By Mr John Thomson, / Precentor in Torry. / Edinburgh. / Printed by John Moncur, for the Author, 1709."

Thomson was probably graduate of a Scottish University, but I cannot identify him. Must I assign the honour of this curiosity of two centuries ago to the Fifeshire parish of Torryburn?

K.J.

54. THE BLESSING OF THE FRIAR OF AYE.—An explanation as to the origin and nature of this blessing will oblige. I believe it is referred to in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels.

M.

Answers.

39. PROVOST SIR THOMAS BLAIR.—This Provost had two sons, Thomas and George. He had no such son as John.

R. S.

40. PARENTAGE OF ANDREW JOPP.—Andrew Jopp, advocate, Aberdeen, in 1796, was the son of Andrew Jopp, Insch, and his wife, Mary Jardine. He is sometimes designed as son of Provost James Jopp of Cotton, but such is a mistake, Provost Jopp being his uncle.

W. R.

42. PITFODELS LAND COMPANY.—John Menzies, proprietor of Pitfodels and Blairs (the last of the old family of Menzies), exposed the lands of Pitfodels to sale in 1805. No purchaser appearing, he subsequently feued off several portions, and the balance—consisting of about 620 acres, and bounded on the north by the Deeside public road, on the south by the river Dee, on the east by Aberdeen and Ruthrieston, and on

the west by the burn of Cults—together with the salmon fishings in the river Dee ex adverso of said property, was ultimately acquired by a private company (called the Pitfodels Land Company) at the price of £33,500. The investment proved a gold mine for the company (which was wound up several years ago), the ground being all sold or feued on advantageous terms.

HISTORICUS.

No. 10.—June 24, 1908.

An Aberdeen Provost and His Descendants.

In 1728-29, and again in 1732-33, the Provostship of Aberdeen was held by William Cruickshank, merchant, and Burgess of Guild, son of James Cruickshank, merchant, a lineal descendant of the ancient family of Cruickshank of Tillymorgan. Born in 1679, he early interested himself in civic affairs, holding the offices of treasurer in 1717, Dean of Guild in 1718, and baillie in 1721. He married, on 11th February, 1703, Isobel Phanes, daughter of William Phanes, some time Convenar of the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen, and had a family of sixteen—George, baptised 21st November, 1703, and died in childhood; William, baptised 21st February, 1705; —, baptised 22nd May, 1706; James, baptised 29th November, 1707, became a shipmaster, and died 18th August, 1779; Isobel, baptised 25th December, 1708, and died in 1741; Patrick, baptised 2nd April, 1710; Helen, baptised 10th April, 1711, survived her father, and died unmarried; John, baptised 12th August, 1712, and died in childhood; Alexander, baptised 24th September, 1713, and died in childhood; Marjorie, baptised 26th September, 1714; Joseph, baptised 7th March, 1716, and died in childhood; Janet, baptised 7th March, 1717, and died in childhood; Thomas, baptised 5th October, 1718, and of whom afterwards; David, baptised 18th November, 1719, and died in childhood; Anna, baptised 7th May, 1721, and died in 1748; and Nathaniel, baptised 16th August, 1722, and who married Ann Lunan, daughter of William Lunan, Kirkton of Monymusk (son of Rev. William Lunan, minister of Monymusk, and subsequently of Kintore, and his wife, Jean Forbes, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, first Baronet), and his wife, Isobel Thain, daughter of William Thain of Blackhall. Mrs Cruickshank died in February, 1736; while Mr Cruickshank's death is recorded in the "Aberdeen Journal" as having occurred on the evening of 2nd June, 1760, in the 81st year of his age. The same authority states that he was "a Gentleman who for several years bore the sway in our Magistracy and Councils, and who conscientiously discharged the duties of his station, both in publick and private life. Let it likewise be mentioned to his honour that he firmly adhered to the Reformation Principles of the Church of Scotland, of which he has given several sincere and very sensible proofs. In short, so many were his valuable qualities that his death, or, rather, decay of nature, is much regretted, and he was interred with that decency and those public marks of esteem and regard which belonged to his station and character."

Thomas Cruickshank, merchant, son of the preceding, married, first, on 30th June, 1760, Elizabeth Thain, daughter of William Thain of

Blackhall, and his wife, Margaret Davidson of Cairnbrogie, who succeeded to Cairnbrogie in 1722 after the death of her brother George. They had one child—Helen—who died unmarried. Thomas Cruickshank married, secondly, 9th May, 1763, Elizabeth Durno, eldest daughter of John Durno, elder, of Cattio—now Whitehouse—in the parish of Tough, and his wife, Lillias Gilchrist.

Elizabeth Cruickshank, eldest surviving daughter—born 3rd December, 1765—was married 30th April, 1791, to William Copland, advocate, Aberdeen, some time Sheriff-Substitute, Town Clerk Depute, Collector of City Taxes, and Keeper County Register of Sasines, youngest son of Baillie Alexander Copland, merchant, Aberdeen, and his wife, Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Sir William Johnston of that ilk, fifth Baronet.

Jane Byres Copland, younger daughter of the preceding, was married to James Forbes Beattie, civil engineer, Aberdeen. Their children were—(1) William Copland Beattie, now of the Wilderness, Peterculter, who, in 1877, married his cousin, Margaret Katherine Jopp (elder daughter of Keith Jopp, M.D., and his wife, Rachel Chambers Hunter, eldest daughter of William Chambers Hunter, of Tillery, Aucheries and Coldwells, with surviving children—William Forbes Beattie and Rhoda; (2) Andrew Beattie, who died in 1861; (3) James Alexander Beattie, civil engineer, H.M. Inspector, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (Land Division), of Dalbeattie, Murtle, who, in 1880, married Janet Christian Angus (youngest daughter of the late John Angus, advocate in, and for many years Town Clerk of, Aberdeen, and his wife, Katherine Ann Forbes, with issue a son, Walter Roland Jardine Beattie, and a daughter, Lillias Berkely; (4) Charles Adams Beattie, who died in 1859; and (5) Eliza, who died in 1880.

The Widening of the Bridge of Dee.

An Edinburgh correspondent has favoured us with an inspection of a bound copy of several numbers of the "Surveyor, Engineer, and Architect," or "London Monthly Journal of the Physical and Practical Sciences in all Their Departments," directed by "a committee of practical surveyors, engineers, and architects of much experience and in active employment," Mr Robert Mudie being the literary conductor. In the number for August 1, 1842, there is an article on the Bridge of Dee, in connection with the widening then in contemplation. The present roadway over the bridge, it says, is exceedingly narrow and inconvenient, being something less than 15 feet in width between the parapets. In consequence of this, the provost and magistrates of the city determined, about the close of the year 1840, to widen the bridge to the extent of 11ft. 3in. at one end, increasing to 11ft. 6in. at the other end, making a clear width of 26 feet between the parapets. "The designs were made by John Smith, Esq., the town architect, under whose directions the work is now in progress. In a

letter with which we have been favoured from Mr Smith within the last few days, he expresses his opinion that the bridge will be ready for opening to the public in October next." The journal publishes the complete specification for widening the bridge, from which we excerpt the following:—

"The additional width is to be made on the west side of the present bridge, and is to be 11ft. 6in. at the north end, and 11ft. 3in. at the south, from the outside of the present west parapet to the outside of the new one, as represented and marked on the plan; and the face line is to be perfectly straight between those points. The west round turrets, side of abutment and wing-walls belonging to the old bridge, part of starlings, and half octagons of piers and parapet, are to be carefully taken down. The cornice, the different escutcheons and inscriptions, and all the face or outside stones of the arches and spandrels, are also to be carefully removed and laid aside; and all the outside ashlar stones and panels of the present west side of the bridge and wing-walls which are sound and good, are to be rebuilt in their places in the new facade, and all deficiencies made perfectly good with stones of similar quality and colour, whether of granite or freestone. A small part of the south wing-wall is to be left standing below ground, to act as a counterfort, only the face stones are to be removed from it. The iron railing and plinth on the present circular retaining wall at north end are to be removed; the wall reduced about three feet in height; the rubble face stones taken out for being rebuilt in the new wall, and the remaining part to be left standing."

"There are to be four additional ribs in each arch, of best hard liver freestone from the quarries of Coveasa in Morayshire, polished and chamfered similar to the present ones, and to be of the dimensions shown on the section; and the stones forming them are to have fair and flush droved upper beds, close radiating joints, and all to be straight and fairly thrown, well built, and bonded into the piers and abutments, and to correspond in every way with the present ones.

"The arches over the ribs are to be of granite and the stones composing them are to be 18 inches in breadth of bed, and fairly pick-dressed in the radii of the curves, and also on the under side or soffit, and abutting joints, and the three lowermost courses on each side of the arches are to be tailed in to abut against the rubble hearting. Each course is to be of equal thickness throughout, and the stones are to be in lengths to reach from centre to centre of the ribs, all laid in good lime mortar, and well and fairly thrown, and brought to their beds with a wooden mallet; the present outside chamfered ringcourse is to be again used, as before stated, and the whole to be well grouted with thin lime mortar on the top. The faces of the starlings and semi-octagons of the piers and spandrels, abutments, turrets, wing-walls, and buttresses, with all their intakes and stringcourses, are to be closely and neatly built in their present form.

and with the present stones, so far as they are sound and good, and will answer; only that the points of the starlings and projecting faces of the semi-octagons are to be averaged and made in a straight line; and all broken or faulty stones are to be replaced with new ones to match. The backing of the abutments and piers behind the arches, spandrels, semi-octagons, and wing-walls is to be of good, well bonded, and packed rubble work, laid in regular courses in good lime mortar."

"The contractor must turn two of the middle arches, or any other two which may be directed, on trussed centres, as no uprights or supports in these will be allowed to stand on the bed of the river, as they would tend to keep the salmon from getting through; and the covers of these centres must be close, to prevent the lime or mortar from falling down, and great care must be taken to give as little obstruction as possible to the salmon fishing.

"It is also to be understood that the present bridge is to be kept open for the passage of carriages and the public, so long as it can be possibly done with safety, and without interrupting the necessary operations and convenience of the contractor."

There is also given the detailed estimate of the contractor to whom the bridge was originally let, "but who, from ill-health, was obliged, with the concurrence of the provost and magistrates, to abandon the work before entering into the contract." The various items (summarised) are as follows:—

Timber work	£1700	5	6
Stone work	1926	2	3
Rubble work	621	7	10
Ribs of freestone	558	4	9
Arch stones of granite	1024	2	0
Sundry items	379	15	1
Parapet on west side	180	0	0
Embanking approaches, etc.	311	8	0
Contingencies	100	0	0

£6828 5 5

A Famous Aberdeenshire Educationist.

William Smith, principal founder and first Provost of the College and University of Pennsylvania (Alumnus of King's College, 1743-7).—Though his name has not been perpetuated like those of John Harvard and Elihu Yale, the direct influence of William Smith upon the American University system was undoubtedly greater than that exercised by either of the earlier founders. A native of Aberdeenshire, and educated at King's College, Old Aberdeen, Smith accompanied two pupils to New York in 1751. In 1752 he published "Some Thoughts on Education, with Reasons for erecting a College in this Province"; followed in 1753 by "A General Idea of the College of Mirania, with a Sketch of the Method of teaching Science and Religion in the Several Classes, and some Account of its Rise, Establishment, and Buildings," wherein, under the guise of an allegory,

he elaborated his scheme of University education. This remarkable pamphlet attracted the attention of Benjamin Franklin, who writes:—"For my own part I know not when I have read a piece that has affected me more—so noble and just are the sentiments, so warm and animated the language." Through Franklin's influence Smith was appointed to a post in the Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, which, mainly through his exertions, was transformed in 1755 into a college empowered to grant degrees—Smith's name, as Provost, appearing in the charter. In the following year was issued his "Plan of Education" for the new college—a programme in great measure based on the curriculum of the Provost's Alma Mater at Aberdeen, which had been recast in 1753-4 (in which years Smith revisited Scotland) under the guidance of the newly appointed Regents, Thomas Reid and Alexander Gerard. Recent American educational historians agree in recognising the profound significance of Smith's "Plan." "It may be safely affirmed," writes Provost Stille, of Pennsylvania University,

"that in 1756 no such comprehensive scheme of education existed in any college in the American colonies...Its best eulogy is that it has formed the basis of our present American College system."

And so Professor Snow of Columbia University—

"Well was it that in 1756 the clear individual thinking of William Smith, or the accident of his earlier association with Scottish educational reform, had provided the American College with a program adequate for its immediate needs...Previous to the publication of the program prepared by the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, there was nothing in the United States that in any way resembled a modern course of study."

Dr Smith (he received honorary degrees from Aberdeen, Oxford, and Dublin) did not finally sever his connection with the college till 1791, when it was reconstituted under its present title of the University of Pennsylvania. He was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society, the oldest American Academy, served as its first secretary, and contributed many papers to its "Transactions." He died in 1803, aged 76. In the same year appeared a collected edition, in two volumes, of his numerous writings. The University of Pennsylvania has his portrait.

For fuller details see the following:—

"Memoir of Rev. William Smith, D.D.," by Charles J. Stille, 1869.

"Life and Correspondence of Rev. William Smith," edited by his great-grandson H. W. Smith, 1880.

"Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania," edited by F. N. Thorpe, 1893.

"Personal Recollections of an Early Philadelphian," by his grandson, General W. R. Smith ("American Historical Register," 1896).

"Early History of the University of Pennsylvania," by G. B. Wood (1827), edited by F. D. Stone, 1896.

"History of the University of Pennsylvania," by T. H. Montgomery, 1900.

"The Origin of American Universities," by E. E. Brown, 1903.

"The College Curriculum in the United States," by L. F. Snow, 1907.

"Abstract of some Statutes and Orders of King's College in Old Aberdeen" (Professor Thomas Reid), 1753.

"Plan of Education in Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, with Reasons of it" (Professor Alexander Gerard), 1756.

"Scottish Notes and Queries" (Aberdeen, 1 S. i. 137; vii. 14, 76, 141, 175; x. 106; xii. 84; 2 S. i. 7, 85.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

Aberdeen Women as Jacobites.

Suffragettes may be interested to know that even poor women took part in the Jacobite rising of 1745. At any rate, several of them followed the army of the rebels into England, and the names of 21 of them occur in a list of prisoners at Chester Castle, February 22, 1745-6 (State Papers, P.R.U., Domestic, George II.; bundle 81, No. 121). Isobel Witholls, Aberdeen—a strange name from that part of the world—followed Lord Pitligo's Regiment. Isobel Chambers, Aberdeen, followed Glengarry's; and Jane Macdonald Strathbogie, followed "Glanrollard" (? Clanranald). In the same regiment was Clementine Macdonald, aged 10. In General Gordon's regiment were Agnes Flint of Dunbar and her child of seven. Agnes Cathell of Colsttuarts had her child of 3.

Origin of Uncut Books.

Somebody has been discovering that the uncut books originated in Scotland. Prudent people up north, so we are told, contrived to master many a volume by dipping into it in a shop or at a stall. Consequently, the booksellers asked the publishers not to have new books out, and thus the "dippers" were beaten at their own game.

This is an excellent romance; but, says the "Book Monthly," one would like to know how the vogue in uncut books began, for it is no other than the Victoria era.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Peculiar Form of Punishment.

Humour—or probably a desire to intensify indignity—was frequently displayed towards delinquents in ancient times. In January, 1753, a farmer in Huntly who was believed to have stolen and slaughtered an ox was appre-

hended and carried prisoner to the tolbooth of Aberdeen, "wrapped in the ox hide by way of a great-coat, with the horns properly placed."

A Malcolm Gillespie Rello.

A jewel box which belonged to Malcolm Gillespie was given by his housekeeper, Lexie Campbell, to my great-grandmother, Mary Reid or Brodie. She gave it to her daughter, Isabella Brodie (wife of Robert Murdoch, farmer, Craigielea, Strathdon), who left it to her daughter, Margaret Murdoch. She died on 2nd September, 1904, at Toronto, Canada; and the article is now, I am informed, in the possession of her husband, William Gordon, Toronto, who is a native of Lumphannan, Aberdeenshire.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. (1753.)

15th January, 1753. Died at Nigg of this date, in the 46th year of his age, the Rev. Mr John Gellie, who was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr James Farquhar, who yet survives him.

10th February, 1753. Died of this date at Kinnaird's Head Castle, aged 69, the Right Hon. Mary Lady Saltoun. She was sister to the late William Earl of Aberdeen and mother to the present Lord Saltoun.

15th February, 1753. Died of this date, aged 101, Janet Gordon, daughter to James Gordon of Seaton and relict of Dr George Middleton, Principal of the King's College, Aberdeen, by whom she had fourteen sons and four daughters. She retained her extraordinary memory, judgment, and senses to the last.

26th March, 1753. Died of this date in London the Hon. William Duff, Esq., eldest son to the Right Hon. William Lord Braco.

3rd April, 1753. Died at Grantfield [Midmar] Castle of this date, aged 35, Margaret Farquharson, Lady Grantfield, daughter to the late Patrick Farquharson, Esq. of Inverey.

18th April, 1753. Died at Corsinday of this date, Mrs Duff of Corsinday (daughter to Arthur Gordon, Esq., of Carnousie), justly regretted.

24th August, 1753. Died at Castle Fraser of this date, in the 50th year of her age, Anne Udny, eldest daughter to the deceased John Udny, Esq., of that ilk, and Lady to Charles Fraser, Esq. of Inverleithy.

18th September, 1753. Died last week in an advanced age, after a tedious illness, the Rev. Mr Innes, Minister at Banff. He had been for some years a Chaplain in the Army, but returned to his native country after the Peace of Utrecht, and was settled Minister at Banff in the end of the year 1716.

11th September, 1753. Died at Fraserburgh of this date, the Rev. Mr Alexander Auchinleck, who had been near 47 years Minister of that place.

4th December, 1753. Died on 27th November, in the 26th year of her age. . . . Mrs Pollock, spouse to the Rev. Mr Robert Pollock, Professor of Divinity in the Marischal College, and eldest daughter to Alexander Robertson, Esq. of Glasgow.

7th December, 1753. Died of this date after a few days' illness, in the 38th year of his age, the Rev. George Bartlett, one of the Ministers of Old Machar, justly regretted by all who knew him.

27th December, 1753. Died of this date at his country seat, Alexander Duff of Hatton, Esq., in his 66th year. . . . He is succeeded in his estate by Alexander Duff of Balquholmie.

Queries.

55. A VETERAN PRECENTOR.—Mr James Paterson, master of the Music School, session clerk, and precentor of Old Aberdeen, died there on 5th November, 1806, in his 88th year. He held these offices for the long period of 62 years, in addition to which he acted for several years as assistant to his predecessor. "In the course of nearly 60 years he was not prevented from officiating as Precentor by bad health a single day, and he was absent only one Sunday while on a visit to a friend. He was a worthy, inoffensive man." These periods of service surely establish a record! (From "Aberdeen Journal" of 19th November, 1806.) What is known of the family history of Paterson?

BIOGRAPHER.

56. AARON JEFFERY.—Wanted: information concerning the family of Aaron Jeffery, who was implicated with Prince Charles Edward in 1745, and had to leave the country when his estate was sequestered. He settled in the colony of Virginia. In the early part of the last century, his grandson, Captain William Jeffery, brought suit to recover the sequestered lands of his grandfather. His suit was successful, but the costs were so great, and the cousin then occupying the estate had such large claims for improvements, etc., that Captain Jeffery brought back to Virginia only the Family Bible and an old prayer-book, the latter of which was destroyed by fire in recent years; while the former was lost in the Civil War. Aaron Jeffery's coat-of-arms bears on a shield three leopards' heads in a row, over three lilies arranged thus * * *. "The crest is the figure of a bird on a 'wreath,' with wings extended."

M. M. G.

57. A VALUABLE CAIRNGORM.—The "Aberdeen Journal" of 25th November, 1807, records

that "A Cairngorm Topaz of a most extraordinary size was lately found by a young man in one of the Hills in Braemar. . . . It is a complete hexagon, chrystallised, and of a brilliant brandy colour. It weighs 278 ounces, and is considered to be of inestimable value. It is now to be seen at the house of a celebrated lapidary in London, where it is offered for sale." Is this stone still intact, and, if so, where is it?

GEOLOGIST.

Answers.

16. RECRUITING. — I understand that the magistrates of Edinburgh prohibited recruiting in High Street, in the 18th century, solely

with the view of terminating obstruction and disorderly scenes. The order was enforced in no hostile spirit towards the military representatives.

EDINBURGH.

35. THE BARCLAYS OF TOWIE.—For information regarding this family, "B" might consult New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records," 3 vols.; Jervise's Epitaphs; and Captain Douglas Wimberley's "The Barclays of Barclay, or Grantuly or Gartly, and of Towie Barclay."

BIOGRAPHER.

43. WILLIAM FRASER, ADVOCATE, ABERDEEN, IN 1733.—I cannot trace the name of any such advocate in Aberdeen at the date mentioned. Further particulars would oblige.

BIOGRAPHER.

No. 11.—July 1, 1908.

The Saving of the Scottish Regalla.

Referring to the note under the heading "Kinneff Graveyard and Church"—(No. 5, May 20)—the following are additional particulars:—

On 11th June, 1661, a special Act of Parliament was passed in favour of Mrs Grainger, thus—

Forasmuch as the Estates of Parliament doe understand that Christian Fletcher, spouse to Mr James Grainger, minister at Kinneff, was most active in conveying the Royal Honore, his Majestie's crown, sword, and scepter, out of the castle of Dunottar, immediately before it was rendered to the English usurpers, and that he her care the same wer hid and preserved. Thairfor, the King's Majestie, with advice of his Estates of Parliament, Doe appoint ijm merks Scots to be forthwith payed unto her be his Majestie's Treasurer out of the readiest of his Majestie's rents as a testimony of their sense of her service aforementioned.

Rev. James Grainger died in the spring of 1663, and a mutilated tombstone in the north wall of the church bears his and his wife's initials—M. I. G.; C. F.—together with a Latin inscription, which may be translated into English—

Here lie the remains of Grainger, to whom Scotland is indebted for the preservation of her Royal Insignia. These, when on the very eve of capture, he removed from Dunottar during the siege, and concealed in the sacred ground in which he is interred. He enjoys his reward above; the heroic preserver of his country's honour now wields a sceptre amid the celestial choirs.

Surprise has been expressed that the name of Mrs Grainger was not subsequently added, but an explanation is afforded from the fact that within less than one year of her husband's death she was married (as second wife) to a reckless and debauched spendthrift, in the person of the first Lord Abercrombie, regarding whom the "New Scots Peerage" (vol. i., pp. 78-81) furnishes the following interesting information.

Sir James Sandilands, son of Sir James Sandilands, and his wife, Agnes Carnegie, second daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, first Earl of Southesk, was knighted before 1643. He married, first, in, or about, August, 1643, Jean Crichton, daughter of Patrick Lich-toun of Dunninald, and on 16th December of the same year they had a charter to the barony of Fernflat, Kincardineshire. They had also a charter to the barony of Abercrombie, in Fife, on 10th July, 1646. Sir James was, by patent dated 14th December, 1647, created Lord Abercrombie, with remainder to heirs-male of his body. "Being a riotous youth, he wasted his whole estate in five years after his succession," which necessitated the sale of St Monans in 1649, and the barony of Abercrombie in 1650. By 31st December, 1666, he was practically bankrupt when he executed a

disposition of his estate in favour of his creditors. Having accused his wife of incontinency in 1649, he assaulted an elder and the kirk beadle of the parish of Abercrombie, who had been sent to secure Lady Abercrombie's appearance before the kirk-session. The Presbytery of St Andrews summoned him to appear and "answer for the assault and for his scandalous intemperance and other miscarriages." On 12th September he appeared, confessed his faults, and promised amendment, subsequently admitting that the charges he had preferred against his wife were "quite groundless and had been invented" by himself. Lady Abercrombie left the country, and the date of her death is not known. Lord Abercrombie's marriage to Mrs Grainger took place prior to 5th January, 1664, when he granted her a life-rent charter to the lands of Largie, under the designation of "Dame Christian Fletcher, Lady Abercrombie" (Aberdeen Sasines II., 636). James, second Lord Abercrombie (only son of the first lord's first marriage), was the last holder of the title. He died unmarried, in obscurity and poverty, at Kinneff, in 1681, when the peerage became extinct.

The Old Church of Rathen.

In my note upon this subject in No. 7 (June 3) reference was made to the action brought before the Privy Council to restrain Alexander Fraser of Philorth from putting up his arms on the newly-built kirk style. The following is a copy of the complaint by Lord Fraser, with judgment annexed, as extracted from the Privy Council Register, vol. vi., pp. 391-92, dated 23rd February, 1637—

His Majesty was pleased to promote the deceased Andrew, Lord Fraser, his father, to the title and dignity of a baron and lord of Parliament, and gave him his arms and cognisance, which his said father accordingly enjoyed until his death. "As the occasion fell out, he set up his arms in all places quhair his occasions invited him, and thairwas never anie question moved againe him thairabout till now latelie that the kirkyard dyke of Rathen being altogether ruinous and decayed, the gentlemen and others in the parish, out of thair respect to the honour of God and credit of the parish, resolved and concluded to repair and big up the kirkyard dyke, aloting to everie plevche in the said parish such a proportion of the said dyke as could fall to thair share except that part quhair the kirk style wes of old and is yit, with certain footes of wall neerest the style on both sydes, quibill wes designed and appoynted to be bigged and repaired be the late Lords of Lovat and Fraser. And, quhairas, in the meane tyme, before the perytting of this worke, it pleased God to call the late Lord Lovat to his merle from this lyffe, the charge and burden of the reparatioun of the hall worke formerly designed for the late Lords of Lovat and Fraser wes then layed upon the late Lord Fraser, and he wes earnestlie delt with be the minister and session of the kirk to undertake it, and, upon his awne proper charges and expences, without anie kynde of helpe or supple at all, he accomplished and peryttyed it; and so the worke being his awne worke, bygged and peryttyed be him, he caused putt up upon and above the said kirk style his name and armes in carved stoness after a decent and comelie order, never thinking that anie man would have been so voyde of modestie and discretion

as to have malignèd the said works. Bot trow it is that the late Laird of Phillorth, having upon the day of departed this lyffe, Alexander Frisell, his sone, accompanied with William Strath, skilletter, in Fraserburgh; Thomas Fraser, maltman thair; Andro Hay, grieve to Phillorth; William Neil, officer; John Ramsay, smith; Alexander Rennie in Kinglesie (1 Kinglesier); Mr Andro Fraser, and George Will, and others their complices, boddin in fear of warre, come in a verie uncomelie and unseemelie manner, under cloud and silence of night, with a number of eskilters, wrightes, maissons, and others workemen to the said Kirk-yard dyke, and having brought with thame three great brode, with the armes of Phillorth drawin upon the same, they caused fix and sett up this brode directlie above the said Lord Fraser's armes; and so hee alloggèder covered and defaced the saids armes in such forme as they can not be seene. . . . Quhairby it is verie evident that there onelie drift and purpose is and has bene to have stirred the said Lord Fraser to a violent and lawles reparation of this inexcusable wrong; . . . but he, out of respect to his Majesty's obedience and laws, whilk he will evir prefer to his awne unruly passions, has forborne to tak upon him the sword of justice. The charge having been given to the persons above named . . . the Lords, after hearing parties and their witnesses find "that the said Alexander Fraser of Phillorth his armes were putt up upon the part libellit in the night, and that thereby ther was ane great wrong done to the said Lord Fraser. Bot because the said Alexander Fraser declared . . . that the setting up of his saids armes was done be him upon respect and for honour of his father's funerals, and not out of anie spleene or contempt of the said Lord Fraser . . . forbears all farther censuring of Alexander Fraser of Phillorth . . . and decern and ordain the said Laird of Phillorth . . . to cause take doun his armes and brods (quhairwith he covered the said Lord Fraser his armes) . . . in presence of the minister of the kirk of Rathin, . . . and not to medle with nor remove the said Lord Fraser his armes in tyme coming. . . ."

The Laird of Philorth acquiesced in the above decision, and bound himself to observe the same under a penalty of 5000 merks. He was ordered to pay the expenses of the various witnesses.

JOHN KELLAS.

Manse of Rathen.

The Irvines of Drum, 1499.

The following marriage contract has been transcribed by a northern antiquary, who is no longer available. Where the original is to be found, we cannot say; but the document is sufficiently important to find a place here—

This indentorie maid at Aberdene the x. day of December, the sere of God, a thousand four hundredth cynte and nyne serie, proportis; that it is finalye accordit betuix right honorable men, Alexander Irvine of the Drum and Alexander Irvine, his sone, and appereand air on that part, and Walter Ogilvy of the Bone and George Ogilvy, his sone, and appereand air on that other part, as eftir followis. That is to say, that the said George [Ogilvy] sail have, God willing, in marriage [Elspait] Irvine dochter to the said Alexander Irvine of Drum. And because

the said George and Elspait may nocht [lawfully contract] matrimony, for impediment of consanguynete in the third and fourth degree, herfore the saids parties sail [cause procure] a dispensation be brocht bame of our haly fader the pape in the hastiest wise that gudely can be [upon] thare expensis, likane of them beand the half cost thereof. For the quhill marriage to be completit and solemnysate in the usage of haly kirk, the saids Alexander and Alexander thare airis and assyngnais sail pay to the said Waltir his airis or assyngnais the sounes of ane thousand markis gude and usuale money of Scotland at thir termes underwriten—that is to say, now at the making of this writte ane hundredth markis, and at the feste of Exaltation of the croce next efter iolowand the date of this writte ane hundredth markis, and at the feste of Sanct Martyn in wynter next, and immediate thare eftir iolowand fifty markis, and so furth at ilk ane of the said twa termes in the sere fifty markis ay and quhill the hale sounes of ane thousand markis be fullie and completely paid. For securitie of the quhill payment the said Alexander Irvine of the Drum, with consent of his said sone, he obairt of peace selling and seegrage [sell] herkably infeit the said Waltir in fifty markis worthis, as it now gifis, of the lands of Strathachin holding of the chief ovr lorde also frely as the said Alexander holdis the same. The said Waltir gifant to the said Alexander ane reversion in due forme, that gif the saids Alexander and Alexander, thare airis or assyngnais pais the hale soun of ane thousand markis, the said Waltir, his airis or assyngnais sail renunce the said fifty markis worth of land. . . . And attoure the said Waltir sail incontinent, efter the said matrimony be contract and complete, in gudely haste infeit the said George and Elspait in conjunct feftment of twenty poundis worthis of conquest land, within the forest of Byne, and plenyse the tane half thareof, and the said Alexander sail plenyse the other half thareof baith in corn and catails, and all other thingis accordyng, for the laboring of the said twenty poundis worthis of landes to the behoof and profite of the saids George and Elspait. And the said Alexander sail sustene his dochter honestly in burdyng, beddyng, and cloething be the space of three yeris eftir the said marriage be complete, and then furnyse hir in cleithing as accordis for the honour of him, hir husband and hir. And gif it sail happyn ether the said George or Elspait to decease, as god forbede, or the said marriage be lauchfully completed, the said Waltir sail refund and pay to the said Alexander the sounys he remays, and gif his band in due forme thareupon. To the completyng of the quhill marriage and observyng fulfillyng of all and sundry the premises the saids Alexander and Alexander and Waltir Ogilvy and George Ogilvy are bonnden and obligit, be the fathis in thare bodies, in straitest stile and forme of obligatione, the gret aith sworne, the haly ewangellis tuichit. And gif it sail happyn the completyng of the saids marriage to faille in falt of any of thir saids parties any maner of way, the case of dede alarmy except, the party failliant sail pay to the party keipand the sounes of fyv hundredth markis, gude and usuale money of Scotland, for dampnagis that the party keipand sail heppin to sustene. In witness of the quhill thingis to the part remanend with the said Walter and George, the saids Alexander and Alexander has affixit thare selis togikder with the subscriptions of thaire owne handis, and to the part remanend with the saids Alexander and Alexander, the saids Waltir and George has affixit thare selis togikder with the subscriptions of thaire bandis, day, sere, and place before writyn before thir witnesses Schir Jhone of Ruddirford Knycht, alderman of Aberdene; Robert Blyndeale, burgess of that ilk burgh; Alex. Aberdoure, Maister James Ourroure, Willame Wiseman, Alex. Hay, Schir Jhone Striveling, and Maister Alex. Masser, notaris, with other diverse.

WALTER OGILVY.
GEORGE OGILVY.

A Majority Entertainment in 1807.

The following extract is given to show the method of entertaining a century ago—

8th April, 1807. Mr Grant of Elchies, having completed his 21st year, gave an elegant entertainment on the 30th ulto., to a numerous company of Gentlemen at his House, and a plentiful dinner to his tenants, and the Knockando Volunteers (being in all about 350 persons), with as much good ale and porter and real Highland Whisky as they could drink. The Volunteers fired three volleys, and gave three hearty cheers when his health was drunk, and the festive occasion concluded with Bonfires, Dancing, and other demonstrations of joy.

"The Cogie."

In the first volume of "Scottish Notes and Queries" (pp. 2, 3) there appeared a very able article on the well-known and oft-repeated song, "Cauld Kail in Aberdeen." There are two versions, however—the first printed in 1776, and another which was referred to by Robert Burns. But here is a parody which I discovered in the "Aberdeen Journal," November 15, 1815, which, according to that paper, was described as new words to "The Cogie," sung on 4th November, 1815. As it is by no means a lengthy song, I append it—

The beam of joy's in every eye,
And every heart is vogie;
For we have got a bonny bride
To grace the Banks of Bogie.
Bloom long, fair flower! on Bogie's side,
May no rude blast come near thee;
But favouring Heaven's propitious smile
For ever guard and cheer thee.

Long have we wished to see this day—
To see the Bride of Bogie
Has made the "liquid ruby" flow,
And drained full oft the cogie.
Then fill again the votive glass,
Fill high the ancient cogie,
To "Huntly and his bonny Bride":
"They're welcome to Strathbogie."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1754).

13th January.—Died of this date, in the 82nd year of his age, the Rev. Mr John Gilchrist, Minister of the Gospel at Keith. He was ordained and admitted minister of South Leith in 1695, though then below the usual age at which persons are appointed to be ordained: he was transferred to Alves, in Moray, in 1698.

9th March.—Died of this date at his house in London, the Hon. Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Esq., Lord Lyon King-at-Arms for Scotland. He was lineally descended from Malcolm Brodie of that Ilk, whose charter of

those lands was granted to the family by Robert de Bruce. By the different inter-marriages of his ancestors, he was allied to most of the noble families in Scotland. On the demise of James, his eldest brother, in 1720, he was chosen member of Parliament for the County of Elgin, and has continued in Parliament ever since. In the year 1727 he was appointed Lord Lyon. In 1725 he married Mary, only daughter of Major Samuel Sleight, who survives him, and by whom he has left issue, one son, Alexander, aged 13, who succeeds to the estate, and one daughter, Aemilia, lately married to the only son of Norman M'Leod of M'Leod, Esq.; and his body is to be carried to Scotland to be deposited in the family vault in the parish of Dyke with his ancestors.

20th.—March.—Died in Aberdeen, of this date, aged 105, Rebecca Tulloch. She read and worked without spectacles, and enjoyed the full use of her senses and a good state of health till two days before her death.

4th April.—Died of this date, at his house of Freefield, at 7 o'clock in the morning, Alexander Leith Esq. of Freefield, aged 90 years.

5th April.—Died at King's College, in the afternoon of this date, aged 66, Mr Daniel Bradfute. He was admitted Professor of Philosophy in 1717, and Professor of Greek in 1734.

28th May.—Died lately at Dillievairst, in the parish of Fordoun, aged 105, John Stewart. He was twice married, but for the last time when upwards of 80 to a woman for whom he had long retained an ardent affection. By her he had ten children, the youngest of whom was begot in the 100th year of his age. This is a sufficient proof of John's mettle, and that he retained his memory and senses to the last.

5th June.—Died at Montrose, of this date, in the 66th year of her age, Dame Mary Carnegie, daughter of the deceased Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Bart., and widow of Sir John Carnegie of Pitarrow, Bart.

7th June.—Died of this date at his House at Clova, in the 69th year of his age, Hary Lumsden of Oushnie, Esq.

2nd July.—Died lately on his return from Moffat, in the 23rd year of his age, John Farquharson of Inverey, Esq., who succeeded to that estate by the death of James Farquharson, Esq., of Inverey.

27th June.—Died at Aberdeen of this date, in the 88th year of his age, George Read, M.D. He served on board the Navy in K. William's and Q. Anne's Wars, and was for some time in the service of the East India Company. In 1707 he settled in London, where by his great skill and extensive knowledge in his profession he acquired a handsome fortune.

21st July.—Died of this date, Mr John Murray, Writing Master, Aberdeen.

9th November.—Died of this date, in the 87th year of his age, Mr John Lumsden, the oldest shipmaster belonging to this place. He has been married to his surviving spouse nearly sixty years, and had by her twenty-one children.

22nd December.—Died of this date, much regretted by all their friends and acquaintances, Mrs Margaret Farquharson, Lady Turnerhall, and Mrs Rachel Elphinstone, Lady of James Ogilvie, Esq., of Melrose, Collector of the Customs, Aberdeen.

Queries.

58. REV. ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, PITSLIGO.—Wanted information as to the parentage and wife and family of this minister, who, in 1804, was admitted minister of the parish of Pitsligo.

HISTORIOUS.

59. GENERAL WADE AND HIS ROADS.—To whose credit can be put the delicious couplet—

If you'd seen those roads before they were made,

You would lift up your hands and bless General Wade.

—and where does it first appear in print?

The late Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie of Gairloch, with a singular lack of humour, speaks of the lines as a "silly panegyric" (*Inverness Field Club's Transactions*, Vol. V., p. 170), but there can be no question that they have secured an immortality for Wade which we cannot hope for his roads. In the 1818 edition of Burt's Letters, Mr P. Jamieson, the editor, states (Vol. II., p. 220) that the couplet is inscribed on an obelisk erected near Fort-William in commemoration of Wade.

P. J. ANDERSON.

60. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, SUPPOSED JACOBITE REBEL, ABERDEEN.—On December 31, 1745, three merchants bore testimony on their oath in London to their firm belief that Alexander Mitchell, senior, merchant, Aberdeen, was not a rebel. Their evidence, preserved at the Record Office (S.P. Geo. II: bundle 78: No. 122) runs:—

Alexander Gordon, of Princes Street, London, merchant; Robert Skinner, of Throgmorton Street, London, merchant; and Henry Lindsay, of Queen Street, London, merchant, do severally make oath as follows:—"And, first the said Alexander Gordon doth by himself depose and say that the note of hand which he gave to Alexander Mitchell, senior, of Aberdeen, merchant, for £60, dated Nov. 18 last, was for value received of the said Alexander Mitchell, senior, by him, the said Alexander Gordon, in London; and that during the correspondence and conversation he had with him he never found or perceived the said Alexander Mitchell, senior, to be any ways disaffected to the present Government.

And the said Robert Skinner does by himself depose and say that he and his partners have dealt with the above-named Alexander Mitchell, senior, of Aberdeen, merchant, for some thousand pounds' value; that the said Alexander Mitchell, senior, was in London in the month of November last, when he paid him, the said Robert Skinner, £100 for a debt due to him and his partner, Andrew Hunter, from a person in Edinburgh, in Scots bank notes. And the said Robert Skinner doth depose that he, tho'

he often conversed with said Mitchell while in London, never found or heard him express the least inclination or wish for the Rebels; but, on the contrary, declared that he could not see how it was possible for them to subsist; and the said deponent do's not think it was in the power of the said Alexander Mitchell, senior, to give any information prejudicial to the present Government, but has been a large trader, and has a wife and five or six children, and is well esteemed among the traders in Aberdeen.

And, lastly, the said Henry Lindsay doth by himself depose and say that he hath dealt with the said Alexander Mitchell, senior, of Aberdeen, merchant, for some thousand pounds' value, which he always honourably discharged; that he has been very often in the said Alexander Mitchell's company, particularly in London in the month of November last; that he never heard him express any dislike to the present Government, or any inclination for the Rebels; and that he does not believe that the said Alexander Mitchell, senior, would be guilty of any treasonable practise whatsoever.

ALEX. GORDON.
ROBERT SKINNER.
HENRY LINDSAY.

Sworn the 31st day of December, 1745, before me, at the Exchange, London, Walter Bernard.

What is known of this family of Mitchell? Alexander Gordon had a son, Charles, who entered St Paul's School, London, on September 30, 1757, aged 11 (St Paul's School Register, p. 112).

Answers.

46. CAPTAIN HUGH GRANT IN KINORD.—For information concerning Captain Grant and his descendants (if any), "C. B." might examine the registers of Aberdeenshire parishes in the Register House, Edinburgh.

W. T.

49. SILVER PEN PRIZE.—This prize was awarded by the 11th Earl of Buchan to the best student in Greek at Marischal College (see New Spalding Club's "Records of Marischal College," II., p. 98). It is recorded ("Aberdeen Journal") that at the competition, on 23rd March, 1807, "The exercise prescribed was a translation from the Greek into Latin and English, which many performed much to the satisfaction of the judges." The fortunate candidate on that occasion was William Chrystal, son of Mr John Chrystal, merchant in Aberdeen.

50. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, ADVOCATE, ABERDEEN.—He was the son of Alexander Macdonald, shipmaster, Aberdeen, studies at Marischal College in session 1815-19, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, 10th July, 1829, and died—a widower—on 29th January, 1878. He was the author of numerous short poems, and occasionally wrote, anonymously, for the local press.

A. B.

No. 12.—July 8, 1908.

A Noted Aberdeenshire Diplomat.

In the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire, on 15th September, 1751, was born James Durno, who was destined to become a leading Continental representative for the British Government, the proprietor of Arbrochie, and finally a British Knight. He was the son of John Durno elder of Cattie (now Whitehouse), in the parish of Tough, and his wife, Lillias Gilchrist. Having received a good education, he resolved to enter into mercantile business, and an appointment for him was secured before 1772 with a firm of merchants and shippers at "Memel, in maritime Prussia, the best seaport for trade—interior and exterior—on that side of the Baltic." Proceeding thither, he displayed such energy in the discharge of his duties as not only secured approbation, but led to his being approached to become Vice-Consul for Britain at that port. Before 1782, he was promoted to the Chief Consulate, and six MS. volumes now before us show with what consummate ability and foresight he planned to further British interests by making Memel and Königsberg the leading channels for the distribution and collection of goods dealt in by the British. Had his proposals for the securing of raw materials been adopted in full, an immense saving would have resulted. Unfortunately, however, jealousies on the part of foreign dignitaries and a want of business grasp by Ministers at home rendered his schemes almost nugatory. That he held the confidence of Cabinet Ministers in no ordinary degree is shown by the correspondence still extant, and his reports on the special missions he made to Poland and other districts by Government orders manifest the master-hand of an expert.

On 29th April, 1788, Lord Carmarthen wrote Mr Durno—

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade highly approve of the accounts which you have transmitted of the trade between England and Memel, and your reflections made thereon; and their Lordships, being desirous of the further information you promised, I am to desire you will send it to me as soon as you are able, and in as great an extent as possible.

On 17th May, 1789, Mr Dundas wrote—

I have this day perused with much satisfaction the papers you left for me yesterday at the Board. The Public is, in my opinion, much indebted to you for your zeal in its service, and for the very accurate view you have exhibited of the subject of the Prussian and Polish trade. . . .

At a conference on 15th June with Mr Pitt, Mr Dundas, and Mr (afterwards Lord) Grenville, the first-named, in addressing Mr Durno, said—

We are convinced. Of the national utility

of your plan there never could be a doubt. You have now proved the practicability of it.

That Mr Durno was held in high regard by the King of Poland is shown by the following holograph letter, transmitted 24th June, 1792—

I have but few words to send you. Pray do that what Mr Olenaki . . . will request and entreat you to do. I trust you will receive willingly the confidence with which I rely on you. Tho' this writing of mine may be broken English, I hope you will understand.

Through the intriguing of Prussian Ministers, Mr Durno's commission as Consul was withdrawn in 1793, but to mark the British appreciation of his services, George III. conferred on him the honour of knighthood on 13th March, 1799. He died on 16th May, 1807, and the "Aberdeen Journal" of the 27th of that month notifies the event thus—

Died, at Osborne's Hotel, London, Sir James Durno, His Majesty's Consul at Memel, etc. He was a man of great commercial abilities and was several times entrusted by the Ministry with special commissions of political importance, which he executed with much address and integrity, and gained him the approbation of his Sovereign, who, on his return, was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood. He died in the 56th (56th) year of his age, universally lamented. Leaving no issue (he was never married), his brother succeeds to his estate in Aberdeenshire.

An excellent full-length painting of Sir James (said to have been presented to him by the King of Prussia) is now in the possession of his representative, Mr William Copland Beattie, The Wilderness, Peterculter.

General Wade's Roads.

Much confusion exists as to the Highland roads made by Wade, even the Ordnance maps not being free from inaccuracy. Thus I find lettered "General Wade's Military Road" the road from Duleie Bridge to Fort-George (one-inch map, No. 84), the road from Fort-Augustus to Bernera (Nos. 72, 73), and the road south from Fort-William via the Devil's Staircase (No. 53); while, as a matter of fact, all these roads were constructed after Wade's death in 1748.

The Highland roads made prior to the Act of 1862, which transferred the superintendence of roads and bridges to the Commissioners of Supply, fall into three groups:—

A. General Wade's Roads, also styled the "Old Military Roads," constructed between 1725 and 1733; about 250 miles in all.

B. The "New Military Roads," constructed between 1744 and 1770; about 800 miles in all.

C. The "Parliamentary Roads," constructed by the Commissioners under the Highland Roads and Bridges Act of 1803; about 930 miles.

The principal roads falling under the first two heads are as follows:—

A. Crueff, via Amulree and Aberfeldy, to Dalnacardoch.

Dunkeld via Blair, to Dalnacardoch.

Dalnacardoch to Dalwhinnie.

Dalwhinnie via Corryarrick, to Fort-Augustus.

Dalwhinnie, via Ruthven, Moy, and Faillie, to Inverness.

Inverness, via Stratherrick and Fort-Augustus, to Fort-William.

B. Dumbarton via "Rest and be thankful" and Inveraray, to Tyndrum.

Stirling, via Tyndrum, King's House and the Devil's Staircase, to Fort-William.

Blaigowrie, via the Spittal of Glenshee, Braemar, Corgarriff, and Dulsie Bridge, to Fort-George.

Fettercairn, via Cairn a Mount, through Strathbogie, to Fochabers.

Fort-Augustus, via Aonach and Ratagan, to Bernera.

Contin to Poolewe.

Portions of these early roads now definitely abandoned to the heather are:—

The Pass of Corryarrick (traversed by Prince Charlie, 28th August, 1745).

The Devil's Staircase.

Moy to Faillie (traversed by Prince Charlie, 18th February, 1746).

Fort-Augustus to Aonach (traversed by Dr Johnston, 31st August, 1773).

The authoritative source of information on the subject of Highland roads is the 49 reports (1804-63) of the Commissioners under the Act of 1803. An appendix to the sixth report (1814) supplies a "Statement of the origin, extent, and repair of roads in the Highlands, including the Military Roads."

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library.

Rioting in Cromar.

In former times the district of Cromar and Tarland was noted for the fierce fights which took place between rival factions. On 17th February, 1808, five persons were found guilty "for being concerned, actors, or art and part in a most outrageous Riot, Bloodwit, and Breach of the Peace which happened on the evening of a public market at Tarland, and they were each bound over to keep the peace for the space of two years, under a suitable penalty." In passing sentence, the Sheriff observed—

From the proceedings that have taken place in regard to this very outrageous affair, I hope that the parties more immediately concerned, and the people of the district of country where the affray happened, will be convinced that they have not the power of engaging in such riots and quarrels with impunity. The district alluded to has long been famed for riots and family feuds, similar to those among chieftains of old. Many clans in Cromar and the neighbourhood appear to have their hereditary feuds, and are noted for fighting and quarrel-

ling, especially at public markets. This is the second instance of such atrocities within the short space of twelve months. The first had fatal consequences; a young man was killed in a market at Kincardine O'Neil, on which account one of the opposite clan, who, by flight, has taken guilt upon him, is at present an outlaw. The broil now under cognisance was, for many days, likely to be attended with the loss of another life, and in all human probability would have been so, but for the great attention and skill of the surgeon who attended the person appearing to have been singled out for vengeance! Such proceedings are a disgrace to a civilised nation. . . .

Earl Marischal's Pardon.

It is matter of history that George, tenth and last Earl Marischal, was attainted for having joined the rising of 1715; that, after many vicissitudes, he secured service under Frederick the Great Prussia; and that, having revealed to the British Ministers certain information which was deemed of advantage to British interests, a free pardon was granted to him by George II. The "Aberdeen Journal" of 13th February 1759 has—

"The accounts by Thursday's post of Earl Marischal having obtained His Majesty's most gracious pardon was received here with universal satisfaction. But nowhere were the expressions of joy on this occasion more lively than at Peterhead. The welcome news arrived that night; and early on Friday the ships in the harbour displayed their colours; at 12 the bells were set a-ringing; at 2 o'clock about forty of the principal inhabitants dined at Mrs Forbes's, and after dinner drank His Majesty's health, the King of Prussia; Earl Marischal, and several other toasts, at each of which there was a discharge of eight cannon planted on purpose at the Cross. At five the windows were illuminated, and bonfires made, and the evening was spent with the greatest harmony and pleasure."

The "joy" was by no means universal. There is a story that the bell of Longside Parish Church, which was always rung on the birthday of the Earl of Marischal, cracked when the news of the Earl having taken the oath of fidelity to George III. arrived. "Ken ye what the bell says by that?" inquired a zealous Jacobite of his companion; "Even the deil a cheep mair sall I speak for you, Earl Marischal!" (See Pratt's "Buchan," revised edition, 1901, p. 209.)

Aberdeen People Buried at Florence.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Parry, of Eastbourne, records the following burials at Florence in "Notes and Queries" (10th S. ix. pp. 444, 445):—

Mary, wid. of Major H. J. Phelps, 80th Regt., d. of the late R. Grant, Esq., of Drumminor, Aberdeen, ob. 21 Ap., 1865, a. 62.

Miss Helen Skene, d. of the late Geo. Skene, Esq., of Rubislaw, Scotland, ob. 20 July, 184(3?).

James Gordon, Yr. of Terpersie.

Readers of the "House of Gordon" (vol. ii., 347) may remember that young Terpersie petitioned the King, July 14, 1746, for a pardon. The precise identity of the petitioner is there given rather tentatively. The following memorial from Rev. Walter Syme, minister of Tullyneale, which accompanies the petition (but has not hitherto been printed) settles the point (S.P., Dom., Geo. II., bundle 82):—

"These testifie and declare to all to whom their presence may come that James Gordon, eldest lawful son to Charles Gordon of Terpersie, lived in this parish of Tullienesele from his infancy to the term of Whitsunday javii and ffourtie three, at which term his father with his family removed from this place to Garthly. That while he liv'd here nothing in his conduct or conversation did manifest disloyalty to His Majesty King George or disaffection to his Government. And I, having frequent occasions of seeing the said James Gordon at this place, even when the let wretched and unnatural rebellion brook out, that in his conversation with me upon that subject he seemed to abhor and detest the same, and often declared them madmen that would take concern in it. This as consistent with my knowledge, I think my duty to testifie of him. Given under my hand at Manse of Tullienesele this ffourteenth day of July, 1746 six years [sic].

WAL. SYME, minr.

William Duncan, Writing Master, Grammar School, Aberdeen.

In Mr Morland Simpson's "Bon-Record" references to the above writing-master will be found at pages 171 and 188; also in the special chapter in the same volume (p. 290), by P. J. Anderson, University Librarian, entitled "Masters and Undermasters," reprinted from "Scottish Notes and Queries," September, 1897. But how few know where William Duncan is buried! Recently I discovered his resting-place in St Nicholas Churchyard. A table-stone is inscribed—

Sacred / to the Memory of / William Duncan, / late Teacher in the Grammar School of / Aberdeen, who died 6th February, 1802, in the 37th / Year of his age. / Also of his eldest son, / William Robert, / who died 8th January, 1810, in his 12th year. / Also of his Daughter, / Williamina Jane, / Relict of James Hughson, Merchant, / Lerwick, who died at Edinburgh, 18th February, / 1824, in her 32nd Year, and by whose request / this Stone is Erected.

William Duncan, who had been residing at Montrose, was a son of John Duncan in Drum-oak. He took his M.A. degree in 1781; was appointed under-master in place of Andrew Dun, co-rector, in April 11, 1796; and in 1797 was Blackwell Prize-man.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. (1755.)

10th January. Died of this date, aged nearly 80, William Forbes, commonly called Ducie, who kept the Exchange Coffee House. Aberdeen, for many years. . . . As he was honest to a proverb, we can add nothing to his character.

9th February. Died of this date, in the parish of Tarves, Alexander Duff, aged nearly 100. He was a soldier in the Reign of Queen Anne.

14th February. Died of this date, in the Merchants' Hospital, Aberdeen, in a very advanced age, John Forbes, of Kincardine.

16th February. Died at Aberdeen, of this date, John Craick, aged 105. He retained his memory, senses, and judgment till the last.

20th February. Died at Aberdeen, of this date, in the 17th year of his age, Mr William Gordon, son to the deceased Arthur Gordon of Wardhouse. His corpse was interred on the 22nd, with great pomp and solemnity, in Drum's Isle, near the Remains of Robert Gordon, the Founder of the Hospital, which is called by, and now flourishes, under his name. We hear the whole of his Fortune, which is very considerable, devolves to his Brother, Arthur Gordon of Wardhouse, Esq.

5th March. Died of this date Walter Duncan, Farmer in Turriff, aged 103.

16th March. Died at Hilton of this date, in the 34th year of her age, Dame Sarah Johnston, the Lady of the Hon. Sir William Johnston of that ilk, Baronet. She was the daughter of Thomas Kerby, Esq., formerly an eminent merchant in London. . . .

31st March. Died on the morning of this date, Katharine Gordon, spouse to Dr James Donaldson, Physician, and daughter to Dr John Gordon of Hilton, Esq., a Lady who (tho' for many years denied the blessing of perfect health) performed her conjugal and Christian duties with true decency and dignity.

13th May. Died at Glenkindy, of this date, Mrs Christian Grant, Lady Troup, aged 61 years, widow of the deceased Alexander Garden of Troup, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, Bart., one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

13th May. Last week, died in the parish of Fordyce, an old beggar wife, who called herself Hay; remarkable for being very troublesome wherever she came, and pretending extreme poverty. In the time of her last illness, she collected her money (which amounted to upwards of £40 stg.) and secured it under her arm-pit, where she hugged it while life remained. On her demise, the neighbours kept a merry Wake, and bestowed a hearty Burial on her.

16th July. Died in Aberdeen, of this date (in the 47th year of her age), after a tedious illness, Margaret Lumsden, spouse to Doctor

Andrew Skene, Physician, Aberdeen, and daughter to David Lumsden, Esq. of Cushnie.

20th July. Died of this date the Rev. Mr Robert Innes, Minister of the Gospel in Parish of Udney.

10th August. Died in the morning of this date in an advanced age, Sir Alexander Forbes of Foveran, Bart.: a gentleman of great learning, extensive knowledge, and polite behaviour.

17th August. Died, of this date in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr William Watt, Minister of the Gospel at Inverury.

26th September. Died, of this date, in an advanced age, much regretted by all his acquaintances, Francis Fraser of Findrack, Esq.

28th September. Died, of this date, after a tedious illness, at his country house, James Gordon of Pitlurg, Esq., M.D., and Professor of Medicine in the Marischal College.

16th October. Died, of this date, Doctor James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in the King's College.

18th December. Died, of this date, much regretted by all his acquaintances, the Rev. Mr William Innes of Mostoun, Minister of the Gospel at Skene.

23rd December. Died, of this date, at his house in town, in an advanced age . . . John Turner of Turnerhall, Esq.

29th December. Died, of this date, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs Anne Gordon, relict of George Cruickshank, merchant, and daughter to Alexander Gordon, sometime Provost in Aberdeen.

Queries.

61. ROBERTSONS OF CULTS.—What is known of the Robertsons who appear as owners of Cults in the seventeenth century?

A. GRAY.

62. MOSS OF ABERLOUR SKIRMISH.—Can any Scot say where I can get particulars of the "Moss of Aberlour" skirmish fought in 1542? It seems not to have been a clan battle, for one Englishman at least took one prisoner home with him, according to contemporary record.

M. R. R. M'G.-G.

63. DR J. B. PRATT AS AN AUTHOR.—What, besides his "magnum opus" and "Jamie Fleeman," did Dr Pratt write?

QUIZNUNCLE.

64. RHYME ON DONALD ROSS, SOLDIER.—The first two lines of a rhyme have just been repeated to me by an elderly lady, who states that the rhyme was composed on the above soldier, and was oft repeated by an old woman born in Inverness about 1807. They are—

Donald Ross was a lad that was free from all bad,

He was baith neat, handsome, and clever.

It appears that Donald Ross, along with two companions, were in a Highland regiment, the headquarters of which were at Edinburgh Castle. They left on furlough for their respective homes in the Highlands. On the route a severe snowstorm was encountered, during which Ross was lost in the hills. Can any Highland reader supply the remainder of the rhyme?

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

65. LAWRENCE'S AS WATCHMAKERS.—I shall be glad to have supplementary notes on the undernoted. They are extracted from F. J. Britten's "Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers"; second edition, published by B. T. Batsford, London, 1904—

Lawrence, Hy., apprenticed in 1691 to Richd. Colston. (p. 644.)

Lawrence, Lancaster; Jno., 1761; Wm., 1785, Bristol; Henry, 1770; Wm., 1780; Thame, W., 1765; —, Bath, 1763. (Ibid.)

Lawrence, G., 74 Paradise St., Rotherhithe, 1835-1842. (Ibid.)

Lawrence and Son, 171 Tooley Street, 1835. (Ibid.)

Lawrie, Jno., 13 St James's St., Pall Mall, 1815-19. (Ibid.)

Lauriere, J., 62 St James's Street, 1822-30. (Ibid.)

Lowrie, J. C., London; watch, about 1800. (p. 651.)

Lowry, Morgan, Holborn, 1700. (Ibid.)

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Answers.

2. ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON OF COUNTESSEWELLS.—Mr Brent may be interested to learn that the "Aberdeen Journal" of 11th December, 1811, records as follows—

Died at Bury-Hall, Edmonton, on 17th November, Margaret, wife of James Bowden, Esq., and daughter of the late Alexander Livingston, Esq., of Rotterdam, formerly Provost of the City of Aberdeen.

H.

52. PAPER MANUFACTORY AT FERRYHILL.—About 1803 a paper mill was erected on the north bank of the Dee by Mr Alexander Brown, bookseller, and Mr Chalmers, printer, and was carried on by Messrs Brown, Chalmers, and Co., until 1807, when the whole machinery and plant was sold, and part of it removed to Culter. The premises were taken by Mr Black, of Messrs William Black and Co., Gilcomston, and were transformed into a brewery in 1807. Advertisements will be found in the "Aberdeen Journal," of that year relating to the selling of the mill and the purchase by Mr Black. The name appears to

have been Devanha Paper Mill, and only hand-made paper would have been made there, as the Fourdrinier paper machine, which was patented about 1800, had not yet penetrated to the north. It would be interesting to have the advertisements from the "Aberdeen Journal" reproduced.

W. G.

[The following is a copy of the advertisement which appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 25th February, 1807:—

To Paper Manufacturers.—Valuable Paper Machinery to be Sold. On Friday, 3rd of April next, there will be sold, by auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock forenoon, the whole Machinery and Utensils of that extensive Paper Manufactory lately erected at Ferryhill, in the vicinity of Aberdeen—consisting of Four Paper Engines, complete, Six Vats, Six Stuff Chests, Three Vat Presses, Four Pack Presses, Eight Dry Presses, and One Size Press. Trebles, Treble Posts, and Hair Line. Felting of every description. Size Tube, Copper and Iron Boilers, Cranes, Press Levers, Finishing Tables, Wet and Dry Boards, Planks,

etc., etc. A complete Steam Apparatus, with Boiler, Cast Iron Pipes, etc., for Vats. A Blue Mill, with Shafts, Spur Wheels, and Pinions. Wire Cloth Duster, complete. Rag Tables, Boxes, and Knives. Bleaching Apparatus, with leaden Retorts, Boilers and Chests, quite new. Pump Gear, Wheels, Lead and Iron Pipes, Brass Cocks, Water Cisterns, Moulds of all sorts, and every implement necessary for carrying on the business of a Six-Vat Mill. The whole is of the most approved construction, erected only about 3 years ago, under the direction of an eminent Engineer, and almost as good as new. The Engines and Vats are substantially leaded, and Engines and Presses built of the best English oak.

A more advantageous opportunity can seldom occur to any person or company intending to enter into this business; and, if offerers incline, the whole will be first exposed in One Lot.

To be viewed at any time previous to the sale, and further particulars learned, on application to Brown, Chalmers, and Co., Aberdeen, the proprietors.—ED.]

No. 13.—July 15, 1908.

Toll-Bars in Aberdeenshire.

The toll-bars in Aberdeenshire were abolished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1865. Many of the old toll-houses are still extant, however, being now used as ordinary dwelling-houses; and it may be of interest to reproduce a list of old toll-bars. The following (taken from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 12th April, 1865) is a note of the tolls within Aberdeenshire let-up to the date—for the year to 26th May, 1866, with, for comparison, the figures applicable to the two previous years. It dissipates a common notion that toll-houses were stationed at a regular distance of eight miles from each other.

Roads.	Miles.	Bars.	Rents.		
			1864 £	1865 £	1866 £
Inverury	15½	Kittybrewster	851	Abolished.	
		Tyrebagger	90	"	
		Bridge-ale house	56	"	
			997	...	...
Gardensmill	18½	Drimmies	57	66	58
		Shevoch	18	24	32
			75	90	88
Huntly	22	Bainshole	8	8	14
		Bridge of Bogie	258	309	309
		Binn	242	253	270
		Coachford	89	53	44
			547	623	637
Oldmeldrum	14½	Parkhill	90	90	107
		Straloch	87	39	37
			127	129	144
Fyvie	7½	Meldrum	96	89	77
Turriff	20½	Banff and Macduff	142	140	150
		Plaidy, Turriff, and Darra	360	357	340
		Fyvie	90	80	75
			592	577	565
Ellon, Peterhead, Fraserburgh.	52½	Bridge of Don	424	452	477
		Belhelvie	100	75	75
		Bridge of Ellon	70	70	70
		Birness	75	105	92
		Cruden	26	20	18
		Peterhead	165	188	200
		Shannas	8	21	20
		Park	54	104	43
		Fraserburgh	182	142	60
			1064	1177	1055
Skene	17½	Rubielaw	542	565	565
		Loddach	108	118	81
		Kinnernie	45	45	45
			690	728	691

Roads.	Miles.	Bars.	Rents.		
			1864 £	1865 £	1866 £
Alford	8½	Tillyfourie	44	44	30
		Haughton	151	157	132
			195	201	162
Echt and Midmar	13½	Fiddie	112	112	160
		Echt	59	59	50
		Drumlassie	12	10	10
			183	181	220
Tarland	11½	Corse	38	40	40
Deeside	13½	Cuparstone	436	561	461
		Craigton	66	70	48
		Mills of Drum	26	40	34
			528	671	543
Charlestown	16½	Invercanny	125	152	102
		Kincardine	30	30	38
		Charlestown	38	34	34
			193	216	172
Longside	12	Peterhead	170	173	179
		Longside	95	90	50
		Coilsmore	20	32	28
			285	295	257
New Pitaligo	7½	New Pitaligo	30	50	50
Buchan	13	Buchan	155	155	157
		Tillibo	40	40	46
		Cowbog	30	30	31
			225	225	228 (sic)
Cortiebrae	12	Blackhouse	232	220	150
		Midessie	100	115	50
		Cortiebrae	53	44	31
			385	379	231
Boyndlie	0½	Fraserburgh	146	159	162
		Boyndlie	61	78	50
			207	237	212
Udny	11½	Whitecairns	44	38	35
		Pitmedden	51	40	50
			95	78	85
Newburgh	11½	Newburgh	43	43	43
		Burn of Udny	10	10	10
			53	53	53
Sheelagreen	11½	Strathmeldrum	108	121	90
		Colliehill	8	15	15
			116	136	105

Roads.	Miles.	Bara.	1864 £	Rents. 1865 £	1866 £
Rhynie	10½	Tullybeg	100	120	104
		New Noth	70	90	99
			179	210 (sic)	203
Raemoir and Lumphanan	17½	Cullerlie	17	17	10
		Raemoir	35	35	35
		Lumphanan	39	44	40
			91	96	85
Kintore and Alford	11½	Hallforest	43	43	43
		Monymusk	70	90	not let
			113	133	.....
Inverury and Fergie	22½	Howford	54	54	45
		Warthill	20	20	20
		Netherthird	70	80	79
		Boyndsmill	104	85	85
			248	239	229
Strichen and Fraser- burgh	8	Boginsourie	45	45	30
		Smiddyhill	60	81	70
			105	126	100

Notes Applicable to Strathdon.

About 1808 the old Parish Church of Strathdon was refurnished, and among those engaged in the work was an Englishman named Ebenezer Ramsay. Becoming attached to the beautiful district, he resolved to remain in it permanently, and as a means of subsistence set up as a cabinetmaker and superior joiner. His productions are still to be met with. He married Ann Tawse (daughter of John Tawse, Milltown of Edinglassie, and sister of Alexander Tawse, M.A., M.D., who attained to the rank of surgeon-general in the Honourable East India Company's service); and they had a family of one son and four daughters. The engaging manners of Ramsay proved a stumbling-block to him, for no entertainment was considered complete at which he was absent. Thus he gradually became unsteady in his habits, and business fell off considerably. Mrs Ramsay's brother, Dr Tawse, despatched a gift to her from India in 1843. On its arrival at Strathdon it was examined by Mrs Ramsay with careful hands. Within a few days thereafter she was seized with illness, which medical skill diagnosed as a virulent type of black fever. She quickly succumbed, and was soon followed by a daughter of 15. When the funeral company had assembled preparatory to the interment of the latter, her maternal grandfather, John Tawse, entered the room and ejaculated in clear terms—"If it had pleased the Lord to

have ta'en the father and spared the lassie, we would ha'e a' been satisfied, but as it is we maun just submit!" Within three months four other members of the family shared the same sad fate—the father alone surviving. All that remains to tell the story is a grey granite headstone in the parish graveyard, which bears the following inscription:—

In memory of Ann Tawse, spouse of Ebenezer Ramsay, who died of malignant fever, 15th March, 1844, aged 49 years, and five of their children, who fell victims to the disease, namely:—

Catherine, aged 23 years.
Alexander " 21 "
Caroline " 15 "
Ann " 9 "
Agnes " 6 "

Ebenezer Ramsay, who died 11th November, 1856, aged 74 years.

Gordons in the "Thomason Tracts."

The magnificent collection of tracts made by George Thomason, and now in the British Museum, have just been catalogued. This man, George Thomason, was a bookseller, who set himself to collect and preserve "books of an hour"; and in the twenty years, beginning about 1640, amassed 22,255 pieces—14,942 pamphlets and 7216 newspapers, together with 97 manuscripts. These were bound up in 2008 volumes. Almost every piece has noted upon it the day upon which it was received. During

the Civil War the collection was often in danger, and was moved from place to place. Finally, in 1762, it was bought by George III. for £300 and presented to the British Museum. The following items refer to the Gordons:—

1646 Sept.—A Letter from his Majesties Quarters at Newcastle. Containing the substance of the Kings Answer to the Scots Commissioners. And another Letter from Edinburgh of Montrosses being Shipt away and Generall Middletons marching against the Gordons. 15 to 17 Sept. 1646. Printed by EE. [E. 355 (9)].

1646 Jan. 26.—Treason and Rebellion justly rewarded upon severall Traitors [including Nathaniel Gordon of the Gight family] lately executed in Scotland. Two letters dated at St Andrews Jan. 26. Printed for Robert Bostocke [E. 322 (5)].

1650 Oct. 20.—The Declaration and Engagement of [Lewis] the Marquess of Huntley, the Earle of Atholl, General Middleton, and many of the nobility of Scotland that have lately taken up arms for the defence of His Majesty. Printed by Samuel Broun: Hagae [669 f. 15 (60)].

Afforestation.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, premiums, as an encouragement to farmers, were offered in various parts of Scotland. One of the most sensible was that intimated by advertisement throughout Aberdeenshire, in 1762, offering "to the farmer who shall plant the greatest number of timber trees—oak, ash, plane, and elm—not less than one thousand, at the distance of ten feet from each other, before the 1st of March, 1763, Ten pounds sterling." The prize was awarded to Francis Douglas, tacksmen of Drum, who had planted 2700 trees, consisting of 700 oaks, 700 elms, 700 ash, and 600 plane.

The Origin of the Name "Alberta."

The following, signed John Hebb, appears in "Notes and Queries" (London), June 20:—

It appears from a statement in the "Tablet" that the province of Alberta, in the Dominion of Canada, owes its name, not to the late Prince Consort, as might be supposed, but to Father Lacombe, O.M.I., the last representative of the old heroic days of missionary effort, when the priests had to live the life of the Indians whom they evangelised, "sharing their sufferings, their hunts, their summer journeys, and their winter camps, sharing even, unwillingly their war-forays and night assaults."

The name of the district of Alberta (as well as that of the ecclesiastical territory now known as the diocese of St Albert) is, in fact, derived from the veteran Oblate's Christian name.

The Arts Curriculum at Aberdeen

Mr P. J. Anderson, the University librarian, has prepared and had printed at the Aberdeen University Press a pamphlet titled—"Notes on the Evolution of the Arts Curriculum in the Universities of Aberdeen." It is intended as an aid to the discussion of the "three terms session" question; and forms an admirable synopsis regarding the curriculum at different periods. Statutes are referred to showing that when King's College was established by Bishop Elphinstone in 1494-5, the curriculum was largely confined to the study of the works of Aristotle. All was given in Latin, Greek not having been then introduced. At the Reformation in 1560, the University was remodelled in accordance with the views of George Buchanan and Andrew Melville, the Greek language being added to the curriculum. At Marischal College, founded in 1593 by George, fifth Earl Marischal, due provision was made for professors of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, the instruction being carried on for practically the whole year. Many changes have been enacted, till now the number of alternative curricula open to the Aberdeen student has been estimated at 617. Mr Anderson's account of the successive alterations is characterised by his usual fairness and thorough accuracy.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1756).

2nd January. Died of this date, above 100 years of age, Alexander Walker, late Oeconomist in King's College.

5th January. Died of this date, James Black, Esq., Portioner of Nether Don, merchant and one of the present Baillies of this city.

13th January. Died in the morning of this date, in a very advanced age, Alexander Watson, merchant in the Gallowgate. . . .

15th January. Died in the morning of this date, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs Helen Irvine, daughter to Alexander Irvine of Murchill, Esq., and relict of Alexander Walker, some time Provost of Aberdeen. . . .

27th February. Died at Edinburgh, of this date, of a fever, very much regretted, Miss Katharine Sandilands, daughter of the deceased John Sandilands, Esq. of Countesswalls.

16th March. Died of this date, at his house in Aberdeen, in the 39th year of his age, John Menzies, Younger of Pittodols, Esq. . . . He was lately married to Mrs Mary Maxwell, daughter to — Maxwell of Kirkconnel.

7th April. Died of this date, after a tedious illness, the Rev. Mr Alexander Chalmers, Minister of the Gospel at Glass.

12th April. Died of this date, at her House at Banff, in the 70th year of her age, Elizabeth Abercrombie, Lady Auchmedden, and Aunt to Major-General Abercrombie of Glaesnaugh. . .

5th April. Died of this date, at Fettercairn, aged 106, John Mitchel, farmer. From his infancy till the day of his death he never complained of the least ailment, managed all his affairs himself, and worked on the roads six days last year.

16th April. Died of this date, in the prime of life, after a tedious illness . . . the Rev. Mr James McKaile, Minister of the Gospel at Montwhitter . . .

1st May. Died at Banff, of this date, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs Mary Ogilvie, Lady Colleonard, daughter of George, Lord Banff, by Lady Jean Keith.

12th June. Died suddenly, of this date, Capt. Lewis Grant of Carron, in the 62nd year of his age. He served upwards of 40 years as an officer in the army.

6th July. Last week died at Banff in an advanced age, Magdalen Duff, spouse to James Duff, Esq. of Cosmuday, and daughter to William Duff, Esq. of Cubbin . . .

27th July. Last week died much regretted the Rev. Mr Fairbairn, minister of Gaithly.

28th July. Died of this date at the House of Melross, in the 64th year of his age, justly regretted, James Ogilvie of Melross, Esq., Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Aberdeen, where he served with the greatest honour, honesty, and exactness. . .

3rd September. Died of this date about 10 o'clock in the morning, at Skene (the seat of this ancient Family), in the 62nd year of his age, much and justly lamented, George Skene of that ilk. . . This worthy gentleman was lineally descended in the male line from Robert Skene of that ilk, who obtained from Robert the Bruce a Charter of Confirmation of his Lands and Loch, anno. 1318, the 12th year of that King.

14th September. Died at Peterhead of this date, Robert Arbuthnot of Haddo, Esq., merchant in that place.

10th October. Of this date Baillie Ferguson in Inverury was suddenly taken ill as he was going to church, and being obliged to put up at a friend's house by the way, soon expired.

2nd November. Died of this date in the 65th year of his age, and 40th of his ministry . . . the Very Reverend and worthy Mr John Bisset, eldest minister of this city . . .

4th November. Died at Echt, of this date, in the 20th year of her age, Miss Anne Baird, daughter to William Baird of Auchmedden, and Mrs Anne Duff, sister to Lord Braco. . .

23rd December. Of this date, the Rev. Mr James Farquhar, Minister of the Gospel at Nigg, finished his Christian course, full of days (91 years of age), Reputation, and Honour. . .

Queries.

66. "THE PAISLEY EPHEMERA."—Wanted, particulars of this publication, which was got up in the style of "Punch" and flourished during 1855-56, and probably later. It was published by Robert Stewart, Paisley, and an issue printed in June, 1856, was reviewed in the "Aberdeen Herald" of 19th July following (page 2, col. 5).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

67. ABERDEEN IRON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Reference to notices of these are wanted from the eleventh to the end of the eighteenth century.

FERRUM.

68. OAK AND BIRCH FORESTS.—Can such forests in the North-Eastern counties of Scotland, prior to 1700, be located and reasons adduced for their disappearance?

CALEDONIA.

69. DRYING UP OF SCOTTISH RIVERS.—Does any record exist of the Dee or Don having been temporarily dried up?

PISCATOR.

70. INNES FAMILY.—James Innes of Balnacraig married Catherine Gordon. Was she the daughter of George Gordon of Clashierim, and the niece of Dr Alexander Gordon of Keithmore, who was "of Balnacraig" in 1721?

J. M. BULLOCH.

71. BRODIE AND DUDGEON FAMILY.—Mr Charles Cervin, 9 Villagatan, Stockholm, 5, Sweden, wishes to know the parents of Elisabeth Brodie, born . . . died . . . who, 27th July, 1750, married Patrick Dudgeon of Humble, Haddingtonshire, born March, 1723, and died March, 1809. The had issue—Elisabeth, born 1751; John, born 1753, died young; Alexander of Humble, born 1755, married Elisabeth Reid of Logan; John, born 1757, married Cecilia, daughter of Ellis Martin and Elisabeth Kerr, of Gateshead; Janet, born 1760; Andrew, born 1762; Patrick, born 1764; Andrew, born 1766; Robert, born 1769; and Robert, born 1775, married Elisabeth Walker. Patrick Dudgeon of Humble's parents were John Dudgeon of Newmains, who died in May, 1751, and Elisabeth Bathgate of Stenton.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

72. ABERDEEN LIBRARIES.—The "Aberdeen Journal" of 27th May, 1812, in recording the death (on the 17th of that month) of Mr James Thomson, schoolmaster, Laurencekirk, adds that he was "formerly Librarian at the Public Library, Aberdeen." Particulars regarding this library would oblige.

BIBLIOPOL.

E

Answers.

48. **MICHIE AND FARQUHARSONS.**—Mr Michie might with advantage consult the numerous Michie and Farquharson tombstone inscriptions in Strathdon and Glenbuchat graveyards. The baptismal, marriage, and

burial registers of these parishes, in the Register House, Edinburgh, should also be examined.

DONSDIE.

57. **A VALUABLE CAIRNGORM.**—No suitable offer having been made for this stone, it was cut into different pieces and sold.

BRAEMAR.

No. 14.—July 22, 1908.

Goats' Milk a Cure for Consumption.

A century and a half ago, there was a widespread belief in the curative properties of goats' milk for consumption and other ailments. The following advertisement appears in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 9th March, 1761. "Goat-Whey Quarters. That Arthur Copland of Braselene, in the Lordship of Aboyne, upon the river Tanner, has newly fitted up and furnished his House in a commodious manner, for the Reception and Entertainment of those who choose to drink Goat-Whey this season. There are Five Fire-Rooms furnished at Five Shillings per week each room, the Lodgers furnishing their own Bed and Table Linen: the Goat-Milk is fourpence per Pint, and other provisions are to be had in plenty. The goats are milked within an hundred yards of the House. Such whom the premises may suit are desired to apply 'twixt and the last week of April, to the said Arthur Copland, who will spare no pains nor trouble to serve all who are so good as favour him with their Company."

An almost similar advertisement appears from Dalquhing, Aboyne.

Skene Kirk-Session Records.

These records, which commence in 1676, give side-lights on many points. Collections were taken and disbursements made for a variety of objects, thus—

20th Feb., 1678. £2 18s for "those who were captivated by the Turk, living in Montrose."

7th April, 1678. "12s to Master James Third having the King's Evil."

30th March, 1679. "30s for the upsetting of the harbours of Stonehyve and Peterhead."

19th Oct., 1679. "£2 10s for the persons in Pittenweem, captured by the Turk."

8th Aug., 1680. "4 merks 4 pence for upsetting the Bridge of Inverness."

28th Sept., 1684. Given to James Ronaldson, a fool, £1 6s 8d, and a like sum to James Robb, bedrid.

1st Oct., 1815. Collected £13 3s for the relatives of those killed at Waterloo.

The following general extracts explain themselves:—

25th April, 1680. Intimation made of a fast, "which was not kepted the former appointed day by reason of the death of the Laird of Skene his eldest Daughter, called Mistrees Elizabeth."

3rd June, 1683. William Duncan and Alexander Chalmers were rebuked for slandering and miscalling one another in church.

25th May, 1684. Act passed that whosoever should in future put their horses into the churchyard to graze pay 20s penalty.

30th January, 1687. Complaint given in by Matthew Paterson (whose house was molested with an evil spirit) against Barbara Fraser "for having vented some malitius speeches, whereby it seemed she did rejoice in his molestation." Witnesses were examined, but no further action was taken.

16th Sept., 1688. Proclamation read ordaining all heritors and wadeletters to meet at the Links of Aberdeen, furnished with horse and armour, upon 21st inst.: "for things best known to His Majesty."

9th Oct., 1692. All beggars ordained to keep their own parishes.

28th April, 1723. No afternoon sermon, by reason of a rainy day and a ruinous church.

5th May, 1723. John and George Clark appeared and confessed attending a meeting of the Quakers in the neighbourhood upon the Lord's Day, owning it to be a great fault; and, promising to abstain from such irregular practices in all time coming, were sessionally rebuked.

29th May, 1726. The session being informed that some in the congregation frequented the taverns in the Kirktown in time of sermon, appointed such elders as collect for the poor to visit these houses in order to the suppressing of such scandalous practices.

17th Nov., 1771. Session having considered the great nuisance of dogs worrying one another in the church, and, in doing so, biting people, resolved that there should be an instrument for catching hold of them, and one to make use of it.

4th Oct., 1779. Population of parish of this date was 1306 (240 less than in 1901).

12th July, 1801. No sermon to-day, the church being down and the day rainy.

The Jacobite Prisoners.

A return of the rebel prisoners, dated September 23, 1746, P.R.O., S.P., Dom., Geo. II. (bundle 87), gives the following number of prisoners:—

At Carlisle	299
At York	150
At Lancaster	76
At Lincoln	55
At Chester	34
At Southwal	45
At Tilbury Fort	223
On the transport Liberty and Property	56
On the transport James and Mary	54
On the transport Pamela	74
On H.M. sloop Furnace	29

Total1095

The Forbeses of Newe.

Robert Forbes, son of Forbes of Newe, was captured as a Jacobite rebel, 1746. There are several petitions and memoranda about him at the Public Record Office (S.P., Dom., Geo II., bundles 87 and 80).

The History of the Gordons.

Those interested in the Gordons cannot but feel gratified that it was left to Mr John Malcolm Bulloch to write the history of the clan. His work is all the more creditable, following, as it does, a century and a half after the annexed advertisement appeared:—

8th January, 1754. Intimation is given "That Captain Andrew Gordon, Cadet of the Family of Huntly, intends to make out a succinct History of the Genealogy of the Gordons (wherein he goes farther back than any who has hitherto wrote on the Subject), to be published by Subscription, and to be begun by the first of March next. As he is to come to this Country for this Purpose, he begs the favour of all the Materials and Intelligence the Gentlemen of the Name or others can afford him, which he desires may be directed to the Care of the Publisher of the "Aberdeen Journal."

This announcement undoubtedly refers to the little book "A Concise History of the Antient and Illustrious House of Gordon." By O. A. Gordon: Aberdeen: Printed for the Author. How he came to be described as O. A. Gordon—unless the "C." was intended as a contraction for Captain—is not clear. When Mr A. M. Munro reprinted the book in 1890 he was quite unable to identify the writer. He was, however, apparently "Andrew the III. Count of Gordon adjutant general in the Bohemia, under the command of the Marishal duke of Broglie and captain of the horse. He is still unmarried." These Counts of Gordon were descended from Alexander, 3rd Earl of Huntly.

Ancient Wishing-Well.

In my boyhood days in Aberdeenshire, the "Melshach Wall," a lonely spring on the Wardhouse moors, had a wide reputation as a healing shrine, pilgrims going to it from all parts to be eased of their ills; and here, as at other healing springs, votive offerings were left in the shape of pieces of clothing, buttons, and small coins. I had an interesting reminder of these old stories last April while on a fishing holiday on the Don. I had secured the services as guide and attendant of a retired gamekeeper, Thomas Kennedy, who, during our lunch on the bank one day, told me the following interesting tale.

Forty years ago, while he was gamekeeper at Wardhouse, Kennedy had gone on the moors on the first Sunday of May with an expert from Aberdeen to investigate the grouse

disease, which that year was very prevalent. From a distance they saw a crowd of women round the well, and, interested in their movements, they stalked them till they got near enough to be able, with the help of a telescope, to make out their doings. A number of women, with their garments fastened right up under their arms, with hands joined, were dancing in a circle round the well. An old woman sat in the midst of them, and, dipping a small vessel in the well, kept sprinkling them with water. Kennedy said that the circle was made up of married women from near and far, who had failed to present their husbands with children, and that this ceremony at the Melshach Well was undertaken in the hope that the ban would be lifted from them, and that they would be blessed with offspring.

J. M.

A Point for Roman Catholics.

Now that so much store is placed on genealogy, it may interest researchers to know that it is next to impossible to prove marriages in Roman Catholic families in the north. A striking case in point occurred in 1819, when Magdalene Cumming, the widow of Major John Gordon of the Minmore family, put in an application for a pension to the War Office. She was in "indigent circumstances," but it was with great difficulty that she satisfied the authorities, as one can still see from the bulky dossier now at the Public Record Office in London. She had to bring before the Commissary at Aberdeen (July 8, 1819) witnesses to say that she and Gordon (both of them Catholics) were habit and repute man and wife while residing in the Upperkirkgate, Broadford, and Frederick Street, Aberdeen; and William Grant, the parish minister of their native Kirkmichael, forwarded the following very interesting note:—

"These certify that the late Major Gordon, of the 8th West India Regiment, and also his relict, Mrs Gordon, now residing in Tomintoul of this parish, were of the Roman Catholic persuasion; and it has not been customary here for some time past, when both parties are of that persuasion, for them to be married by a clergyman of the Established Church, and consequently the registration of their marriages in the parish records has been almost wholly neglected. Given at the Manse of Kirkmichael, the 18th day of August, 1819."

J. M. BULLOCH.

Aberdeen Grammar School: Church Musical Tuition, 1757.

I have recently acquired by purchase a sheet of foolscap, folded and backed—Ext. Act of Council / for teaching the / Scholars of the / Grammar School / Church Musio / 1757. It proceeds—

At Aberdeen the third day of October in the

year one thousand and seven hundred and fifty-seven. In presence of the Provost, Baillies, and Town Council of Aberdeen, the said day The Council taking under their consideration the great advantage it is to have the Church Musick decently performed, And That if the Scholars of the Grammar School were regularly taught it would greatly assist the Congregation, Therefore, To accomplish this design, The Council Enacted and ordained, and hereby enacts and ordains That Each Grammar School Scholar shall pay one shilling Sterling for learning the Church Musick, and for the rent of the Loft they possess in the West Church which they appoint to be collected by Mr James Dun and yearly paid in by him to the master of Kirk work; Fourty Shilling Sterling whereof to be applied for the rent of the Loft, and the remainder to be paid in to James Gillat, Precentor, for teaching the scholars Musick, and the said James Gillat shall be obliged to attend to teach in the publick School, on Such days and at Such hours as Mr Dun and the Doctors shall think convenient, And Recommended and hereby Recommends to the Masters to attend by Turns while the Scholars are taught Musick; for all which thir presents shall be Warrant. Extracted from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen by me

ROBERT THOMSON.

The foregoing transcript is interesting. Alexander Robertson of Glasgoego was Provost, 1756-57. The principal work carried out by the Council during these years was the erection of a new Grammar School, a little to the west of the old school in Schoolhill, on the site now occupied by Gray's School of Art (Munro's Provosts, p. 238). An illustration of the school buildings, 1757-1863, and Dr James Dun, master, 1732; rector, 1744-1798, appears in Mr Morland Simpson's timely work "Bon-Record," published by D. Wyllie and Son, Aberdeen, two years ago. In order to preserve the document, I presented it to the school, and the rector has had it suitably framed and placed in the school hall.

The loft occupied by the Grammar boys in those days is repeatedly mentioned in the Town Council records. Mr Robert Thomeon, who signs the document, is probably the Town Clerk of those days. On Taylor's Map of Aberdeen, 1773, James Thomson is entered as proprietor or tenant of Clerksseat, a title which appears in the map of 1746. In the famous map, Alexander Carnegie, Esq., occupies Cornhill House and estate, the house having apparently been built after 1746. Prior to the building of Cornhill House, the whole road was "to Forresterhill" or "to Inverurie."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

A Boon to the Antiquary.

Professor C. Sanford Terry, Aberdeen, has just compiled what must prove a most valuable aid to all those prosecuting historical research—"An Index to the Papers Relating to Scotland, described or calendared in the Historical

MSS. Commission's Reports." The Index, according to the prefatory note, displays the materials for Scottish history in the volumes published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission from 1870 to the end of 1907, including the single volume so far published this year, and the House of Lords' MSS., though their publication is no longer undertaken by the Commission. To this Index is appended a highly-serviceable Subject Index, which "focuses the materials bearing on individuals, incidents, institutions, and reigns contained in the collections reported on by the Commission."

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1757).

16th January. Died in Aberdeen of this date, Mrs Martha Udney, spouse to Thomas Forbes of Tilliesnaught, Esq., and daughter to the deceased John Udney of that ilk.

17th January. Died of this date at his Seat of Wester Elchies, Lewis Grant, Esq. of Wester Elchies.

4th February. Died of this date, in his 83rd year, Mr George Mowat, Senior, sometime Dean of Guild, and the oldest shopkeeper in Aberdeen.

6th March. Died at Edinburgh of this date, in his 56th year, Dr Thomas Blackwell, Principal and Professor of Greek in Marischal College.

29th March. Died at Banff of this date, James Innes, Esq., sometime Provost of Banff.

5th April. By a letter from the north we are informed of the death of Harry Vass, principal servant of Major Grant of Moy, and his brother Colonel Grant, which two gentlemen he had served upwards of 40 years. In the course of his service he had saved upwards of £600; most of which he has left to charitable purposes, particularly £100 to educate poor boys at the School of Dyce, and £100 to each of the Infirmarys of Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

5th April. Died suddenly of this date, in the 80th year of his age, at Pittiveagh, Alexander Stuart, Esq., baron of Lesmurdie.

15th May. Died of this date, Anne Scott, spouse to William Urquhart of Meldrum.

24th May. Died lately at Thionville, in the province of Luxemburg, in France, Sir James Lealie of Pitcairne, Knight of the Order of St Louis; and Major-General in the army of the French King.

15th July. Died of this date, soon after the birth of her first child, and in the 19th year of her age, Anna Barclay, spouse to James Allardice of Allardice, and only daughter of Mr John Barclay, banker in London.

21st July. Died of this date at Rubislaw, in the 58th year of his age, George Skene of Rubislaw, Esq.

3rd October. Died at Aberdeen on the morning of this date, in the 20th year of his age, Robert Gordon, second son of the deceased Dr James Gordon of Pitlurg.

13th October. Died of this date, in the 24th year of his age, after a tedious illness, Mr Thomas Robertson, Advocate in Aberdeen.

15th November. Died last week, a bachelor, at Pennyburn, in the 75th year of his age, Mr David Maitland, a minister of the Episcopal persuasion. His father and grandfather exercised the pastoral function at Inverkeithny since the Restoration. What is most remarkable of this gentleman is, that for several years about 1734 he became quite blind, which did not interrupt the executing his office, for he was incessantly employed in the duties of his calling, and when he went to Edinburgh, was cowered of a cataract by the celebrated Mr George Lauder, Surgeon, by which his sight was restored.

3rd December. Died of this date to the inexpressible loss of her family and friends, Mrs Urquhart of Cromarty, spouse to the late Captain John Urquhart of Cromarty, and daughter of William Urquhart of Meldrum, Esq.

Queries.

73. GORDON GENEALOGY.—In "Scottish Notes and Queries" for August, 1900, Mr J. M. Bulloch, quoting from Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," gives as one of the children of Rev. George Gordon, minister of Keith (1753-1796), Catherine Gordon, who married "a worthy and amiable farmer in Auchline," who had two sons and a daughter Forbes. This Forbes, he continues to say, lived with her aunt Forbes till she died, when she went to live with her maternal aunt, Mrs Brown, of Falkland—the correspondent of Sir Walter Scott. Among the papers left by Rev. John Harper, minister of Kildrummy, I find several letters from this Forbes—or, as she signs herself, Forbes Anna Gordon. In these she repeatedly refers to her brothers, Hugh, who about the close of the 18th century seems to have been engaged in some trading undertaking in the West Indies; and Theodore, who studied medicine and became an army surgeon, under the patronage of his uncle, the Dr Theodore Gordon who became a surgeon-general. Incidentally, this solves the difficulty [see "Notes and Queries," 1899] over these two Theodore Gordon doctors. But who was the father of these three—Forbes Anna, Hugh, and Theodore Gordon? They seem to have been possessed of some means, which Mr Harper held in trust for them. In "The House of Gordon," vol. II. (New Spalding Club), there is a reference to a George Gordon, who was seemingly the last Gordon "of Auchline." He was dead by November 18, 1790, when claims against his estate were advertised for, while the farm of Little Auchline, lately possessed by him, was advertised on January 31, 1791. Can this

matter be cleared? Hugh, I find, returned to Aberdeen, and married there in 1807. Did he have family?

J. M.

74. PAMPHLETS BY MR PATRICK COOPER.—The late Mr Patrick Cooper, Advocate, was one of the best-known public men in Aberdeen from 1850 to 1880. He was a keen controversialist, and is believed to have written several pamphlets on questions of his day. The only one I have been able to trace is entitled "An Old Story Retold: The So-Called Evictions from the Macdonald Estates," etc., Aberdeen, 1881. Has any reader come across any of his other pamphlets?

J. A.

Aberdeen.

75. CHAPEL AT JOHNSTON, LESLIE.—On the small estate of Johnston, in the Parish of Leslie, there was, up to the beginning of last century, a holding called the Chapel Croft. Evidence of this is found in the Whitehaugh Estate books, and fifty years ago aged natives of the district spoke as if in their youth there still remained some evidence of a chapel on the ridge between the present farms of Johnston and Mill of Johnston. I have failed to find any evidence of this in Aberdeenshire records. Can any reader help me?

J. M.

76. AUTHORSHIP WANTED.—Can any reader identify the writer of "The Reel o' Tullich" in Profeit's "Under Lochnagar" (Aberdeen, 1894)? The contribution is signed "Alexander Allardyce of Tullich." Who was he?

J. A.

Aberdeen.

77. GAELIC.—Are there any historical notices of Gaelic being spoken in Aberdeenshire and district, and can an approximate date be indicated when it ceased?

ALPHA.

78. GEOGRAPHICAL TERM WANTED.—What is the most appropriate word which could cover the whole, or the greater portion, of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine?

G. T.

Answers.

46. CAPTAIN HUGH GRANT IN KINORD.—In thanking "W. T." for his suggestion, I may state regarding this officer, that the registers of many Aberdeenshire parishes and others have already been examined, but without result. Captain Grant's name might possibly be found in evidence against rebels, but only his official designation would likely be given.

C. B.

58. REV. ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, PITSLIGO.—Mr Andrew Jervise, in his "Epitaphs and Inscriptions" (II., 399, 400), quotes from a tombstone in the parish churchyard of Pitaligo—

Within this enclosure are the graves of Rev. ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, who died on the 26th March, 1834, in the 72nd year of his age, and 31st of his ministry
And of ANN FARQUHAR, widow of the said Rev. Alexander Farquhar, who died 31st May, 1859, in her 75th year.

Mr Farquhar (adds Mr Jervise), who was a native of New Deer, was at first a parochial schoolmaster, and after being for some time minister of the quoad sacra church of New Pitaligo, he was translated to this church [Pitsligo] in 1804. He married Ann Crooks, only daughter of the late Mr T. Crooks, Edinburgh, by whom he had a family of five sons and seven daughters. One of the sons studied divinity, two medicine, one law, and a fifth, James, died young. Four of the daughters were married—one to Mr J. B. Spottiswood of Muireask; a second to Mr D. Souter-Robertson of Lawhead and Cookston, W.S.; a third to Mr J. Anderson of Westhills; and a fourth to Major Craigie, H.E.I.C.S. The death, in 1864, of Mr Farquhar's daughter Leslie Fraser, aged 38, is also recorded upon her father's tombstone.

According to "Burke's Landed Gentry,"

James Brodie Spottiswood of Muireask married, 2nd November, 1830, Ann, eldest daughter of Rev. Alexander Farquhar, minister of Pitaligo; and was succeeded by his cousin and brother-in-law, Robert Spottiswood Farquhar (who assumed the additional surname of Spottiswood), who married, 24th December, 1857, Georgina Mary Agnew, daughter of Henry David Forbes of Balgownie, co. Aberdeen.

Mr R. S. F. Spottiswood was an advocate in Aberdeen, a partner of the firm of Yeats and Spottiswood. One of his brothers, Dr Farquhar, was long well known in Aberdeen for his participation in philanthropic work, particularly in connection with the North Lodge Industrial School.

A.

59. GENERAL WADE AND HIS ROADS.—The earliest mention of the memorable couplet to General Wade that I have seen is in Burt's Letters. Chambers ("Domestic Annals," III., 562) quotes it from this source. Its authorship was assigned to an Irish subaltern quartered at Fort-William, but this is disputed. There can be no doubt, however, that the obelisk-bearing the couplet—was erected to perpetuate the memory of Wade's "chief exploit in making the road from Inverness to Inverary."

HISTORICUS.

No. 15.—July 29, 1908.

Gordons in Aberdeen—1647-1688.

These transcripts were made from the parish registers of Aberdeen by Mr Henry Paton for Mr William Washington Gordon, Savannah, by whose courtesy they are here reproduced. The marriages are selected only, and that between the dates 1647 and 1688. The baptisms are from 1647 to 1680.

ADAM GORDONE and Margaret Kay were married January 31, 1656.

ADAM GORDON and Margaret Cay had a son baptised by Mr George Meldrum, named Patrick on June 5, 1665. Godfathers—Patrick Chrystie; Patrick Strachan; Patrick Annand; Andrew Foular.

ADAM GORDON and Janet Clarke had a son baptised Patrick by Mr Patrick Sibbald on May 7, 1674. Godfathers—Patrick Hay; Patrick Christie; and Patrick Walker.

ADAM GORDONE, younger, and Jeane Lyone, had a son baptised Patrick on April 7, 1650. Godfathers—Patrick Leslie, late provost; George Cullen, bailie; John Lyone, late bailie; Alexander Robertsons. William Gordone, elder; Captain George Pantoune.

ALEXANDER GORDONE and Elspet Bloken were married May 8, 1660.

GEORGE GORDONE and Marione Barnet (Barnett?) were married July 25, 1659.

GEORGE GORDON and Elspet Gordon were married November 18, 1666.

GEORGE GORDON and Majorie Gordon were married November 27, 1663.

GEORGE GORDON and Majorie Gordon had a son baptised Thomas by Mr George Meldrum, on January 4, 1668. Godfathers—Thomas Mitchell, late bailie; Thomas Mersyr; Thomas Boyes; Thomas Johnston.

GEORGE GORDON and Bessie Leslie were married July 1, 1668.

JAMES GORDON and Lillias Hervie were married December 4, 1666.

JAMES GORDON and Lillias Hervie, his spouse, had a son baptised Thomas, by Mr Patrick Sibbald, on April 30, 1670. Godfathers—Mr Thomas Buok; Thomas Mercer; Thomas Mitchell, late bailie; and Thomas Ouschnie.

JOHN GORDONE and Janet Duiff were married December 12, 1648.

JOHNE GORDON and Janet Paull were married November 10, 1670.

JOHN GORDONE and Cristen Smyth were married December 13, 1653. They had

ROBERT baptised April 23, 1657. Godfathers—Robert Forbes, late bailie; Robert Gray; Robert Burnet; Robert Smith; Robert Forbes; Robert Ramsay; and Robert Gray, younger.

JOHNE, baptised February 6, 1662. Godfathers—John Jaffray, late provost; John Scot, bailie; John Leslie, late bailie; John Burnet, Dean of Guild; John Smith, Theasurer; John Duncan; John Stevinsons; John Leslie, younger; and John Webster.

PATRICK, baptised March 1, 1664. Godfathers—Sir Patrick Leslie of Eden, Knight; Patrick More, late bailie; Patrick Gordone, brother lawfull to the said John; Patrick Innes of Taartie; Patrick Logane; Patrick Robertsons, son lawfull to the deceased Mr William Robertsons, minister of Banchorydevnick; William Dobie; Patrick Dobie; Nathaniel Smith and Alexander Reid.

GILBERT, baptised on March 1, 1666, by Mr George Meldrum. Godfathers—Gilbert Gray, late provost; Gilbert Molyoun, late bailie; Gilbert Divie and Gilbert Black.

CHARLES, baptised by Mr George Meldrum on December 9, 1667. Godfathers—Charles, Earl of Aboyne; James Bissit; Thomas Urquhart; George Lindsey; Charles Irving.

HENDRIE, baptised March 22, 1670, by Mr David Lyell. Godfathers—Lord Hendrie Gordon [he was the twin of Lady Catherine Gordon, who married Count Andreas Moroztyn, and who was the great grandmother of Stanislas Poniatowski, the last King of Poland]; George Sken of Fintray; Andrew Skene and Hendrie Pantoun had a son baptised Thomas, by Mr David Lyell on July 8, 1671. Godfathers—Thomas Mitchell, late bailie; Thomas Robertsons; Mr Thomas Forbes; Thomas Johnston.

CHRISTIAN, baptised October 15, 1654. Godfathers—Sir Patrick Leslie; Dr Robert Dunne; Mr Thomas Smith; Charles Robertsons; Alexander Thomsons; Alexander Laumsden, late bailie; Walter Gordone and Gilbert Molysons.

MARGARET, baptised May 26, 1669. Godfathers—Gilbert Gray, late bailie; Walter Cochran, late bailie; Dr James Leslie; Gilbert Molysons; John Leslie; James Smith, younger; and Gilbert Black.

JEAN, baptised by Mr George Meldrum on March 1, 1674. Godfathers—George Leslie, bailie; Normand Lesly; John Gordon, elder; and William Robertson, elder. (Aberdeen).

PATRICK GORDONE, of Gordon's Mill, and Marie Hervie in the Oldtown parish, had Marjorie baptised on March 10, 1657. Godfathers—William Gordone, bailie; Robert Irving; William Allaine; Herie Mersyr; George Longfurd; Christell Skerff.

PATRICK GORDON and Margaret Meldrum were married April 19, 1664.

PATRICK GORDON and Elspet Smyth were married November 12, 1663.

PATRICK GORDON (in fornication with Jannet Urquhart), had a daughter baptised Jannet, August 26, 1680.

Dr THOMAS GORDONE and Jeane Hay had

THOMAS, baptised on September 23, 1658. Godfathers—Thomas Melvill; Thomas Gordone, elder; Hew M'Ghie; Alexander Lindsey; Thomas Gordone; Mr Thomas Mitchell.

MARGARET, baptised on August 6, 1657. Godfathers—John Jaffrey, bailie; Dr James Leslie; Alexander Ramsay; Mr James

Reidie; Alexander Forbes; Thomas Mercer; and Alexander Dalgarno.
 THOMAS GORDOUNE, younger, and Jeane Chalmer had

THOMAS baptised on September 11, 1651. Godfathers—Mr Thomas Grey, provost; James Robertsons, elder; Thomas Grey; William Andersone, goldsmith; Thomas Mitchell; Thomas Gordone, elder.

CATHERINE, baptised on October 12, 1649. Godfathers—Dr Patrick Dunne; Mr John Alexander; James Robertsons; Mr John Chalmer; Thomas Gordone, elder; James Andersone, elder. (Aberdeen).

HELEN, baptised on April 26, 1653. Godfathers—Patrick More, bailie; William Schand; John Scot; James Andersone; John Farquhar.

WALTER GORDOUNE and Margaret Innes had a son baptised Patrick on June 18, 1648. Godfathers—Patrick Leslie, provost; Alexander Lumsden, bailie; Dr Patrick Dunne; Patrick Leslie, late bailie; James Robertsons; Patrick Gordone.

WILLIAM GORDONE of Dilspro and Janet Milne, in the Oldtoun parish, had a son (in fornication), baptised July 24, 1655. Godfathers—Thomas Anguse; Thomas Smith; Thomas Stevinsone.

WILLIAM GORDON and Rachell Cargill, his spouse, had a son baptised Thomas by Mr Patrick Sibbald, on February 27, 1672. Godfathers—Alexander Alexander, bailie; Mr Thomas Forbes; Mr Thomas Lumsden; Thomas Cargill.

WILLIAM GORDON and Barbara Copland were married June 23, 1659.

Aberdeen American Graduates.

"Scottish Notes and Queries," 1st Ser., I., 137; V., 1, 125, 144; VII., 14, 54, 76, 141, 175; VIII., 127; IX., 15; X., 93, 170; XI., 173; XII., 66, 94, 127, 142, 159; 2nd Ser. I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 94, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60, 77, 125, 138, 171, 186; III., 154, 170; IV., 22, 91; V., 92, 120; VII., 58, 145.

164. REV. JAMES KEITH entered the first class at Marischal College in 1657 (Mar. Coll. Rec. II., 227), and landed in Boston, Massachusetts in 1662. He was ordained minister at Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth, Mass., in February, 1664, and remained at Bridgewater until his death, July 23, 1719, at the age of 76. Bridgewater was settled in 1650, and Mr Keith was the first minister. He married, as his first wife, Susanna, daughter of his deacon, Samuel Edson, and by her had five sons and three daughters. Again he married, in 1707, Mary, widow of Thomas Williams of Taunton. (See Nahum Mitchell's History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater, publ. Boston, 1840, pp. 26, 34, 43, 63, 207; see "Scot. N. and Q.," 2 Ser. I., 126; III., 93, 111). Up to 1840 his descendants cover 9½ octavo pages with 89 items but his ancestors are unknown.

165. REV. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, A.M., a native of Forres, graduated at King's College

in 1705, and was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Compton, of London, in September, 1710. He received from the Presbytery of Forres a formal letter of commendation, which was accepted by the Bishop of London. On May 10, 1711, he was received as minister of St Paul's Parish, Kent County, Md., and continued there till his death, September 1, 1740. His wife was named Anne, and by her he had three sons and a daughter. His descendants are still in Maryland. (See George A. Hanson, "Old Kent," publ. Baltimore, 1876, p. 350; also information from Maryland by a descendant.)

166. REV. JAMES WILLIAMSON, A.M., born in Forres, and brother of the preceding Rev. Alexander Williamson. He graduated at King's College in 1711, and received from the Principal and professors a testimonial, duly composed in Latin and this, when he went up to London for ordination, he presented to the Bishop. He was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Compton, of London, in January, 1712. On September 25, 1713, he was inducted as rector of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County, Md. He removed from the parish in 1722, but his later history is wanting. (George A. Hanson, "Old Kent," pp. 357, 358.)

167. REV. JAMES MACWILLIAM, Oldmachar, graduated at King's College in 1835 (Roll of Alumni, p. 149), studied at Princeton Theological Seminary four years, 1838 to 1842, was licensed by the Presbytery of Newton, N.J., April 28, 1841; was ordained and installed as pastor of the church, Newton, N.J., 6th December, 1842; pastoral relation was dissolved November 29, 1853; was dismissed to Presbytery of Susquehanna, Pa., November, 1854; stated supply at Morristown, Pa., 1854-1857; stated supply at Bethlehem, N.Y., 1858-1861; Principal, Towanda Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pa., 1861-1866; stated supply, Barclay, Pa., 1866; stated supply at Deckertown, N.J., 1869-1872; died at Deckertown, N.J., August 20, 1873. (Account from Rev. E. Clarke Cline, Phillipsburg, N.J.)

168. REV. JOHN GRAY, D.D., attended King's College two years—1838-1840—and completed his course at Knox College, Toronto, Ont. He received by examination the degree of B.A. at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., 1874, and M.A. from the same in 1876. He had the degree of D.D. from Knox College in 1885. For 32 years he was pastor of Orillia Presbyterian congregation, and pastor-emeritus for 23 years. For 37 years he was Clerk of the Synod of Toronto and Kingston. (Information from Dr Gray by letter, 17th September, 1906.)

169. REV. JOHN FULTON, D.D. The following is from the "Church Standard," May 4, 1907:—"He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 2, 1834. As a young man, he attended the University of Aberdeen, and took his degree there. Later, he came to this country, going to New Orleans, where he became the assistant of Bishop Polk, afterwards Bishop of Louisiana. He held rectorships at Colum-

bus, Ga., Mobile Ala., Indianapolis, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Louis. From St. Louis he went to New York, where he was for a time engaged in editorial work for the 'Churchman.' In 1892 he came to Philadelphia, and became editor of the 'Church Standard,' and, later, Professor of Canon Law at the Philadelphia Divinity School. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Georgia and from the University of the South, LL.D. from the University of Alabama, and D.C.L. from the University of the South. Dr. Fulton was the author of many books, chief of which are—'Letters on Christianity' (1868), 'Index Canonum' (1873), 'Laws of Marriage' (1883), 'The Chalcedonian Decree' (1890), and 'Palestine.' He was a deputy to seven General Conventions, and always occupied an important place on committees. Dr. Fulton was a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, and, when at Milwaukee, was Grand Prelate of the Wisconsin Commandery."

All this is interesting, but Dr. Fulton's name does not appear to stand upon the Aberdeen University class or graduation lists. Could he have been at the Grammar School, or at some private institution? Does anyone have a personal recollection of him as a boy at school in Aberdeen, or at college?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

A Danish Vessel In Aberdeen.

The future historian of the harbour may like to know that the Public Record Office possesses a narrative of the Danish vessel the *St Michael*, bound for Ostend, which was forced by stress of weather into Aberdeen Harbour, April 20, 1758 (S.P., Dom., Geo. II. Bundle 139).

Record Catches of Salmon.

It is well known that in the eighteenth century the river Dee yielded large quantities of Salmon. The "Scots Magazine" states that in one day in April, 1749, the Raick fishings alone yielded 800. The "Aberdeen Journal" declares that on 7th June, 1760, no fewer than 400 were landed at one draught at one of the Spey fishings. Two months later a record catch was landed from the Ythan at Newburgh. "There being 250 from one draught, all of which—except ten—weighed upwards of 30lbs." The same river in July, 1755, yielded a mammoth fish, measuring 4ft. 4in. in length by 27in. in breadth, and scaling almost 70lbs. Difficulty and expense of transit kept down the price, and supplies were frequently a glut in the market. Indeed, so accustomed were the lower orders of Aberdeen and district to salmon dinners, that it was customary for farm servants, when being engaged, to stipulate that salmon would not be served beyond three times a week.

Village Genealogy In India.

Sir Henry Craik, M.P., in his volume of "Impressions of India," just published, narrates the following in describing the visitation of townships which is periodically carried on by an administrative officer:—

One of the most curious of the documents inspected at these visits of supervision is the table of the village genealogy. It is elaborately drawn up and printed on a linen sheet, which is sometimes 10 or 12 feet long. In some cases we found it went back for twenty or more generations. Each step in the descent is accurately recorded, and is familiarly known not only to every member of the family, but to all its branches. In one case we found that the genealogical table of a Jat village of some 400 inhabitants traced each man back through twenty-one generations to a single progenitor. It established for each his rights of succession in case of the failure of another branch, and served as a sort of title-deed to his actual holding. Some of the entries were tested by a careful questioning of the men selected. In not a single case did the questions reveal any doubt or hesitation as to the long table of descent, and if there were any need, the answers were supplemented by a dozen attestants. Yet they rarely could tell the actual amount of their own holding or of the taxes they paid. This table, carefully corrected and kept up to date, forms the Real Property Register. By its means disputes as to succession are settled, and quarrels and litigation are avoided. I wonder how many of our landed aristocracy could boast a genealogy so amply attested and so carefully recorded!

Discovery of Disruption Relic.

While workmen were excavating in connection with alterations at the Albert Hall Buildings (originally Gilcomston Free Church), on 8th inst., they displaced a stone, beside which was a glass vessel containing a print, dated May, 1843, of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. The document, which is in a bad state of preservation, contains the address of that Church to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is signed by Thomas Chalmers, moderator.

George Legg, Theological Bard, Aberdeen.

Under the heading "Aberdeen Literature," half a column in the "Aberdeen Herald," September 11, 1841, is devoted to a review of a work by this bard, who was nearly four-score. He is the same author as published at Aberdeen, in 1819, a work entitled "On Predestination." The contents, according to the review mentioned, are:—

1. "A Treatise on Charity." A sermon. Prov. xix, 17.

2. "An Elegy on the Death of Ann Legg (the poet's daughter).

3. "On Predestination: A Poetical Detection of the Doctrine of Purgatory."

4. "On the Worth of the Soul." A sermon. Peal. xlix. 8.

5. "A Panegyric on the Death of Mr D. Longmuir, late Inspector for the Hon. Board of Police in the great and popular City of Aberdeen."

6. "A Poetical View of Christian Exercise, with a brief view of the Rev. Mr Templeton's ejection and manner of life and death."

It may be mentioned that Mr Templeton's wife lies buried in St Clement's Churchyard, Footdee, for according to a granite slab affixed to the churchyard wall—"Jane Mitchell, spouse of the Rev. J. Templeton, died October, 1831, aged 47 years. Catherine, their daughter, died March, 1812, aged 8 years."

Mr Legg, according to the review, rejoiced that the above Mr Templeton's place is filled up by a true minister,

Mr Patrick Robertson,
Who long did serve the Lamb
In that department of the Church
In Tarves, at Craigdam.

Rev. Patrick Robertson was minister of Craigdam from 1804 to 1841. Mr Alexander Gammie ("Ecclesiasticus") contributed to the "Evening Express," 20th May, 1908, a very able article, illustrated, on "The Cathedral of Secession in the North" (Craigdam Church, to wit); and church and pastor are both described in J. T. Findlay's "The Secession in the North" (Abd., 1896), and in a small work, "Craigdam," by Mr George Walker. Mr William Walker in his "Bars of Bon-Accord" has something to say of Mr Legg's work of 1812, at page 660.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Hereditary Standard-Bearer of Scotland.

The First Division of the Court of Session, on July 18, upheld the claim of the Earl of Lauderdale to the ancient office of Hereditary Royal Standard-Bearer for Scotland. The following exposition of the litigation appeared in the "Scotman" of July 20:—

The office of Hereditary Standard-Bearer of Scotland, the title to which was the question at issue, was originally bestowed on a knight of the name of Sir Alexander Carron by King Malcolm III., or King Alexander I., towards the end of the eleventh century for a deed of daring performed in the van of the Scots Army, the nature of which seems to have won for him not only the office, but also the sobriquet of "the Skirmisher." Certain it is, at any rate, that thenceforth his family became known by the name of which the present form is Scrimgeour, a name under

which successive members continued to acquit themselves with credit in the history of the nation. The dignity of Standard-Bearer was from the first hereditary, and is alluded to in various charters. Thus in a charter granted in 1298, reference is made to "the past services as Royal Standard-Bearer" of the Scrimgeour of the day, and in a charter granted to Dundee in 1458 the then representative of the family is alluded to as "vexillator domini nostri regis." It is also clear that long before 1600 the office had become a hereditary dignity in the Scrimgeour family. But, as was the case with most offices, it had also taken on a feudal form, and made its appearance in various feudal charters, the destination of some of which was in general terms to heirs, and, in at least one to certain named substitutes. Finally, in 1600, it was confirmed and of new granted by an Act of the Scots Parliament to Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope and his heirs male.

It is to this Act that the present question owes its origin. For, in 1668, John Scrimgeour, Earl of Dundee, died without male issue; and in 1670, King Charles II. by Crown Charter granted to John Maitland, second Earl, afterwards Duke of Lauderdale (the ancestor of the pursuer of the present action), among other things, the Standard-Bearership. This grant appears to have been made on the footing that the Earl of Dundee had died without heirs male. The defender, Mr Scrimgeour Wedderburn, maintains, however, that the family of Scrimgeour of Kirkton, which he now represents, were heirs male of the Earl, and that accordingly the office never reverted in the Crown, and could not be bestowed on the Lauderdale family. He alleges that on the death of the Earl of Dundee in 1688, the Duke of Lauderdale surrounded the house of Dudhope, on which Kirkton had entered as heir, and seized the family papers; and it seems certain that some curious proceedings characteristic of the troublous times did then take place. However this may be, in 1671 the representative of the Maitland family brought an action of declarator, in which he in effect obtained a decree that the office belonged to him. From that time onwards, there does not seem to have been any such continuous exercise of the office as to give rise to a prescriptive right to it; but the decree referred to has proved the determining factor in the present litigation.

On the accession of the present King, competing claims were put forward by Mr Scrimgeour Wedderburn and the Earl of Lauderdale to appear at the Coronation as Hereditary Standard-Bearer. The matter was referred to the Court of Claims, which in 1901 decided in favour of the claim of the former for the occasion. Lord Lauderdale accordingly raised an action in the Court of Session to have the question of right permanently settled. In this he has now been successful. The Court has not found it necessary to decide upon the difficult questions arising out of the historical transactions narrated, having held that it was bound by the decision of the action of 1671. The procedure in this action was keenly criticised by

the defender, both on grounds affecting the impartiality of the court and the procedure, and it seems that Sorringour of Kirkton, having appeared, withdrew from the process for reasons which are not very satisfactorily explained, but which, it is suggested, had to do with the preponderating influence of the Lauderdale family at that period. The judges of the First Division have been constrained to hold, however, that the criticisms, even if sound, go to no more than this—that the judgment then pronounced was wrong; and that this cannot now be entertained by them owing to the operation of the long negative prescription.

Queries.

79. **DEATH REGISTERS.**—Has any list been published of the Birth and Death Registers of Aberdeenshire parishes?

THOMAS ALLAN.

80. **"MASON LODGE,"** SKENE.—Can any reader say how this title was applied? If it was the seat of a Freemasons' Lodge, a short account of its history would oblige.

P. G. S. A. W.

81. **"SCAREY" AND HIS "BLACK ART."**—Forty years ago, in the central parts of Aberdeenshire, when the evening fireside talk took an eerie turn, and ghostly visitations and the supernatural were solemnly discussed, the uncanny doings of "Old Scores" or "Scarey" were sure to be recounted. This old gentleman—who, I presume from his name, lived in the parish of Culealmond—must have been a part-master in "black art." He was credited with the power to stop mills, "reest" horses, make the charmed cow yield her milk, and the charmed cream answer to the churn. At the time I speak of there was little doubt in the mind of the Aberdeenshire peasant that such powers were possessed by certain individuals. Though now such superstitious beliefs are doubtless as dead as the wife of Cæsar, it would be interesting to many, I am sure, to have some

particulars of Old Scarey and his reputed doings recalled. There are doubtless old Aberdonians who are in a position to do this. Would they oblige?

J. M.

Answers.

61. **ROBERTSONS OF CULTS.**—In the middle of the seventeenth century the lands and Mains of Cults and town and lands of Loaresbanks, with the manor place, and mill, pertained heritably to James Robertson, elder, and James Robertson, junior, both merchants in Aberdeen. Both became embarrassed, and on 4th April, 1655, the whole property was appraised from them by William Whyte, merchant, Aberdeen, for a debt of £3018 1s 8d, with expenses.

HISTORICUS.

63. **REV. J. B. PRATT, LL.D., AS AN AUTHOR.**—The following is a list of the late Rev. Dr Pratt's works:—

- "Life and Death of Jamie Fleeman" (1833).
- "The Sorrows of the World" (1834).
- "The Unchangeable Nature of True Religion" (1835).
- "Fidelity to the Truth" (1837).
- "Scottish Episcopacy and Scottish Episcopalians" (1838).
- "The Old Paths, where is the Good Way?" (1840).
- "Four Sermons" (1842).
- "A Pastoral Letter to His Congregation" (1843).
- "Charges Against the Rev. Charles Wagstaff" (1849).
- "A Sermon at the Funeral of the late Bishop Torry" (1852).
- "Present Trials of the Clergy" (1856).
- "The Druids" (1861).
- "Antiquities in the Parish of Cruden" (1862).
- "Letters on Scandinavian Churches" (1865).
- "A Sermon on the Completion of His Forty Years' Ministry at Cruden" (1865).
- "Buchen," 1st Edition (1858); 2nd Edition (1859); 3rd Edition (1870); 4th Edition, revised by Robert Anderson (1901).

W. L. T.

Peterhead.

No. 16.—August 5, 1908.

The Last Camp at Aberdeen.

Recently, Sir George Beatson unearthed an old pamphlet, "Hints Respecting the State of the Camp at Aberdeen, 1795" (London: Printed for T. Egerton, Whitehall. MDCCXCVI.), written by Dr Robert Somerville, surgeon to the Caithness and Rothsay Fencibles, with an introduction by Sir John Sinclair, Bart., Colonel of that regiment, which speaks of the camp at Aberdeen in 1795. Sir John remarks clearly indicate the locality of the camp, which the current numbers of the "Aberdeen Journal" prove lasted from July until October. 1758, and which is of interest as probably the last encampment in Aberdeen, and, with the exception of that of Sir John Cope, the only one during the eighteenth century. Prince Charlie's troops and those of Cumberland, it is almost needless to say, were not encamped, but billeted on the town or housed in Gordon's Hospital. Later, the necessity of camping was obviated by the building of Castlehill Barracks, the ground there being fenced by the town to the Crown in 1783 or thereby.

The raising of the Fencible Regiments was due to the French invasion scare, and it is noteworthy that Aberdeen was guarded by troops from distant parts of Scotland, the Breadalbane Highlanders, the Caithness and "Rothsay" Fencibles, and the Perthshire Cavalry, while the locally raised troops, the Princess of Wales or Aberdeenshire Fencible Regiment, under command of Colonel Leith, got the route for Ireland.

The following extracts from the pamphlet in question are probably the only ones of local interest—

Having been sent by His Excellency Lord Adam Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Scotland, to take charge of the camp at Aberdeen during the absence of Lieutenant-General Sir Hector Munro, I was thence led to pay more particular attention to the situation of that encampment than otherwise I probably should have done.

On examining the camp at Aberdeen, I found the place pitched upon . . . was a situation near the coast, which might protect the town and neighbourhood from insult, and at the same time might be healthy, and convenient for the troops. . . . I had the pleasure of finding the camp in question placed at a proper distance from the town of Aberdeen (nearly a mile) on a sandy soil, and with an abundant supply of water.*

*The only material objection to the situation seemed to be two pools of water in the camp, the effluvia of which I was apprehensive might prove detrimental to the health of the men; but I understand that no material inconvenience was felt from that circumstance. . . .

In Highland regiments, it is essential to make the men live better than they are commonly inclined to do. I found that some of the soldiers in my first battalion had actually reduced their strength and almost starved themselves in order to send money home to their friends; one man in particular, not for his parents, nor for his family, which was very common, but for his sister.

In the camp at Aberdeen I found the soldiers had their beds made of heath, which, when properly constructed, answers well, but is apt to get harsh and to be destructive of their clothes.

[The clothes, by the way, did not include the kilt, but the trows, which Sir John Sinclair rightly declares to be the more ancient form of Celtic dress.]

The files of the "Aberdeen Journal" for 1795 supply further information about this almost forgotten encampment—

May 19th.—We hear there is to be a camp in this neighbourhood of 1000 infantry and four troops of horse; and that contracts for forage, etc., are already entered into.

June 23rd.—Preparations for the camp are going on briskly. The situation is one of the best possible, in dry, healthy ground on the Oldtown Links and a fine stream of water will afford the soldiers an abundant supply of that most necessary accommodation.

July 14th.—On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday arrived three troops of the Perthshire Fencible Dragoons, and on Saturday they encamped on the Oldtown Links. The second battalion of the Breadalbane Fencibles are also encamped. A camp is a novelty in this neighbourhood; the last was that of Sir John Cope in 1745 on the Windmill Brae.

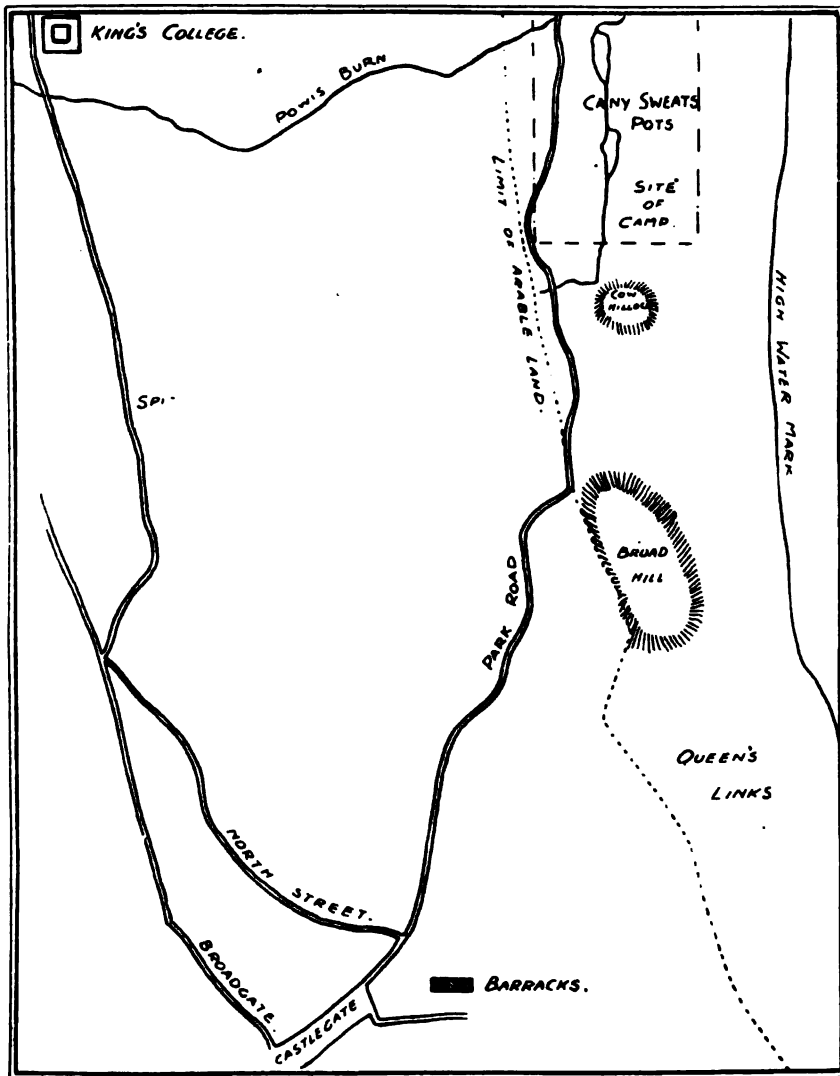
July 21st.—A petition has been presented to the magistrates by a number of citizens praying that the Park Road which leads to the camp may be repaired.

September 1st.—On Friday, the Aberdeen Volunteers were reviewed by Lord Adam Gordon, commander in chief for Scotland, attended by the Duke of Gordon, Sir H. Monro, Sir John Sinclair, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Banff, and many of the officers from the camp.

September 22nd.—General Sir H. Monro has permitted the soldiers in the camp to be employed in cutting down the corns round Aberdeen.

October 20th.—Yesterday the camp near this place broke up, and the first division of the second battalion of the Breadalbane Fencibles marched for Fort-George to winter quarters, as did the first division of the Perthshire Fencible Cavalry for Stirling. The first battalion of the Rothsay and Caithness Fencibles also march to-morrow for Fort-George.

October 27th.—We cannot omit to mention the general good behaviour of the troops, as well as the high sense which the inhabitants



of all ranks entertain of the politeness, attention, and exemplary conduct of the worthy veteran commander Sir Hector Monro, K.B.

Clearly Sir John Sinclair's "two pools of water" were the Canny Sweat Pots on the Oldtown Links, marked on a contemporary map as the "Canny Sweats Potts"; the "abundant supply of water" was obtained from the adjacent Powis Burn, which at that point is (or was) potable, the Tile Burn, on

the other hand, being tidal. The references to the Park Road and the distance from the town ("nearly a mile") help to fix the exact spot on which this old-time camp was pitched.

An interesting reference to the earlier camp is found in Rev. John Bisset's Diary (Spalding Club Miscellany, Vol. I.)—

Some say General Cope, with the forces under his command, will be here at farthest on Monday, and are to encamp on the level

ground beside the Windmill. I am told some officers came yesterday to town to pitch out the place of their encampment, but how long they will stay here I cannot tell. . . . Tell Johnie to come home on Tuesday. It would be stupid in him not to incline to see a camp.

In haste, I am, etc.,

JOHN BISSET.

Aberdeen, September 6, 1745.

"Johnie" was the minister's son, Rev. John Bisset, minister afterwards of Brechin, who, in 1745, had not long been emancipated from Marischal College, where (1740-1744) and at the Aberdeen Grammar School he had been educated.

Sir John Sinclair the soldier is better known to us as the compiler of the "Statistical Account."

F. K.

Bennaachie.

P. Finlayson, "the observing farmer," published his "Travels Through Scotland" in 1834. What he says about Bennaachie is worth knowing, and, as Finlayson's book is rare, we give the following extracts from it:—

"There is a hill in the Gerioch called Benahee, but the proper name is Ben-up-high. It rises almost perpendicular in the south-east and very high. There is an excellent quarry on the top of it, containing a beautiful granite. It is out of that quarry the stone was taken of which George the Fourth's Monument in Edinburgh is built—a beautiful building; but it has no appearance to Lord Melville's. Among all the monuments in Edinburgh, Lord Melville's has the most splendid appearance. But there cannot be a more beautiful stone got for building than Bend-up-high stone—bird's eyes sparkling through it like silver. . . . Many of Bend-up-high stones are sent to London."

This "observing farmer" thought much of the hospitality of Aberdeenshire:—

"They are such people as I never can forget—a free, hospitable people in general; and those of Buchan excel all people I know of. . . . I was, in short, ashamed of the kindness. In Aberdeen and Banffshires are the freest people I ever met with in Scotland—an industrious, thrifty people."

Of Buchan he says:—

"There is not a tree in it to shelter a bird, which is greatly against the look of the country."

Descents from the Barclays of Mathers.

In the "Aberdeen Daily Journal," of 22nd February, 1907, I gave an article on the above.

It bore that the two eldest sons (John and Alexander) of David Barclay, last of Mathers, did not die young nor unmarried, as alleged in the "Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie," and other records. On 18th April following, "B"—a descendant—replied that I had made the mistake of placing John, instead of Alexander, as the eldest son. He affirmed that the title-deeds in the charter-room at Kirktonhill would prove this. Several genealogists—whose opinions and advice I appreciate—looked into the matter, and having perused the references in Rev. W. R. Fraser's "History of Laurencekirk," the late Mr William Watt's articles on the "Barclays" in the "Aberdeen Free Press," and the MS. of the late Provost Barclay of Montrose, signified their view that "B" was correct.

I determined, therefore, to probe the matter to the foundation, and was courteously allowed by Mr Lyell, solicitor. Montrose, factor on Kirktonhill, to examine the titles in his office. Deed No. 14, of bundle B (it was on this that "B" chiefly founded his allegation) is backed "Instrument of Resignation of Kirktonhill in the hands of the Archbishop of St Andrews by David Barclay and Alexander Barclay, his son, dated 28th November, 1632." On reading the deed, however—which is in excellent preservation—I found Alexander designed as David's "second son." Thus the point is settled beyond challenge, and it is a proof of the desirability of reading deeds in full. Abridged extracts and backings of deeds can never be depended on.

It may be added that there was recently erected in the Parish Church of Markirk (originally Aberluthnott) a beautiful brass tablet, commemorative of the Barclays. It bears the following inscription in raised letters:—

ERECTED BY DESCENDANTS AS A
MEMORIAL OF THE BARCLAYS OF
MATHERS, KIRKTONHILL, AND NEW-
TON, WHO FOR MANY GENERATIONS
WERE LAID TO REST IN THE EASTERN
AISLE OF THE OLD KIRK OF ABERLUTH-
NOTT.

J. A. H.

St Fergus—"The Nine Maidens."

Mr J. M. Mackinlay, in an article on the "Hagiology of Angus" in the "Glasgow Herald" of July 11, says—

On the north of Glamis Churchyard is a pathway leading to a shady dell, where is to be seen a spring dedicated to St Fergus. The saint who gave name to the parish of St Fergus in Aberdeenshire had a wandering life, but in his old age he seems to have settled down at Glamis, where he died probably about the

middle of the eighth century, and where much respect was paid to his relics. His head was taken to the Abbey of Scoon; and later a silver case was made for it by order of James IV. The Church of Glamis was dedicated to St Fergus, and there was at one time a cave in the parish associated with his name. The parish of Eassie, now united to Nevay, had also St Fergus as its patron.

Glamis Burn, on its way to join the Dean, flows through the Glen of Ogilvy, where another recluse, called Donivald or Donald, took up his abode, probably some 50 years before St Fergus settled in the district. St Donivald was accompanied by his nine daughters, who became celebrated in after times as "The Nine Maidens," and to whom several places of worship were dedicated in the East Coast of Scotland, between the Tay and the Moray Firth. As an old chronicler tells us, they all lived in the Glen "as in a hermitage, labouring the ground with their own hands, and eating but once a day, and then but barley bread and water." On the death of their father they retired to Abernethy, on the Earn, and were eventually buried there at the foot of a large oak, which was resorted to by pilgrims till the Reformation, and even later. A spring, known as the Nine Maiden Well, is still to be seen within the grounds of Glamis Castle. There is another Nine Maiden Well in the united parish of Mains and Strathmartin, on the south side of the Dichty, where nine sisters, who went to draw water for their father, were successively killed by a dragon. The legend is evidently the story of St Donivald's daughters in a distorted form—the dragon adding picturesqueness to the tale.

Queries.

82. PLACE NAMES. (1) What is the most probable derivation of (Looh) Katrine (or Ketturin)? (2) The word "Dick" occurs in several localities in Scotland, where the reference seemingly is not to a person or family, such as "The Dick House," "The Dick Hill," etc. Can an explanation be given?

ALPHA.

83. THE SONG "BONNIE JEAN."—Captain Wimberley, in his "Gordons of Knokeespoock" says that George Gordon VII. of Knokeespoock married, secondly, in 1720, Jean, daughter of Patrick Leith of Harthill, by whom he had a family of three sons and one daughter. This daughter was named Jean, and died unmarried. Captain Wimberley adds—"The song 'My Bonnie Jean' [was] composed in her honour." Now, if I mistake not, there are several songs of the "Bonnie Jean" type. Can any reader refer me to this particular Gordon song? Is there any proof that it was

composed in honour of Jean Gordon of Knokeespoock? When and where did she die? Is the author known?

J. A.

84. BRIDGE OF DEE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—This society flourished about a century ago. Particulars regarding it would oblige.

ACCOUNTANT.

Answers.

(To Queries which appeared in "Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series).

836. "THE STANDARD HABBIE."—Sir David Lindsay, in his "Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis," uses this stanza, or measure. In part first, lines 482-7, Rex Humanitas says—

"There is ane thing that I wald speir,
Quhat sall I do quhen echo cume heir?
For I knaw nocht the craft perquier
Of lufferis gyn.
Thairfoir, at lenth, ye mon me leir
How to begin."

The Satyre of the Thrie Estaites was performed at Linlithgow in 1540, and perhaps at Cupar in 1535, more than a quarter of a century before the "Scottish Anacreon." It is singular that Dunbar, who was such a master of versification, never used it.

It is a singular fact that the works of Lindsay are much easier to read and understand than those of Dunbar or Gavin Douglas, although they were almost contemporaries. Both Dunbar and Douglas use words that are entirely unintelligible to us, their meaning is lost, and can only be guessed at. But with David Lindsay, apart from his antiquated spelling, there is scarcely a line that is not as plain as modern English. In the short space of twenty years, the language must have changed very rapidly in those days.

GEORGE ST J. BREMNER.

San Francisco.

841. A REBEL OF 1745.—In June, 1747, more than a year after Culloden, an Act of Indemnity was passed by the British Parliament, granting pardon to those concerned in the '45 Rebellion. From the benefit of this Act about 80 persons were specially exempted. Browne, in his "History of the Highland Clans," names 67 of them, while Chambers, in his "History of the '45 Rebellion," gives a fuller and, presumably, an exhaustive list of 86 persons. No such name as Simpson appears among them. A volume published in 1890 by the Scottish History Society, entitled "List of Persons Concerned in the Rebellion (1745), with a Preface by Lord Rosebery," may possibly afford additional information. The names given were mainly those of noblemen, chiefs of clans, and

landed proprietors who had taken a leading part in the rising. It must not, however, be inferred from anything here said that the tradition to which Mr Henry Simpson alludes is without foundation. There was another Act—a Disarming Act—requiring all Highlanders to surrender their arms by the first of August, 1747. It is plain that Mr Simpson's ancestor did not choose to comply with this order. Naturally, therefore, he would be pursued by the forces of Government with relentless animosity.

R. Y.

842. CAPTAIN WILLIAM GORDON. MINMORE.—With the help of Shaw's "History of the Province of Moray" (edited by Dr Gordon in three vols.), and sundry old copies of the "Edinburgh Almanac" during the early years of last century, I am able to verify most of the statements made by J. M. B. about Captain Gordon, with the exception of the last of them. Captain Gordon, who had been put on half-pay, is stated to have returned in 1803 to his old regiment and resumed his former rank of lieutenant. This assertion I am unable to verify. It is hardly borne out by any document that I have seen, and, on the face of it, is somewhat improbable in view of Captain Gordon's admittedly advanced age in 1803. I incline to believe the William Gordon, lieutenant in the 92nd in 1803, a different person from Captain Gordon of Minmore.

J. J.

844. J. M. LOGAN.—Many years ago, Charles Keene had a picture in "Punch" representing a bandsman, refreshed and hilarious, returning with his company from a day's outing. Requested at the railway station to show his ticket, he replies, "Au've lost it." Says the ticket collector, "Nonsense; feel your pockets; you can't have lost it." To which the bandsman rejoins, "No lost it! Man, au've lost the big drum." On the same "a fortiori" reasoning, my ignorance of J. M. Logan may perhaps be pardoned when I confess that I have even failed to find traces of the "Harp of Britain," in which his songs are enshrined. Will "Alba" permit a conjecture in place of certain knowledge? J. M. Logan may possibly have been a member of the family to which Alexander S. Logan, Sheriff of Forfarshire, belonged. At all events, Mr John Logan, brother of Sheriff Logan, was a citizen of Glasgow at a period subsequent to 1839, and may conceivably have perpetrated the songs which "Alba" has now dragged to light.

CHAPPIE

845. GILBERT M. GIBSON.—According to "Peasant Poets of Scotland," Gilbert M. Gibson was rector of Bathgate Academy in 1845. He held the same position in 1852, but how long after has not been ascertained. By all accounts, he was a careful, painstaking, conscientious teacher, with tastes decidedly classical. He had under him, among other pupils, Mr Henry Shanks, "the blind poet of the

Deans," and Professor Alexander Simpson, who subsequently filled the Chair of Midwifery in Edinburgh University. A copy of Mr Gibson's "Eutropius" is in the Advocates' Library. Previous to 1851, he had also written an "Etymological Geography" and a "French, English, and Latin Vocabulary," both in 12mo as well as "Petit Fablier: ou, Esquisse en Miniature," in 18mo. All three were issued from the press of Simpkin, London. I am unable to give the date of his death. In the autobiographical memoir contained in Mr Shanks's "Peasant Poets of Scotland," a few references are made to Mr Gibson. A man of undoubted scholarship, he does not seem to have inspired excessive enthusiasm as a teacher.

D. B.

846.—THE NAME KEILLER—"Keilor," says Johnston (Place-Names of Scotland, p. 139) "is just another form of Calder; in Gaelic coille dur or 'wood by the river.'" It has somewhere been darkly hinted that Mr Johnston is not a supreme authority on questions of Gaelic etymology. In order to relieve any necessary scruples which "K" may entertain on this point, I append a quotation from the versatile H. A. Long, which doubtless will set all doubts at rest—" (Mc) Kellar may easily be taken as akin to kellarman: cellar man, a butler, but is formed on oell, kil, as Kilpatrick; Patrick's cell or church, so Kellar; superior of monastery—Foreman, Pryor." By the way, Rankillor or Rankeillour is in Fifeshire, not in Forfarshire. There is also a street of that name in Edinburgh.

J. F. M.

847. THE OLD PRETENDER.—In 1748 Fielding conducted or some time "The Jacobite's Journal," a periodical, like "The True Patriot," which preceded it, published in the interest of the Hanoverian Government. Judging by the title, it was probably couched in a strain of ironical banter. The publication of such a work has no doubt given rise to the impression that the "supposititious journal" was included in some of Fielding's other writings; whereas the truth is "The Jacobite's Journal" was a distinct publication.

W. S.

848.—GEORGE GORDON, 8TH WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—Lieutenant George Gordon was serving in the 8th West India Regiment in 1812. In 1828 a George Gordon, in Gartly parish, was awarded the Highland Society's gold medal for 160 acres of land, improved during the seven previous years, on his farm of Bucharn. Was he the soldier?

J. H.

849.—LIEUTENANT GEORGE GORDON, 92ND HIGHLANDERS.—It is stated in Browne's History of the Highland Clans that George H. Gordon was appointed lieutenant 92nd Highlanders in 1794. An Army List for 1812 names him as holding the same rank, while on July 25th, 1813, he appears among the wounded at the battle of the Pyrenees.

J. H.

850. **THOMAS DUNCAN GORDON.**—Thomas Duncan Gordon was an ensign in the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion in 1821. There was a T. D. Gordon, who occupied Balmaghie House, Kirkcudbrightshire, between 1857 and 1868. Could he, by any possibility, be related to T. D. Gordon of this query? Any relationship would lead one to infer that Thomas Duncan Gordon was a scion of the Kennure Gordons.

J. H.

851. **MR SHERIFF GORDON.**—"Mr Sheriff Gordon" was undoubtedly John Thomson Gordon, Wilson's son-in-law. He studied at Edinburgh Academy about 1826, attended Wilson's class in the University in 1830, married his second daughter, Mary (who wrote her father's life), and resided for eleven years in his father-in-law's house. Being a Whig, Mr Gordon was the means of introducing Wilson to many notable men of the Whig party, thus contriving sensibly to modify the asperity of the professor's aforetime rabid Toryism. The death of Sheriff Gordon took place, I believe, sometime in the early sixties of last century.

G. H.

852. **JOHN MONCRIEF OF TIPPERMALLOCH.**—Sir John Moncrief, created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1626, was succeeded in the title by his three sons in succession, all of whom died without issue. On the death of the last of them, the dignity of 5th baronet reverted to John Moncrief of Tippermalloch, mentioned in the query, and directly descended from a brother of the 1st baronet. He was an eminent physician, married to a daughter of Moncrief of Easter Moncrief, and died about 1710. His "Receipts: being a collection of many useful and easy Remedies for most Distempers"—

popularly known as "Tippermalloch's Receipts"—was a notable book in its day, and is still occasionally quoted as a medical authority by people who cherish a tender affection for such works as Buchan's "Domestic Medicine." The 1st edition of the "Receipts" appeared, I think, in 1712, probably after the author's death. A copy bearing that date was sold in Edinburgh some years ago for 10s.

W. S.

853. **DIPPIE FAMILY.**—One might have suspected a misprint in this query, were it not for the fact that the name, or something like it, though exceedingly uncommon, is not altogether unknown in Scotland. There is no trace, so far as I have seen, of the name Dippie either in Aberdeenshire or Berwickshire annals. With Edinburgh, however, the case is different. The following notices occur—

(1) Katharine Dippo was married to Alexander Moresone, 19th November, 1595.

(2) The will of Robert Dippo, trunkmaker in Caldon [Calton], was proved, 23rd April, 1671.

(3) Robert Dipie, Frenchman, was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard, 21st January, 1676.

These are all the notices I have seen of the name, and on the rather slender foundation they afford I would venture to conclude that the Dippie family came from France, and settled in Scotland, at least as early as the days of Queen Mary. They were probably not Huguenots, but rather servants of the Court attending on members of the Scottish royal family.

J. J.

857. **THE BRIDGE OF BALGOWNIE.**—I am not aware of any earlier appearance of the words in print than Byron's use of them in the 10th canto of "Don Juan" (foot-note), published in 1823.

R. Y.

No. 17.—August 12, 1908.

Pitfalls for the Genealogist and Topographer.

Mr J. M. Bulloch's note of 20th June showed that, in former times, it was not unusual for persons to be known, almost exclusively, by an alias. The name of the individual's farm or estate was also frequently used, all mention of his proper name and surname being suppressed. To those surnames the genealogist has to be added the still more awkward one of changing the surname altogether. Among numerous Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire illustrations may be cited—Legan, into Logan (Christ's Kirk); Goldsman, into Godsman (Old Deer); Marno, into Marnoch (Nigg); Joiner, into Joyner (Lommay); Ethershank, into Ettershank; and Nipper, into Napier (Maryculter); Huiton, into Hutton (Turrieff); Winehouse, into Wynnes (Kemnay); and Heriegarrie, into Gerrie and Garioch (The Garioch).

The topographer experiences no less difficulty. In Aberdeenshire he has to differentiate between at least five Towies, four Logies, four Hattons, three Crichies, three Cults, two Gasks, two Invernetties, and two Cushnies. He has, further, to bear in mind that Druminnor was formerly Castle Forbes, that Keith-hall was formerly Caskieben, that Midmar was formerly Ballogie (also Grantsfield for a brief period) and that in each of these cases the mansion, as also the estate bearing the new title, is miles apart from the former one. Balgownie has been honoured with many changes of name, including Cairnfield and Fraserfield; but the old title of Balgownie has been reverted to.

Till the last century, no rule was observed in spelling. This is shown by tombstone inscriptions at Banchory-Ternan giving three forms to one estate—Tilliwhilly, Tilwhilly, and Tilquhillie. Strathdon shows Kandocraig and Candocraig; Aldinlaig, Allerg, and Allargue; whilst Glenbuchat and Strathdon furnish five forms for one holding—Tolduchull, Toldhuquhill, Toldquhill, Toldquhill, and Toldquhill.

Similarity of words in MSS. is responsible for many mistakes. Doubtless this is the explanation of the unfortunate blunder which has crept into Rev. Dr Charles Rogers's "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland," vol. ii., p. 311, where all the matter devoted to the parish of Aboyne should have appeared under that of Alford.

Stoneywood Churchyard Epitaphs.

Our correspondent, Mr Robert Murdoch-Lawrance, Aberdeen, has published in pamphlet form a brief history of the old chapel of Stoneywood, annexed to which are given the inscriptions upon the various tombstones, numbering about eighteen. The author, who has done his work well, expresses regret that so little is known of the ancient history of the place.

To the inscription to Francis Fordyce, farmer, Craigton (called Craigstown on stone), Kennethmont, and his wife, Janet Walker, with their daughter Barbara, and son, James, surgeon in Laureneekirk, who died 7th December, 1833, aged 91, is added the following extract from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 8th January, 1834—

The last month's obituary includes a very old eccentric character, Dr Fordyce of Laureneekirk. The Doctor was born in the parish of Kennethmont, sometime in the first half of the last century. The exact time was not known to any one but himself, and which he would never reveal. All the information that could be learned from him was, 'that he was a stately callant in forty-five.' The Doctor was both a surgeon and a preacher. His pulpit eloquence, however, has been at rest for nearly thirty years. We presume he studied medicine from his want of success in the pulpit, where it was never fitting that he should have appeared. After following a somewhat itinerant life, he settled in Bervie as a medical practitioner. The length of the time he remained there is not certain, but it is upwards of forty years since he removed to Laureneekirk. He has left upwards of £5000—all of which, except four small legacies, go to his relatives in the north.

How the Risings of 1715 and 1745 affected Kincardineshire.

GARVOCK.—In January, 1746, the Jacobite party in arms carried off, as prisoner, Rev. James Smith, parish minister. He managed to escape, however, and within a month was in attendance upon the Duke of Cumberland.

BENHOLM.—In 1745, the fishermen and inhabitants of Johnshaven, being suspected of sending provisions in boats to the troops of the Pretender as they were passing by sea, the troops under command of Cumberland revenged themselves by burning many of the boats and pilfering valuables, as well as destroying the village.

BERVIE.—Rev. Thomas Dow, minister of Bervie, hearing of the vengeance being wreaked at Johnshaven, determined to take time by the forelock and set out on foot to meet the Duke. Coming upon the army about three miles off, and making his errand known, he was honoured with a seat in the Duke's own coach, which drove to the manse. Here his Grace remained for the night, and the opportunity was embraced by the minister of giving every assurance of the loyalty of the parishioners. Thus the dreaded mischief was wholly averted.

ST CYRUS.—Rev. James Leslie was deposed while proceeding to church on 8th October, 1715. The band of armed ruffians compelled him to return to the manse, and it was not till 5th February following that he got re-possession of the pulpit and church.

DURBIS.—Rev. John Reid was deposed in July, 1716, for fomenting and concurring in the

late rebellion, and for contumacy. His successor, Rev. Robert Melville, had his manse invaded, his cabinet broken open, and his most valuable effects carried off on 28th February, 1747, by five armed men, of whom "the famous Mr Davidson" was executed and hung in chains in the following year.

LAURENCEKIRK.—Rev. William Dunbar, who was deprived in 1693 for not praying for Their Majesties William and Mary, is alleged to have "obliged his parishioners publickly to swear in church that they should never bear arms against any of the race and name of Stewart."

Finding of an Ancient Oak Coffin.

The "Aberdeen Journal" gives the following lucid description of "an oaken coffin" found on the farm of Mill of Williamston, Aberdeenshire, in May, 1812:—

This most curious Monument of Antiquity was found underneath a huge mass of small stones, which James Stephen, as occupier of the land, applied nearly thirty years ago to the purpose of building dykes; and afterwards, in clearing off the rubbish, and in levelling the ground, came to some immovable substance, which he at that time passed over unnoticed. This substance, however, being by every succeeding crop opposed to the shock of the Plough, was at last torn up. This had been the lid of the Coffin. No farther attention was at that time paid to the spot, until the month of May, when, in fallowing and preparing the ground for turnips, a more serious check was given to the plough, which induced Mr Stephen to dig up this new obstacle with pick and spade, which, after a great deal of labour, he completely effected, and discovered an Oaken Coffin of great magnitude. From the proportion the several parts of the coffin bear one to another, it may be inferred that it had been formed out of the trunk of a very large Black Oak Tree of at least 24 feet in length and 2 feet 3 inches in diameter. The ends were 3 feet in breadth, the bottom and lid 6 feet, and the sides 11 feet in length; each separate piece being about a foot in thickness. The whole Coffin contains nearly 70 solid feet of wood. It was laid on a stratum of blue clay, 3 inches in depth, and firmly built around with rubble stones. There was an earthen Urn in it, in which the ashes of the body had been deposited, but it was, unfortunately, broken to pieces. The Urn had not been formed in a mould but merely by the hand, as evidently appeared from the print of the fingers upon it. There were about 4 feet on one end of the coffin in which the clay was burnt as hard as brick. Here, it may be supposed, a Funeral Pile had been erected, and the body reduced to ashes. . . .

Case of Body-Snatching at Keith.

At the spring Circuit Court, opened at Aberdeen on 22nd April, 1817, the presiding judges

being Lords Pitmilley and Reston, the first case dealt with was that of three apprentices to Mr John Gordon, surgeon in Keith, who were arraigned on the charge of violating the sepulchre of the dead, by taking up the body of John Bremner, which had been recently interred in the churchyard of Keith. Admitting the offence, they were each sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

"Old Houses in Edinburgh."

This important publication, which has already been highly praised by the Press, was recently completed. Mr Bruce J. Home has earned the gratitude of the public of Edinburgh, also the sympathy of all those who have a genuine leaning towards bygone-by-gones. As a work of reference, the volumes will always hold a very high place, and their intrinsic value will be enhanced as time goes on. There are fifty-four collotype plates included in the work, and His Majesty the King has graciously accepted a copy for preservation. Mr William James Hay, John Knox's House, Edinburgh, is publisher, and the price is 24s net.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1758).

4th January. Died of this date at Manse of Auchterless, in the 26th year of his age. Mr Alexander Gauld, Preacher of the Gospel. . . . He was soon to have been settled at Kemnay.

8th January. Died of this date, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr Robert Milne, Minister of the Gospel at Speymouth. . . .

4th February. Died at Crathes, of this date, in the 80th year of his age, the Hon. Sir Alexander Burnett of Leys, Bart. . . .

7th March. Died last week at Arndilly, in an advanced age, Mrs Jean Sutherland, wife of Thomas Grant of Auchmany.

27th February. Died of this date in the parish of Newhills. Alexander Craig, a farmer, aged 108. . . .

4th March. Died at Carnousie, the Hon. Janet Duff, lady of George Hay of Montblairie Esq., and daughter to the Right Hon. Lord Braco.

2nd April. Died in Aberdeen, of this date, after a short illness, James Dunbar (Kincorth), Esq.

7th May. Died, of this date, in an advanced age, Mr Alexander Forbes, Minister of the Gospel at Forgue, in which parish he was settled in the year 1716. . . . In 1734 he succeeded to a considerable fortune by the death of an uncle in Dublin, which, though it enlarged his power of doing good, could not increase his benevolence. . . .

29th May. Died of this date the Rev. Mr Robert Melvil Minister of the Gospel at Durris.

19th August. Died, of this date, at her house of Slains, in the 79th year of her age, the Right Hon. Mary, Countess of Erroll. . . . Chief of the noble family of Hay. . . . This noble Countess was lineally descended from the valiant Hay who, in the year 980, and in the reign of King Kenneth the III., at the battle of Luncarty, when the Scots were worsted by the Danes, renewed the battle and gave the Danes a complete overthrow for which signal service the King then gave him several lands. This Noble Family were created Heritable Constables of Scotland, 12th November, 1315, by King Robert the I.; and Earls of Erroll, etc., 17th March, 1452, by James the II.

22nd August. Died some days since at her house of Asloun, Mrs Elizabeth Forbes, Lady Breda (and widow of the Hon. Master Arthur Forbes of Breda), aged 96.

31st August. Died at Elgin, of this date, in the 55th year of his age, the Hon. Sir Robert Innes of Balvenie, Bart. . . .

2nd September. Died at Glack, of this date, in the 93rd year of his age, John Elphinston of that ilk.

31st August. Died of this date at Cairn-whelp, Banffshire, in an advanced age, James Chalmers, Esq. of Bellenellan, J.P., and tutor to the late Duke of Gordon. . . .

16th September. Died of this date, at Miln of Culter, Mr Bartholmew Smith, Paper Maker. He came from England about seven years ago, and erected a paper mill, which he greatly improved, and carried on, to a considerable extent that valuable branch of trade.

23rd September. Died on the morning of this date, Mrs Vera Chalmers, daughter to Provost William Chalmers, merchant, Aberdeen, and spouse to James Cumming, Esq. of Breda.

28th October. Died of this date at Arndilly, in the flower of her age, Miss Tommy Grant, daughter to Thomas Grant of Achoymany and Arndilly, Esq.

11th November. Died of this date at his seat of Keith-hall, the Right Hon. John, Earl of Kintore, Lord Keith of Inverurie, and Knight Marischal of Scotland. His Lordship, dying without issue, is succeeded in honours and estate by his only brother William, now Earl of Kintore. [This noble Earl being descended of the late family of Marischal, we have only to add that Sir John Keith, second son of that family, was, by King Charles II., in consideration of his loyalty and more especially in being instrumental in preserving the Regalia of Scotland during the usurpation, dignified by His Majesty with the titles of Earl of Kintore, Knight Marischal of Scotland, etc., in the year 1677.]

24th November. Died of this date, of a nervous fever, in the flower of her age, Miss Mary Urquhart, daughter to William Urquhart of Meldrum, Esq. . . .

25th November. Died of this date, in an advanced age, at Arndilly, Thomas Grant of Arndilly and Achoymany, Esq., J.P. Without following the slavish adulation of panegyrists, the decess'd must be allowed to have been a gentleman of extensive knowledge, great probity, and singular condescension and good nature in advising and assisting all such as applied to him under any oppression or exigence. . . .

27th November. Died of this date, aged 70, Mrs Christian Davidson, Lady Freefield.

12th December. Died of this date at Tynet, in the parish of Bellie, Alexander Stevenson, aged 107½ years.

About the same date, died at Baine's hole of Fouldland, aged 106, Janet Harper, well known by the name of Lucky Panton. She seldom or never (to use her own words) had sick heart or sore head, and retained her memory, which was remarkably strong, and her senses, which were very lively, to the last.

13th December. Died of this date at Manse of Midmar, aged 82, the Rev. Mr Alexander Garioch, minister of said parish.

19th December. Died last week, aged about 94, John Rhonald, the oldest mason in this place.

20th December. Died of this date, Lady Hatton.

Queries.

85. A MINISTER OF KNOCKANDO.—Rev. George Gordon, who was minister of Knockando from 1834 to his death in 1839, is said to have been found dead on a seat near the house of Wester Elchies. There is a story told in the parish that a man belonging to the district who had been transported for killing his father-in-law, confessed on his deathbed that he had killed Mr Gordon. Any information on the point will be welcome.

J. M. BULLOCH.

86. "THE CANTIE CARLIE, OR THE BRIDAL OF AUCHRONIE."—I should be glad to have information regarding the above old ballad, and, if possible, to see a copy of it. There must be some yet living who have heard it sung in various parts of Aberdeenshire, and I believe Peter Buchan printed it as a "broadeide."

J. V.

87. A GORDON MOTTO ON THE LOUVRE.—Pennicuik in his poems somewhere speaks of

a motto on the Louvre, apparently placed by the Duke of Gordon—

"Non orbis gentem nec urbem gens habet
nulla,
Urbeque domum dominum nec domus ulla
parem."

Where is the quotation, and what does it refer to?

J. M. BULLOCH.

88. BARON FAUJAS DE SAINT FOND.—This foreign aristocrat visited Britain about a century ago, and is said to have published an account of his itinerary and views. What is known of him and his work?

H.

Answers.

49. SILVER PEN PRIZE.—The following appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal," 27th March, 1901:—"The 'silver pen,' which has been revived by the Senatus of Aberdeen University as a distinction for the first prizeman of the Senior Greek Class, is an object of considerable interest. It was presented in 1770 by the Earl of Buchan to Marischal College, and is thus described in the Universities Commissioners' report—'A premium given annually by comparative trial to the students of the junior Greek class, the successful candidate receiving at the expense of the Library Fund a book of about one guinea value, and his name being inscribed on a silver plate and attached to a silver pen kept in a large gold box.' It was first won in 1789 by a son of Beattie, the poet, and the plates or medals bearing the names of the successful candidates are complete from that date to the year 1838. The series has now been completed, up to the year of the union of the Colleges, the medals being arranged under the pen and enclosed in a case, which has been transferred to King's College. A new series of medals begins with the present year, the first student to gain the distinction being William M. Calder, Edin-killie. It may be mentioned that, in order to fill the gap between 1860 and 1800 a brass plate has been set up in the Greek classroom, King's

College, bearing the names of the first prize-men in the junior Greek class of the University for the years in question. It is balanced by another containing a similar list for King's College from 1820 to 1860."

A.

58. REV. ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, PITSLIGO.—Further to the reply by "A." (22nd July), it may be stated that Mr Farquhar was the son of Alexander Farquhar, farmer, Auchecoch, New Deer, that he graduated M.A. at Marischal College, in 1785, and that he acted as a schoolmaster at Collieston, Rathen, Turriff, and Banff respectively. The headstone in Pitsligo Graveyard records the death of his son, James, on 13th August, 1823, in his 9th year, and of his daughter, Leslie Fraser, on 14th February, 1861, in her 38th year. Alexander was a surgeon and a captain in the Royal Aberdeen Militia, and died 1883; William was some time schoolmaster at Laurencekirk, and subsequently minister of Forglen; Robert Spottiswood, advocate, Aberdeen, died 2nd April, 1873; Thomas was M.D. King's College, 1846, and afterwards surgeon I.M.S.; Anne was married to J. B. Spottiswood of Muirkirk; Mary Jane was married to David Robertson Souter — afterwards Souter-Robertson — of Whitehill, and died 18th August, 1845; Jessie was married to John Anderson of Westhills; Elizabeth was married to Major James Craigie, and died 1st April, 1883; Margaret died 25th October, 1892, in her 79th year; and Sabina, the youngest daughter, died 24th December, 1875, aged 52. (Colonel W. Johnston's "Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank"; New Spalding Club's "King's College Officers and Graduates," and "Records Marischal College." II., also tombstone inscription in Neilfield Cemetery.)

HISTORICUS.

60. THE RIVER DON DRIED UP.—On Sunday, 12th November, 1752, the river Don, from Stoneywood to the deep water below Kettock's Mill, was dried up in several places till about ten o'clock, so that people passed along the course of the stream dry shod. The "Aberdeen Journal," in recording the incident, adds that "had it been a lawful day, plenty of Fish might have been caught."

H.

No. 18.—August 19, 1908.

Farquharsons in Boharm.

("SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES,"
2nd S., VII., 44.)

In "The Chiefs of Grant" (Arndilly Pedigree) it is stated that Patrick Grant of Easter Galdwell married a daughter of Farquharson of B—. The daughter's name was Katherine, as has been indicated in the columns of "Scottish Notes and Queries," but it would be interesting to learn what place is referred to by "B—." The fact of the "Black Colonel" having resided for a time in Boharm (1670-2) seems to suggest his relationship with Katherine, and, as it appears from "A. M. M.'s" note in the December, 1906, number that the "Black Colonel" had two sisters named Katherine and Margaret, I give below my references to the Farquharson ladies of these names taken from the Boharm Parochial Registers:—

January 29, 1693.—Margaret Grant, D.L. to Patrick Grant and Katherine Farquharson in Easter Galdwell, was baptised. Mr Wm. Law of Newton, Mr Adam Harper, and Archibald Grant in Delmoir, wits.

8 July, 1694.—Jean Grant, L.D. to Patrick Grant in Galdwell and Kathrin Farquharson, was baptised Walter Grant of Arndilly, Archibald Grant in Delmore, John Grant of Boat of Fiddich, Jean Boyd, Jean Anderson in Kailiemor, Margtt. Farquharson, wits.

7 May, 1695.—Kathrin Farquharson was one of the witnesses at the baptism of Kathrin, "D.L. to Rob M'William and Margtt. Innes."

22 Septer, 1704.—Kathrin Farquharson was one of the witnesses at the baptism of Kathrin, "D.L. to Wm. M'William and Bessie Gordon in West Galdwell."

22 Aprile, 1705.—Kathrin Farquharson and Margtt. Farquharson were two of the witnesses at the baptism of Kathrin "D.L. to James Gordon and Jean Ray in W. Galdwell."

3 March, 1707.—Margtt Farquharson was one of the witnesses at the baptism of Margaret, "D.L. to Will. M'William and Bessie Gordon in W. Galdwell."

27 March, 1707.—Kathrin Farquharson was one of the witnesses at the baptism of William, "S.L. to James Gordon and Jean Ray in Wester Galdwell."

15 June, 1707.—Margaret Farquharson was one of the witnesses at the baptism of Margaret, "L.D. to James M'Chatie and Jean M'Wm. in Easter Galdwell."

17 Feb., 1712.—Kathrin Farquharson was one of the witnesses at the baptism of Patrick, "L.S. to James Gordon and Jean Ray in Wester Galdwell."

10 Septer, 1717.—Kathrin Farquharson, good-wife of East Galdwell, was buried.

Since my note in the September, 1906, num-

ber of "Scottish Notes and Queries," a correspondent has pointed out that, according to the Brouchdearg MS. the "Black Colonel's" wife was "daughter to Leacachy," and that her name was Mary, and that this name is also given in "Legends of the Braes o' Mar." Leacachy is presumably the place of that name in the parish of Mortlach, as it appears to have belonged to a Gordon family in the seventeenth century, but I am doubtful whether the place name is now known in Mortlach. With the Tammore MSS. is preserved as assignment, dated 28th May, 1673, granted by Captain Patrick Gordone of Legnochie (Lequochie?) to Robert Cuming of Reolctich of "Ane decreit obtained befor ye Shreff of Banff at my instance against Andrew Rose, then of Lynmore, daitit ye twentie day of Der. jayvo and seaventie one zeirs," and was subscribed at "Mortlich" before David M'William younger of Acmore, Hugh Gordone in Legiochie, and Robert Imlach, notary public. Captain Patrick Gordon was probably therefore a near relative of the "Black Colonel's" wife, her marriage having taken place shortly before this time. On March 6th, 1689, sasine was given to Gethrad Abraham, spouse to Captain Alexander Gordon of Leachie in liferent, and to George and Patrick Gordon, their children, in fee of the lands of Leachie and others (Banffshire Sasines). Leachie is doubtless the same place as Leacachy, the spelling of which varies greatly. In the index to the Aberdeen Commissariat Record is the entry "Robert M'Pherson in Leachie, par. of Mortlach, 11th June, 1742." I shall be glad if any reader can throw further light on the "Black Colonel's" connection with the parishes of Boharm and Mortlach, and on the history of the Gordons of Leacachy.

H. D. M'W.

Nigg Parish Church Inscriptions.

A tablet on the outer north side has—

Lieut.-Col. John Chivas Shirres, D.S.O., R.A.
Born in 1854 at Loirston House in this parish,
Drowned near Darjeeling in 1899.

He was a brave and gallant Scot who served his country well in many campaigns on the frontier of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shirres was a son of David Logan Shirres, Tullos House, Nigg, and distinguished himself in an active military service. An excellent notice of his career appears in "In Memoriam" for 1899, pp. 112-14.

A granite tablet on the inner north entrance bears—

1817 R.F. 1890
(monogram)

To the Memory of
The Rev. Robert Fairweather, M.A.,
Minister of the Parish for 47 years.
Died 12th August, 1890,
in the 74th Year of his Age
and the 51st of his Ministry.

Erected by Parishioners and friends.

Rev. Robert Fairweather, who was a native of Brechin, was licensed as a preacher by the Presbytery there, 4th June, 1839. In August following he was appointed minister of the Scotch Church, Rotterdam, being inducted as minister of the parish of Nigg in December, 1843. His son, Alexander Ferrier Angus, graduated M.A. at Marischal College in 1860; M.B. and C.M. at Aberdeen University in 1862, and finally M.D. in 1876.

A marble tablet in the east wall has—

Sacred
to the Memory of
Isabella Guthrie Fairweather
wife of Captain Sam E. Wood,
93rd Sutherland Highlanders
Who died on the 13th of November, 1870,
Aged 26 years.

Isabella Guthrie Fairweather was the elder daughter of Rev. Robert Fairweather referred to above.

On the west wall of gallery an escutcheon bears—

Sacred
to the Memory of
Marianne Mearns,
wife of John Yeats of Kincorth,
Advocate in Aberdeen,
who died
15th November, 1853,
Aged 27 years.

John Yeats, son of William Yeats, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in January, 1834. He was afterwards in partnership with Alexander Flockhart, the firm being known as Yeats and Flockhart. He was Town Clerk of Inverurie. His wife, Marianne Mearns, was a daughter of Rev. Duncan Mearns, D.D., Professor of Divinity in King's College. He died 15th June, 1863.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRENCE.

The Frasers of Fraserfield.

The following notes of births, marriages, and deaths of the Frasers were chiefly extracted from the pages of a Bible and Prayer Book, dated 1717, belonging to the Hon. William Fraser of Fraserfield, and were printed in 1860, in a small private volume, a copy of which was generously loaned by a descendant.

William Fraser, Lord Saltoun, who died at Philorth on 18th March, 1715, had by his wife, Margaret Sharp, a large family, of whom the second son, William Fraser (born at Philorth, 19th November, 1691, and died at Fraserfield, 23rd March, 1727), married Lady Catherine Anne Erskine, by whom he had an only son, William, born 28th September, 1725. He married, 5th January, 1752, Rachael Kennedy, by whom he had the following children—

1. William, born, 19th December, 1752, and died 25th October, 1789.

2. Margaret, born 21st April, 1754, and was married 15th October, 1771, to David Stewart, 6th Earl of Buchan, of the Erskine family.

3. Catherine Anne, born 22nd February, 1756, was married on 27th March, 1777, to Duncan Forbes Mitchell, of Thainston, second surviving son of Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar and Fintroy, Bart.

4. Hugh, born 10th February, 1757, and died 3rd April, 1759.

5. Anne Alexia, born 8th March, 1758, and died 5th April, 1759.

6. Rachel, born 14th September, 1759, died unmarried at the Earl of Buchan's House, Edinburgh, 29th May, 1816.

7. Alexander, born 8th January, 1761, of whom afterwards.

8. Henry David, born 27th April, 1762, and married on 6th October, 1800, Mary Christina Forbes, eldest daughter of John Forbes of Skellater, Field Marshal in the Portuguese army.

9. Kennedy, born 20th June, 1763, and died 4th May, 1819.

10. Hugh, born 25th December, 1764, and died Rector of Woolwich 12th April, 1837.

11. Erskine, born 23rd June, 1766, died 21st January, 1804. He married, 3rd May, 1794, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Forbes of Ballogie.

Alexander Fraser, who succeeded as fourth Lord of Fraserfield, married 20th April, 1795, Mary Christian, daughter of the late George Moir of Scotstown, by whom he had issue four daughters—

1. Margaret, born 6th July, 1796, of whom afterwards.

2. Rachel, born 2nd March, 1798, and was married on 15th July, 1828, to William Maxwell, of Maxwell and Newall, Bordeaux, and died at Liverpool 13th February, 1867.

3. Catharine Isabella, born 4th November, 1799, and died unmarried at Aberdeen in September, 1867.

4. Mary, born 20th January, 1802, and was married to her cousin William Urquhart of Craigston.

The above-mentioned Margaret Fraser, as eldest daughter, succeeded to Fraserfield. She was married on 27th May, 1816, to her cousin, Henry David Forbes, son of Duncan Forbes Mitchell of Thainston, with issue—

1. Duncan, born 7th October, 1817, and married 23rd March, 1847, Janet Dyce, only daughter of the late Robert Forbes of Castleton.

2. Alexander, born 9th and died 18th November, 1818.

3. Mary Isabella, born 27th December, 1819, and died 22nd December, 1829.

4. Henry Erskine, born 14th July, 1821, entered the service of the Honourable East India Company, and married 12th April, 1855, Letitia Angelina, eldest surviving daughter of

Lieutenant-Colonel George St Patrick Lawrence.

5. Catharine Anne, born 26th February, 1823, and died 12th March, 1848.

6. Margaret Moir, born 26th November, 1824, and was married to her cousin, Alexander Kinloch Forbes, of the Bombay Civil Service.

7. Rachel Louisa, born 5th April, 1826, and was married to her cousin, Francis Gregor Urquhart, brother of William Urquhart of Craighston.

8. Emmaline, born 29th May, 1827, and was married to Rev. John Gabriel Ryde, M.A., of St John's College, Oxford.

9. Georgina Mary Agnew, born 12th March, 1833, and was married on 24th December, 1857, to Robert Spottiswood Farquhar Spottiswood of Muireak, advocate in Aberdeen.

It was during the last-mentioned proprietorship that the name of the estate was altered to its original title of Balgownie.

Estate and Baronetcy of Park.

The succession to the estate, and the wrongful assumption of the baronetcy in the 18th century has always given trouble to genealogists. When Sir William Gordon, the third baronet, was attainted, his brother, John, as captain of Powlett's Marines, stepped in and got the estates, while another brother's son, Ernest, assumed the baronetcy in 1782, although the fourth baronet, Sir William's son, John Bury Gordon, the founder of Gordon's Horse in the Indian army, was alive. Captain John left no stone unturned to get the estate. In 1751 he sent the following petition—hitherto unpublished—to the Duke of Newcastle, as one of the principal Secretaries of State (P.R.O., S.P., Dom. Geo. II., Bundle 116, No. 35):—

The memorial of Captain John Gordon, second son of Sir James Gordon of Park.

That your memorialist has been in His Majesty's service ever since he was sixteen years of age, and in every part of his life hath acted with the strictest loyalty.

In the year 1745 when the late unnatural rebellion broke out, your memorialist was on board His Majesty's fleet in Sir Charles Pawlett's Regiment; that on his return to England your memorialist wrote two letters to his unhappy mislead brother Sir William Gordon, desiring him to wait upon Sir John Cope and give his example of loyalty.

That your memorialist offered to goe a volunteer with Sir Charles Pawlett into Scotland;

That your memorialist to preserve the estate of his father did enter his claim before the Court of Session, on the settlement made by Sir James, and they decreed him to have the estate after the death of Sir William. But by a judgment of the House of Peers (May 21, 1751) on an appeal brought by the Crown, it is declared and adjudged that Sir William Gordon the person attainted being under the settle-

ment made by his father Sir James Gordon, dated 19th of October, 1713, seized of an estate tailzie in the lands and barony of Park, did by attainder forfeit the said estate and lands during his own life, and the continuance of such issue male of his body as would have been inheritable, and that by virtue of the substitution to the heirs male of the said Sir James Gordon's body, your memorialist hath right to succeed to the said estate after the death of Sir William Gordon and failure of issue male of his body.

Sir William Gordon died at Doway (May 25, 1751, O.S.), a lieutenant-colonel in the French service, without leaving any issue male, except it be a son born in France since his father's attainder, who being an alien is not inheritable.

Your memorialist to preserve his right hath entered a claim before the Court of Session for the possession of said estate, but being very unwilling to be engaged in a process wherein the Crown is thought to be anyways concerned he most humbly begs you would be pleased to move His Majesty in his behalf for a grant of the right that may be in the Crown, that your memorialist might have the happiness to owe it intirely to His Majesty's goodness and bounty. The said lands are of small value and much encumbered, and lye in the east coast of Scotland, no ways connected with the Highlands or Highlanders, but the people in general are well affected to the present happy establishment, which principal your memorialist shall always think it his duty to encourage and cultivate among them.

(Abridged from "Banffshire Journal" of 14th July, 1908.)

A Famous Dean of Guild of Aberdeen.

With reference to the note on Dean of Guild Captain Thomas Melville, which appeared in Part 2 (1st April), Mr Alexander M. Munro, City Chamberlain, kindly informs us that the Dean's eldest son, Walter Melville, goldsmith, was admitted a burges of Aberdeen on 10th October, 1649, while the admission of the second son is thus quaintly chronicled—

1660. May 12. Capitane Georg Melvili, second son to Capitane Thomas M., late Deane of gild—"for the special favor and respect that the magistrates did bear to the sd. Capitane George for his good service this day in exercising, ordering and training vp the inhabitants of the burgh being vnder armes at ther solemnitie and rejoicing for our Sovereane Lord the King's Majestie his happie and sate returne to the enjoyment of his dominions."

Old Houses In Aberdeen.

Perhaps no better proof of the primitive character of the houses in Aberdeen in former times could be adduced than the terms of the Act of Parliament passed by Charles II., in 1681, ordering the houses in the city to be

thatched with lead, slate, or tiles, instead of with straw as hitherto.

An idea of the rent of a gentleman's house may be formed from an advertisement which appeared in February, 1763, offering "Provost Robertson's Lodgings on West side of Gallowgate, containing large dining room (wainscoted and painted, within the boxing of which is a stand for a large bed), two bedrooms, two closet-garret, kitchen, and two cellars. Rent, seven guineas." The "Lodgings" remained unlet, and were occupied by the Provost's daughter, Barbara Robertson, who died there on 26th May, 1803, in her 75th year.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1759).

2nd January. The Rev. Mr Alexander Forbes, minister at Fetteresso, died last week of a lingering consumption.

2nd January. Died last week, in the parish of Monymusk, Janet Blair in her 112th year, which can be attested by the parish registers.

2nd January. Died on the night of this date of an apoplexy, in the 45th year of his age, Mr John French, advocate, and procurator-fiscal to the Sheriff Court. [In a letter which appeared on 16th January, a high tribute to the character of Mr French was paid by a correspondent.]

22nd January. Died of this date, much regretted, the Rev. and pious Mr James Mollison, minister of the Gospel at St Cyrus. He preached the day before in his ordinary health.

23rd January. Died of this date at Brodie House, of a few days' illness, William Burns, aged upwards of 100. He was servant in that family for 70 years, and retained his natural vigour to such a degree that (being an excellent swordman in his younger days) about a fortnight before his death he played a match at cudgels with a young man of six feet in height.

24th January. Died of this date at Pittyveagh, in an advanced age, Mrs — Chalmers, relict of the late Baron of Leismurdie. The deceased gentleman's mother is still alive, and enjoys an ordinary state of health, though above an hundred years of age.

25th January. Died on the evening of this date, of a nervous fever, Mrs Elizabeth Burnet, spouse to Mr Alexander Walker, merchant, Aberdeen. . . [She was sister to Lord Monboddo.]

27th January. Died at Aberdeen, of this date in 42nd year, the lady of Major Arthur Maitland of Pittrichie.

30th January. Died of this date, Mrs Isobel Strachan, spouse to Andrew Walker of Torrieleith, Esq. . . .

4th February. Died of this date, after a few hours' illness, at Laurencekirk, the Rev. Mr Andrew Thomson, minister of that parish, in the 59th year of his age, and 32nd of his ministry. . . .

6th February. Died of this date, in the parish of Udney, aged about 100, Gavin Argo, blacksmith. He retained his strength so long that he wrought at his anvil and forge till a few hours before his death.

20th February. Died last week at Milntown of Dumro, in the 75th year of his age, Alexander Gordon of Coldwells, Esq. . . .

5th March. Died of this date, in Aberdeen, in the 80th year of her age, Mary Keith, Lady Kinninmoth. . . .

18th March. Died of this date, at Gibston, Mr John Hamilton of Gibston, factor to His Grace the Duke of Gordon.

27th March. William Cushnie, in Nether Banchory, died of the measles, aged above 100.

23rd April. Died of this date, much regretted, the Rev. Mr Patrick Reid, minister of the Gospel in the parish of Clatt.

30th April. Died on the morning of this date, of a fever, at Monymusk House, Lady Grant, wife of Sir Archibald Grant. . . .

8th May. Died lately at Dunlugas, Patrick Grant, Esq. of Dunlugas. As he died a bachelor, he is succeeded in his estate by Major John Grant, at present in the King of Prussia's service, and who has been twice sent over to the Court of Britain as aide-de-camp to that monarch since the commencement of the war.

18th May. Died of this date, in the 51st year of his age, Dr Robert Pollock, Principal and Professor of Divinity in the Marischal College, and minister of the Greyfriars Church in this city. . . .

10th June. Died of this date at the house of Mr Hay, vintner in New Keith, Mr John Proctor, Sheriff-Substitute for the shires of Murray and Banff. He was taken ill on the bench on the 8th at Keith, and obliged to adjourn the court 'till after dinner, in hopes of recovery, but his distemper increasing, he expired in the morning of the 10th. . . .

17th June. Died in the forenoon of this date, at Old Aberdeen, after a tedious illness, in the 89th year of her age, Elizabeth Bateman, widow of William Forbes, Esq. of Disblair, and daughter to Randolph Bateman of Tranthfoordhall, in the county of Westmorland.

4th August. Died of this date (in an advanced age), much regretted by all who knew him, William Keith of Bruxie, Esq. . . .

23rd August. John Mackenzie and Thomas Thain, two young gentlemen of this place, as they were bathing in the sea opposite the block-house, were unfortunately drowned.

30th August. Died at Crathes of this date, the Hon. Sir Robert Burnet of Leye, Bart. . . .

4th November. Died of this date, the Rev. Mr Alexander Paterson, minister of the Gospel at Rothes. . . .

5th December. Died of this date in the parish of Peterculter, Helen Collie, in her 104th year.

10th December. Died of this date, William Middleton of Shiels, Esq. . . .

Queries.

89. **THE FIVE MAIDENS OF RIPPACHIE.**—In the beginning of the eighteenth century there lived in the parish of Tarland a family of the name of Michie, of whom there were five daughters, known as "the five maidens of Rippachie." One daughter, Agnes, was born in 1713, and married Andrew Lamond. She was the mother of William Lamond of Stranduff, and grandmother of Harry Lamond of Pitmurchie, and of Mrs Alexander Smith of Glenmillan. She died on 13th October, 1737, and was buried in Tarland Churchyard. A second daughter, Rebecca, married Harry Farquharson, of the family of Finzean. She was the mother of Mrs John Davidson of Tillyobetty, and Mrs William Lamond of Stranduff, and grandmother of Duncan Davidson of Inchmarlo. A third daughter, Jean, married William Forbes of Corriebreack. She was the mother of James Forbes of Seaton (b. 1737), and grandmother of Lady Hay (b. 1783). She died on 20th December, 1790.

Who were the other two daughters, and who were their parents?

CHAS. MICHIE.

90. **THE FAMILY OF MICHIE.**—George Michie, Crookmore, Alford, born circa 1701, died 1st July, 1781, buried Spital Cemetery, Aberdeen, married Ann Forsyth, and had a son Alexander, baptised 20th August, 1738, at Crookmore. An extract of the baptism of Alexander was at some period made from the session records of Tullynessle by William Smith, session clerk, but on searching the records of Tullynessle, Forbes, and Keirn at the Register House, and also those in the possession of the present session clerk at Tullynessle, I could trace no such entry. Are there other records of the parish, and if so, where can they be found? The above George Michie seems to have removed from Crookmore to Auchloun, Foveran, where a son George was baptised on 20th May, 1743, in presence of James Forsyth, Tillery, and George Forsyth, Ardo. He next appears as a farmer in Blairs, Maryculter, where, in 1753, a daughter, Marjorie, was baptised in presence of her uncle, "Mr" James Forsyth and Mr William Couper, both in Bogghon (Bogfon).

Who was Mr James Forsyth in Bogfon, and was he related to his namesakes in Tillery and Ardoe?

I shall be glad to have information regarding the following:—

(1) Alexander Michie in Meny, Balhelvie, married Isobel, daughter of James Anderson, Mill of Meny, and had a son Lachlan on 4th March, 1744.

(2) William Michie, Easter Ardoe, who died 29th August, 1807, aged 58 years, and Ann Michie, his wife, who died 5th April, 1809, aged 42 years, both buried in the Churchyard of Banchory-Devenick.

(3) Rev. Robert Michie of Auchinhove, and minister of Cluny (born 1717 died 15th June, 1794).

(4) Ann Michie, wife of George Forbes of Ledmacoy, Strathdon. A table-stone in St Nicholas Churchyard has the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of Helen Forbee, daughter of George Forbes of Ledmacoy, who died 20th December, 1825, aged 65, and her sister Mrs Ann Forbes or Moir, who died 26th February, 1836, aged 83, also the said George Forbes, their father, and Mrs Ann Michie, their mother, who are both interred near this spot.

CHAS. MICHIE.

91. **REV. ROBERT IRVINE.**—Wanted particulars concerning the parentage and family connections of Rev. Robert Irvine, minister of Strathdon in 1663, and of Towie from 1666 till his death, which occurred before 1709.

HISTORICUS.

Answers.

74. **PAMPHLETS BY MR PATRICK COOPER, ADVOCATE.**—In the 'sixties, Mr Cooper published a highly popular pamphlet on "Scottish Farmers' Politics," dealing with the Law of Hypothec, the Game Laws, etc. A second edition of the work appeared in the 'seventies.

J.

76. **ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE.**—This gentleman was a diligent writer on a variety of subjects. Perhaps his outstanding work is "Balmoral," but "The City of Sunshine," and "Earl's Court," from his pen, are also admired. He was engaged writing "Aberdeen and Banff" for the "County Histories of Scotland" when he died. This work was completed by the late Mr William Watt.

S.

79. **DEATH REGISTERS.**—Mr Allan will find in the New Spalding Club "Miscellany," vol. I., pp. 165-256, a carefully compiled list of the Birth, Marriage, and Burial Registers applicable to all parishes in North-Eastern Scotland.

A. T. B.

No. 19.—August 26, 1908.

Macpherson Letters.

("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd S., vii., p. 167; viii., pp. 2, 75, 105, 165.)

William Grant, Tammore's son, as will be gathered from the letters printed below, was for a time a merchant in Aberdeen, and may have had some business transactions with James M'Pherson, merchant in Banff. At all events, he became bail for the latter on his affairs becoming involved. In the letter subscribed by Macpherson of Invereshie and Mackintosh of Balnespick, there is nothing to indicate that a third person had joined with them in executing the bond of relief to Mr William Grant, but, from Tammore's endorsement on Mr John Duff's letter, it appears that "Fotterletter" was also one of the grantors. "Fotterletter" probably indicates the place of that name (variously spelled) in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, and I have the following references to Macpherson there—

5th August 1715. Christian M'Pherson, spouse to George Gordon of Fetterletter. ("Banff Sas. Reg.")

5th June, 1725. Isobell M'Pherson, spouse to Thos. Gordon, eldest lawful son to George Gordon of Fetterletter. (Ibid.)

1745-6. John M'Pherson, Foderliter. ("List of Persons concerned in Rebellion.")

23rd Feb., 1756. Robert M'Pherson in Foderletter. ("Elgin Sheriff Court Records.")

3rd Feb., 1757. George and William Macphersons, both in Foderletter. Robert M'Pherson in Wester Foderletter. (Ibid.)

30th April, 1757. William M'Pherson, West Foderletter. (Ibid.)

31st Jan., 1759. William and Robert M'Phersons, both in Foderletter. (Ibid.)

It may therefore be that James M'Pherson, merchant in Banff, belonged to the Fotterletter family but it is not so easy to suggest an explanation of the execution of the bond of relief by Invereshie and Balnespick, although both were well known to Tammore and his son. Balnespick married Margaret, daughter of George Grant of Clury. As the Macphersons in Fotterletter, were connected with the Gordons of Fotterletter, perhaps Mr J. M. Bulloch may have some information concerning the origin of the family, or Mr A. M. Mackintosh, who is, I gather, engaged on the Macpherson genealogies, may be able to throw some light.

The joint letter of Invereshie and Balnespick runs—

Invereshie, September 11, 1754.

Dr Sir,

This letter from us, George M'Pherson of Invereshie and William M'Intosh of Bellinispick, intimates and declares to you, that we have upon this very eleventh day of September Jaiy C and fifty-four years subscribed a bond of relief obligeing us and our heirs and others therein mentioned to free, relieve, harmless and skaithless keep you and yours therein also

specified, from all perill or hazard by which you may be endangered for your bond and engagement for presenting the person of James M'Pherson, late merchant in Banff wt in the Tolbooth of Aberdeen upon the twentyeth day of October next to come, and from the penalties and obligations payable or prestable to the creditors of the said James M'Pherson mentioned in our said bond of relief. This we dhd in presence of William M'Pherson, younger of Invereshie, and John M'Pherson of Pitchirn, witnesses called by us for that purpose, the said John M'Pherson haveing insert our names and designations, and the names and designations of the said witnesses to our subscription at Boat-house of Inah, the day and date above written; and in testimony of our willingness to relieve you conform to our bond subscribed by us at the place and of the date forsaid in all points, we by these dispense with the delivery of the said bond to you, in presence of the said witnesses, and we are, Sir,

Your humble servants,

GEORGE M'PHERSON.
WM. M'INTOSH.

Endorsed—

To Mr William Grant, merchant in Aberdeen.

The following letter on the same subject was written by Mr John Duff, a tenant on the Beldinallach estate. I have no information as to his family. The letter runs—

Dr Sir,

Balnispick came here this forenoon with a full resolution of seing you and spouse at Tamore, but turning some uneasie with the fatigue of the markat, and hard drinking last night at Carron, he was obliged to alter his resolution, and begged of me to present his compliments to you and spouse, and to send you the inclosed bond of releiff and letters relative yrto, to be forwarded to your son. The signers of the bond had some time ago sent a missive letter adrest to you or son anent the bond granted by your son to Jas. M'Pherson's creditors. If that letter be in your custody, I am ordered to gett it, and send it to any of the gentlemen signers by the first occasion that offers; so please send it pr bearer; my compliments to you and Mrs Grant, I am, respectfully,

Dr Sir,

Your must humble servant,

JOHN DUFF.

Pitcaah, 20th Sept., 1754.

Endorsed—

To Robert Grant of Tamore, Esq., at Tamore.

Also in R. G.'s writing—

Jo. Duff's letter covering bond of relieff from Invereshie, Balnispick, and fotterletter, to my sons, 1754.

I take the opportunity of recording that a correspondent has very kindly pointed out that John Duff, Provost of Elgin in 1771-1774, was NOT the writer of the letters to Tammore, as

suggested by me in the January number of "Scottish Notes and Queries," but was son of Robert Duff, merchant, Elgin, the son of Alex. Duff of Craigenach. John Duff, senior, Provost of Elgin, 1746-49, was the son of Patrick Duff of Craigenach, and was the father of John Duff, junior, writer of the letters to Tammore.

H. D. M'W.

Habakkuk Bisset, Writer to the Signet—a Great Oddity.

The "History of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet" (Edinburgh, 1890), gives the following regarding Bisset:—

"Reputed Author of Ane short form of process, 1609.

Clerk to Sir John Skene, Lord Clerk Register.

Suspended for having no gown, 9th March, 1610.

Was one of the greatest oddities of his time."

Further investigations disclose the following facts:—The father of this writer held the office of caterer to Queen Mary; and one day as Her Majesty was passing to mass he informed her of his having a son to be baptised, begging of her to assign a name for the infant. Her Majesty replied that she would open the Bible in the chapel, and whatever name was first cast up, the same should be given to the child. The name turned up was that of the prophet Habakkuk, which, in the form of Abacuck, was conferred upon the future lawyer.

Shortly after entering on his professional career, Bisset lodged a complaint with the Privy Council (Register, Vol. iv., pp. 204-5) that in the lawful exercise of his duty he had given offence to two gentlemen—Patrick and Robert Hamilton, who had "consavit ane deidlie feid and haitrent" against him. Not only had they refused to pay the claim for which he had taken action, but had actually threatened his life. On 24th July, 1587, these enemies "myndfull to putt thair said ungodlie interprise to execution came to Sanct Geilis kirk in Edinburgh, bodin in feir of weir, with swerdis, pistollets and uthers waponis invasive," where they found "the said Abacuk gangand in peceable and quiet maner, a little before fyve houis at evin, awaiting upoun the ringing of the fyve houis bell to the evening prayeris, quhair he was myndfull to have said his prayeris to God, conforme to his accustomed use," and set upon him in the church, broke his head with the pommels of their ewords, and when he fled, persued him to the west poroh, where they again struck him and "mutilat and dismemberit him of the hail fourre fingers of the left hand." Notwithstanding that the complaint was backed by the Lord Advocate and by the conservator of the privileges of the College of Justice, the Hamiltons failed to appear, and were declared rebels. Shortly afterwards, John Hamilton was ar-

rested and "committed to ward in the Castle of Blacknes," from which he supplicated for liberation, declaring his innocence, his readiness to stand trial, and his refusal of "na extrematie giff he wer onyways fund guilty." To his declaration that Bisset had not prosecuted within legal time the reply was made that "be ressoun of the pest and sindrie uthers impediments" the letters of charge had not been received. Hamilton having found caution was ordered to be liberated.

On 5th August, 1596, Kenneth M'Kenzie of Kintail complained to the Council that Bisset had purchased letters to force the production of a clansman said to be at the horn for default in a civil action. The chief grievance was that Bisset had delayed the calling of the cause in the hope of being able to do it when Kenneth should not be at hand to make his defence. The case being investigated, the complainer secured absolvitor.

In 1607 a quarrel arose between Bisset and William Reid, notary in Aberdeen, and Andrew Reid, his brother. Bisset took out lawburrows against William Reid, for whom John Gordon of Tulligraig, Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeen, became security for £500. Bisset then complained to the Privy Council (Vol. viii., p. 115) that the Reids had by all "indirect meanes," this long time, "procured his hurte." Thus, on 2nd May, 1607—a day appointed for the service of God, and "ane proclamit fast"—while the complainer was "going to the kirk [in Aberdeen] in a moist quiet and peccable maner without ony kynd of armoure," the said Andro, at the instigation of his said brother, waylaid him "in ane quiet vennell quhilke gois fra the said complenarie house to the kirk," and "with gantillat, plaitaleve, sword, daigair, and heyland durk" set upon him, and, with the guards of his sword, gave him "mony deidlie strykie in his heid, schoulderis, and small of his bak, and left him for deid; sua that he lay bedfast ane lang space thairefter in grite disease and dolloure, and was maid unable to use his calling for the intertenyment of his familie." The defenders still lie in waite for him, so that he dare not remain in Abirdene, the place of his dwelling, for fear of his life. Defenders not compearing were declared rebels. William Reid quickly threw a different light upon the matter, at the same time laying bare the cunning of Bisset. His statement bore that having lately been in Edinburgh for eight or nine days, the said Bisset, whom he had daily met there, "evir craftelie in all his counterfoote speicheis with the said complenir, inquired of his dyet hameward." At last Bisset hearing that complainer was obliged to repair with all diligence to his own house, where his wife was at the point of death, resolved "to mak his advantage of this the said complenair his necessitie," and caused deliver to him at the Nether Bow a copy of said charge. Bisset having failed in his proof, suspension was granted. A week later Reid had again to appeal to the Privy Council on the following narrative. . . .

that Bisset, finding himself disappointed in the pursuit stated, has now raised criminal letters, under the borrowed name of the Advocate, charging complainer and Marione Roland, his spouse, to answer for the crime of adultery. "Now they had been lawfully married 15 years ago in the kirk of Oullesmond by the late William Straith, minister there, and have ever since cohabited in Aberdeen; their marriage has never been called in question; all their bairns have been baptised by the bishop and ministers of Aberdeen, and the complainer himself has for diverse years borne office in the kirk. In the whole course of his life he has approved himself an honest man, free of "havin' and slanderous imputations most foolishlie and miliciouslie given out aganis him be the said Abacuth, whose malice and wicked disposition is not only extendit aganis the said complainer self. . . but aganis his innocent and young children, whom he preisses [presses] to his malicious and folliche inventions to caus be repute bastards." Both parties comparing, the Lords found that the defender Abacuth has behaved himself "verie maliciouslie" against the pursuer, and therefore "verie schairprie admonish him to forbear such form of doing hereafter."

The Society being then, as now, jealous of the standing and upright conduct of its members, determined to get rid of Abacuth. Satisfied that he was of a litigious and troublesome temper, as well as prone to be a law-maker to himself, the acting Commissioners formally suspended him on 9th March, 1610, for "making his residence in Aberdene," and having "na gowne according to the ordour." In January, 1613, he appealed to have the suspension removed, but to no purpose.

Amusing Case against a King's College Graduate in Medicine.

In the list of "King's College Officers and Graduates" published by the New Spalding Club appears the name of Dr Edward Green as having secured the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" on 2nd February, 1727. This worthy, according to "Dalryell's Musical Memoirs of Scotland," was an Englishman who had been wont to gain a handsome income through acting as a mountebank doctor. His method of business was to have a stage erected in one of the most public places of a town. Here, for the purpose of attracting the multitude, one or two tumblers or rope-dancers were engaged to go through their evolutions. Valuable medicines were then promised and distributed by a sort of lottery. Each spectator, willing to secure a prize, threw a handkerchief, enclosing one or two shillings, on the stage. The handkerchief was then returned with a certain quantity of medicine. But along with them there was occasionally put in a silver cup, or other gift, which made the business boom.

It would appear that King's College, before

granting the diploma to Green, had secured his "assurances given under his hand that he would practise medicine in a regular way, and give over his stage." This, however, the mountebank had no intention of doing, and in May, 1731, the College authorities were driven to take action in the matter. "To vindicate their conduct in the affair, and at the same time, in justice to the public, to expose Mr Green his disingenuity, they recorded in the Register of Probative Writs his letter containing these assurances." They also certified that if Mr Green did not give over his stage, they would "proceed to further resentment against him." [Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland" III., 261-62, etc.]

The Son of a Noted Jacobite.

It is a curious world. Thus, while old John Gordon of Glenbucket, who led his Highland-men into England on behalf of Prince Charlie, managed to escape, his son and heir, John, was caught, though he declared that he was innocent. He was certainly blind and was pardoned and discharged, June, 1747. Before that, however, he had a very bad time as a prisoner on board the transport Pamela in the Thames, where he is described as aged 39, 5ft. 8in. tall, and of fair complexion. The following pathetic petition from him is preserved in the Public Record Office (S.P. Dom. Geo. II. Bundle 87):—

Sheweth that your petitioner, who during the late unnatural rebellion lived peaceably at home, was in the month of June last seized by a party of the King's troops and carried prisoner to Inverness and afterwards in the month of July put on board the Pamela, transport, and carried to the river Thames, where he now remains, and has undergone great hardships.

That, tho' your petitioner's father was unhappily engaged in the rebellion, yet he himself was not. His inclinations led him to remain quiet and peaceable. Besides, he was otherwise incapable to act in any capacity whatever, having been deprived of sight and utterly blind for several years past; for the truth of which your petitioner begs leave to appeal to the attestation of the Reverend Mr George Grant, minister of the Gospel at Kirk-michael, being the parish in which your petitioner resides hereto annexed.

Your petitioner from a consciousness of his innocence therefore humbly prays your grace would be pleased to order that he may be released out of his confinement, which he has now suffered for five moneths.

And your petitioner shall ever pray,

J. GORDON.

The minister's certificate was as follows:—

These do certify and declare that John Gordon, younger of Glenbucket, who dwells in Auchreschan in this parish, but [is] now

prisoner at London, was for some years past much threatened with blindness; and, having several times applied phisicians at Perth and Edinburgh, he at last got account of Doctor Taylor, the famous oculist, his being at Edinburgh, and waited of him for some months there. And about Martinmas 1743 he returned home no better but rather worse, and was reputed as a blind man ever since. Said Mr Gordon did not joyn the rebel army, was never at any action with them, but was always at home during the battles of Preston, Falkirk, and Culodden, and did not allow his tenants pay cess to the rebel army; which example had great influence on the whole parish.

Given at Kirkmichael in the County of Banff the 6th day of September, 1746, and attested by

GEORGE GRANT, Min.

"Banffshire Journal," 28th July, 1908.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1760).

17th January.—Died at Fochabers of this date Mr John Stuart, Doctor of Medicine. . . .

24th January.—Died Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Gight, much regretted. He was an honest, inoffensive Gentleman, an affectionate Husband, indulgent Parent, sincere Friend, kind Master, and a good Christian. He having frequently found Benefit to his health by using the Cold Bath had the misfortune to perish in the Water of Ythan, while he was Bathing, the Water being suddenly swelled by the melted Snow.

26th February.—Died on the morning of this date, much regretted, Mr James Smith, one of the masters of the Grammar School in this city.

27th February.—Died at Old Deer, of this date, Andrew Kinloch, aged 105. . . .

4th March.—Last week, died at Briecken, a farmer aged near 100 years, who had been married to one wife near 70 of these years. The honest woman survives, but with him has buried all hopes of a second husband.

14th March.—Died of this date at Pitteveagh, aged 106 and upwards, Mrs Margaret Stuart, mother to the deceased James Chalmers, Esq., late Tutor of Gordon.

16th March.—Died on this date, of a short, but violent illness, Mr Thomas Ogilvie, school-master at Fordyce. . . .

21st March.—Died of this date at Brodie House, Mary Sleigh, widow of the deceased Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Lord Lyon. . . .

1st April, 1760.—Died of this date at his house in the Parish of Urquhart, Mr Alexr. Todd of Finfan, who for many years acted as Baillie Principal of the Regality of Huntly and Enzie.

1st April.—Died, of this date, at Ferryhill, of an Apoplexy, much regretted, Mr William Simpson, Merchant, of this Place.

8th April.—Died on this date, at his Seat in Banffshire, much regretted, Alexander Stuart, Esq. of Aohluncart.

5th May.—Last week, died at Fochabers, aged 96, Mr James Stevenson, one of the King's Lettermen. . . .

12th May.—Some days ago Mr William Duncan, Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, was unfortunately drowned as he was bathing in the sea. . . . in the 44th year of his age. . . .

30th May.—Died on the morning of this date, Mrs Fordyce, Relict of George Fordyce, sometime Provost of this city. . . .

2nd June.—Died on the evening of this date, in the 81st year of his age, William Cruickshank, Merchant, and sometime Provost of this City; a Gentleman, who for several years bore the Sway in our Magistracy and Councils, and who conscientiously discharged the Duties of his Station. . . .

8th June.—Died of this date, at his House in the Parish of Aberlour, Patrick Gordon of Aberlour, Esq. . . .

9th July.—Died, of this date, at Reid House, near Oldmeldrum, in the 96th year of his age, the Rev. Mr Henry Likly, Minister of the Gospel at Meldrum. . . .

24th October.—Died of this date in the 66th year of his age, Arthur Gordon of Wardhouse, Esq. . . .

18th November.—Died on the morning of this date, William Smith, Taylor, and late Deacon Convener of the Trades in this place. . . .

24th November.—Died of this date of a tedious illness, Dr James Catanach, Professor of Civil Law in the King's College, a gentleman always much esteemed and now justly regretted.

Queries.

92. APPRENTICES.—What is the date of the earliest recorded restriction imposed upon the number of apprentices in a business in Scotland?

JOURNEYMAN.

93. ROBERT INNES, WRITER TO THE SIGNET.—Information is solicited as to the parentage and career of Mr Innes, who was in business, as a W.S., about 1680-95? He is stated to have belonged to Aberdeenshire.

A. B.

94. —THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—In what local poem or ballad does the following verse occur?—

God bless the Earl o' Aberdeen
For he's a Gordon braw,
He's well experienced in affairs
And weel versed in the law.

W. SMITH.

Answers.

80. **MASON LODGE, SKENE.**—The name, as suggested, is the only thing left to attest the fact that a Lodge of Freemasons once existed in the parish. "The oldest residenter" is unable, however, to do more than throw the faintest light on its history. It was inaugurated about eighty years ago, when the building was erected which has perpetuated the name. This building consisted of a keeper's house, with shop, both on the ground floor, above which were the Hall and a small kitchen or cloak-room. The Hall was apparently let out for dances, social gatherings of all kinds, and revival meetings, which seem to have been extremely popular in the parish in those days. At a later date, what was known as "the Pavilion" was built at the back, and this also seems to have become a noted preaching station. It has long ago disappeared. The property did not remain in the hands of the Freemasons for very long. They had borrowed to build it, and soon getting into financial difficulties, sold it to a Mrs Skene, of Aberdeen, who converted the Hall into two dwelling-houses. The Freemasons' Society in Skene had, to all appearance, existed for but a few years, and of the membership only two names can now be recalled—the late Mr William M'Combie of Easter Skene, and Rev. George Mackenzie, for many years minister of the parish.

R.

84. **BRIDGE OF DEE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**—This Society existed till after 1814. In December of that year, Rev. Dr Cruden, Nigg, gave a donation of £2 to its funds.

S. A.

88. **B. FAUJAS DE SAINT FOND.**—Faujas De Saint Fond was a notable Frenchman, who came to this country with good introductions in the year 1784, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of science, the arts and industries, and the manners and customs of the people. With this object, he traversed England and Scotland, and made his way to the Isle of Staffa, the cliffs and caves of which had then been recently revealed to the world by the descriptions and drawings of Sir Joseph Banks. He afterwards wrote a narrative of his journey, of which an English translation appeared in 1779. This work gives a graphic picture of the learned society of London and Edinburgh, and interesting notes of the author's intercourse with some of the famous men of the time, such as William Herschel, Adam Smith, James Watt, and Joseph Priestly. His account of the various manufactures which he visited throws light on the condition of the internal commerce of the country towards the end of the eighteenth century. His book likewise contains some of the earliest observations on the geology of the districts through which he passed. Readers may note that a new and revised edition (published by Hugh Hopkins, Glasgow), of the English version of the journey was prepared last year by Sir Archibald Geikie. Sir Archibald has prefixed a memoir of the author, and has added many explanatory notes.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

No. 20.—September 2, 1908.

Mackintoshes in Glenshee— M'Comble Family.

("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series,
VIII., 7 and 8.)

The article by "A. M. M." which appeared under the above head, indicating that, in his view, there were probably no fewer than four Mackintosh families within the limits of the county of Perth in the early part of the seventeenth century, derived from different stocks—i.e., descended from four different Toshachs—seems calculated to paralyse the energies of genealogists of other "Mac" families. No statement of such importance on this interesting subject has, I venture to say, yet appeared in print; and, coming from such an authority as "A. M. M.," it must carry due weight. Whilst regretting my inability to throw light on the points raised by "A. M. M.," the following extract from a paper written in 1886 by the late Mr James Macpherson, of Edinburgh (brother of the late Provost of Kingussie), and addressed to the present writer, may prove of some interest:—

"Even with the singularly derived and well-known name of Macintosh, long supposed to be descended from one common ancestor—a Toshach or Thane—it has been clearly established from charter evidence that those of that surname in Perthshire have not the slightest blood-tie with those of Invernesshire, although the name originated in the same way, there having been Toshachs in both counties. And more singular still, as showing the great uncertainty that sometimes attaches to such matters, those very Macintoshes of Perthshire have a place in early genealogies of the Macintoshes of Clan Chattan, as descended of the same stock; and the Perthshire Macintoshes, as appears from some of their genealogies, accepted the origin thus given to them. An occasional short residence in Athole some years ago made me aware that there a distinction was made in Gaelic between families who, in English, were all uniformly styled Macintoshes. A few Macintoshes were in the native tongue styled Cattanachs, the other Toshachs. The former indicated descendants of the Invernessshire Macintoshes of Clan Chattan, who had settled there; the latter Macintoshes descended from the old Thanes or Toshachs of Glentilt.

"The natives had quite forgotten why the distinction, still preserved, had been made: the discoveries made by the late Mr Cosmo Innes in the Athole Charter Chest supply the reason. In the progress of write, he traced the old Thanes of Glentilt from a son of Macdonald of the Isles, who at an early period got a grant of the land there, down to a period when the office or title of Thane, in Gaelic

Toshach, became the surname of the family or race. Had it not been for this incontrovertible evidence, the assertions contained in the genealogies of the Macintoshes of Clan Chattan would have been very difficult to disprove, if they had ever come to be questioned."

Mr Macpherson evidently did not contemplate the possibility of there being more than two distinct Mackintosh races in Perthshire; nor, so far as the writer is aware, did he hold the view or suggest that there are, or might be, separate races of Macphersons; although when one reflects on the derivation of the names Mackintosh and Macpherson, it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion other than that there are likely to be more Macpherson than Macintosh families derived from different stocks. "A. M. M." is to be congratulated as the pioneer in this exceedingly interesting branch of genealogical study.

H. D. M'W.

Diligence in Roadmaking.

The Minute Book (1759-67) of the Commissioners of Supply having charge of the making and improving of roads within the Alford District (consisting of the parishes of "Alford, Tough, Keigg, Tillenale, Clatt, Kennethmont, Forbes and Kern, Auchindore, Cabrach, Kildrummie, Strathdon, Glenbucket, Towie, Cushnie, and Leochel") forms interesting reading. At a meeting held at Kirktown of Alford on 4th June, 1757, there were present as Commissioners the lairds of "Whitehaugh, Bellabegg, Freefield, Aulderguel, Corrachree, Brux, Tonley, Leith-hall, and Wardhouse." James Mitchell, schoolmaster at Alford, was elected clerk. The condition of all the roads within the district was fully considered, and it was determined that the whole should be widened, so as to make them of a uniform "breadth of 20 feet, besides ditches and drains, where the same are necessary." Overseers were duly appointed, and the parishioners of each parish were directed to be summoned from the "Latron" in each parish church on 10th and 17th inst., to attend upon 18th June, for the purpose of carrying out the operations. As a composition from such as could not attend, the overseers were authorised to accept fourpence per day, 1s sterling for a horse and creels; and 2s 6d sterling for a cart with two horses.

At a meeting held on 16th July following, the overseer for Alford reported that of 160 persons in that parish bound to give service, 153 had attended and fulfilled their obligations; that three compounded and that four were "totally absent, against whom the meeting appointed a warrant to be issued for poinding." Tullynessle came out badly, only 50 out of 83 having given their services. Poinding was accordingly ordered against the 33 delinquents. Of 153 in "Auchindore," there were eight delinquents; "Kildrummie" had 10 out of 98; and Glenbucket had 9 out of 98. The palm was carried off by Towie.

whose 177 men either gave their full services or paid up their compositions.

At a meeting held at Clatt on 12th November following, it was reported that "James Brown had deforced the constable, and retook his poind after being in the constable's custody." The Commissioners fined and amerced Brown in £3 Scots for deforcement, for which, and for his 4s 6d sterling for services, they granted warrant to poind.

Walking from London to Aberdeen.

Now that the holidays are on, and that the art of walking has received such a fillip at the Olympic Games, it is interesting to recall that Walter Gordon, late soldier in the 73rd Regiment (Macleod's Highlanders), who wrote "The History of the Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar," walked from London to Aberdeen. "I left London City August 30, and, after a long journey of nearly 500 miles, I arrived at Aberdeen in 16 [sic] days." He arrived at Aberdeen, October the 5th, 1783. How does that square with "16 days"? The pamphlet (58 pp.), which was printed in Aberdeen for the author in 1784, is dedicated to the Farmers of the Garioch.

Marriage in Old Age.

The "Aberdeen Journal," under date 13th August, 1751, has the following interesting entry:—

"Last week a venerable, well-meaning couple (in the parish of Bellie, in Banffshire), warmed with a feeble Ray of their declining Sun, in spite of old Age and its Attendants, boldly ventured on lawful Wedlock; the Man is 96, and the Woman 70 years of Age. The same Week the Contagion spread to the Neighbourhood, where a Man and a Woman, both aged 89, followed the laudable and pious Example."

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary, (1761).

26th January. Died here last week, aged 76, Elizabeth Kerr, widow of Patrick Smith, Esq. of Invermay.

21st January. Died here of this date, in the 81st year of her age, and 46th of her widowhood, Jean Forbes, relict of John Ross, Esq. of Arnage, sometime chief magistrate of this city.

23rd January. Died of this date, in the parish of Longside, in the 85th year of his age, John Paterson of Innerquhomry, a gentleman who was always a companion for the great, and a friend to the poor.

9th February. Died of this date, at his seat of Drum, after a tedious illness, Alexander Irvine, Esq. of Drum, a gentleman universally beloved.

10th February. Died of this date at his seat, in the parish of Mortlach, William Gordon of Keithmore, Esq., a young gentleman of a very amiable and benevolent disposition; affable, without meanness; temperate without abstemiousness; and pious without bigotry or affectation.

17th February. Died at Rubislaw, of this date, in the 104th year of his age, John Crawford, farmer.

23rd February. We hear from Strathdon that two women who had gone out to seek their sheep in the hills were overtaken in the late storm of snow, and both perished.

20th February. Died of this date, at his seat of Putachy, in the 73rd year of his age, the Right Honourable James. Lord Forbes, possessed of all the virtues that adorn the human life. . . . He was the oldest baron of Scotland, chief of that numerous and far-spreading family—being the 17th lord—and is now succeeded by his only son James.

31st March. Died of this date, in the 84th year of his age, and 51st of his ministry, the Rev. Mr John Mercer at Tyrie.

16th April. Died of this date Alexander Innes of Rosieburn, Provost of Banff.

8th June. Capt. Roderick Forbes, in the service of the East India Company, son to Charles Forbes, Brux, died in Persia in April, 1760.

12th June. Died at Arnage of this date, in the 24th year of his age, Robert Ross, second son to John Ross of Arnage.

22nd June. Died of this date, of an apoplexy, in the parish of Cruden, Mr George Forrest, practitioner in physic.

13th July. Last week died, in the 11th year of his age, at Seatown of Cairnbulg, James Carle, white fisher.

26th July. Died of this date, of a short illness, in the 62nd year of his age, Doctor James Donaldson, a gentleman in his domestick, social, and publick character truly valuable, and as such greatly lamented.

17th August. We hear from Boston, in New England, that on the 19th of May last, died at Roxburgh (near that place), in the 22nd year of his age, Mr John Clark, merchant in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His death is very affecting to his parents and concerns in this place; and we may be allowed to say that society has lost an useful member in this young man, whose smartness and enterprising genius had the most promising appearance. He . . . acquired such universal esteem and regard that his funeral was attended by more than two hundred gentlemen and ladies who . . . made a very grand procession.

14th August. Died of this date the Rev. William Forbes, A.M., Vicar of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire. He abounded in all those virtues that adorn a clergyman.

27th September. Departed this life, of this date, the Honourable Elizabeth Forbes, spouse to Doctor John Gergory.

3rd October. Died of this date, at Old Aberdeen. Christian Fraser, spouse to Mr John Leslie, Professor of the Greek Language in King's College.

14th October. Died, of this date, in a very advanced age, at his seat of Pittodrie, Thomas Erskine, Esq.

4th November. Died, of this date, of an apoplexy, in the 80th year of his age, and 43rd of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Archibald Napier, minister of the Gospel at Maryculter.

26th November. Died at Faichfield, of this date, in the 42nd year of his age, Sir Alexander Guthrie, Bart.

29th November. Died suddenly, of this date, the Rev. Mr James Strachan, minister of the Gospel at Kinkell.

15th December. Died, of this date, at Keith-hall, the seat of the family, William, Earl of Kintore.

Queries.

95. DILAPRO.—Where is this old Aberdeenshire estate situated? It must surely bear another title now, as I see it mentioned in old deeds only.

CONVEYANCE.

96. REV. WILLIAM CHEYNE.—Mr Cheyne was minister of Dyce in 1649, when the parish was disjoined from Kinkell, but I have failed to trace the date of his death. Dr Scott ("Fasti") gives it as "between 6th and 15th February, 1676," but I would like something more definite. Can any reader oblige?

CHURCHMAN.

97. GORDON IN BELNEAN.—John Gordon in Belnean, Logie-Coldstone, had the following children:—

William (illegitimate), baptised August 19, 1750.

Donald, baptised November 5, 1759.

Rachel, baptised May 12, 1751.

A John Gordon in Barglass, in this same parish, had a son Harry baptised June 21, 1752. Between 1750-60 there are no Gordon marriages in the parish. Who were these Gordons?

J. M. B.

98. MICHIE IN ABERDEEN.—David Michie had a son Andrew baptised 26th October, 1606, in presence of Andro Stewin, Litster.

Andro Michie, Petmuckstone, married on 29th November, 1635, Jannet Couper, and died in 1646. They had Christian (baptised 10th December, 1636, by Dr John Forbes) Godfathers—Thomas Blakhall, William Robertson, John Ingrahame, William Couper,

Thomas Robertson, Alexander Storie. Marrie (baptised 25th June, 1638, by Dr James Sibbald). Godfathers—Robert Skeyne, Paul Meingzeis, James Geddes, Androw Meldrume, Robert Mellinge. Elspett (baptised 26th March, 1640, by Mr William Robertson). Godfathers—David Addie, William Hay, Robert Leslie, Robert Straquhan, Gilbert Skeyne, Andro Raitt, Thomas Sherrea. Isobell (baptised 3rd February, 1642, by Mr Andrew Cant). Godfathers—George Gordoune, Thomas Davidsone, Charles Dune, John Raye. Janat (baptised 1644, by Mr John Row). Godfathers—Patrick Leslie, Alexander Lumsden, Alexander Skeyne, George Meldrum, Normond Arbuthnot, Alexander Burnett. Androw (baptised 16th July, 1646, by Mr John Row). Godfathers—Andro Straquhane, Androw Burnet, Oliver Gordoune, Androw Howat, Androw Gordoune, Walter (baptised 6th February, 1648). Witnesses—Walter Meluill, William Duchries, Thomas Duncan, Robert Knowes. Agnes (baptised 18th October, 1652). Witnesses—Alexander Lumsden, Lawrence Philpe, William Scrimger, James Harrow.

Robert Michie married Margrat Gray, and had Jeanne (baptised 30th December, 1638, by Dr Sibbald). Godfathers—William Gray, James Christie, Alexander Thomsons, Andro Michie, George Hedderwick, Patrik Nory.

Patrick Michie, Old Aberdeen, married Isobel Mathewsone, and had James (baptised 10th November, 1646, by Mr John Row). Godfathers—James Andersone, James Bisset, George Davidsone, Patrik Smyth. Isobel (baptised 13th January, 1650). Witnesses—John Gibbon, Alexander Andersone, William Lind.

Margaret Michie married on 17th December, 1646, Edward Hay.

James Michie, Foresterhill, married Marjorie Simer, and had Gilbert (baptised 2nd February, 1686). Witnesses—Peter Aberdeen and George Simer.

Agnes Michie married on 4th August, 1681, John Cassie. Cautions—William Oustine and James Davidson.

James Michie, fischer, Old Aberdeen, had a child who died 4th February, 1690.

Elizabeth Michie married on 24th January, 1743, William Sligo, mason. Cautions—John Sligo, wheelwright; George Milne, fischer.

Jane Michie married on 28th November, 1748, John Garvock, gardener, Hazlehead. Cautions—George Moir, melder; John Lumsden, watchmaker.

Alexander Michie, journeyman wright, married on 6th November, 1752, Agnes Smith. Cautions—David Sherrieff, Peter Urquhart, wright.

Margaret Michie married on 2nd April, 1753, Alexander Stuart, merchant. Cautions—James Chalmers and James Chalmers, senior, advocate.

Catherine Michie married on 19th November, 1753, Thomas Whyte, soldier in Captain Cholmondeley's Company, and Lord George Beauclerk's regiment.

Helen Michie married on 3rd June, 1754, John Frazer, junior, merchant. Cautioners—John French, advocate; William Forbes, merchant.

William Michie, stabler, married on 22nd October, 1764, Helen Smith, and died in 1776. Cautioners—John Youngson, stabler; Walter Fleming, merchant.

George Michie, tailor, married on 8th June, 1772, Margaret Smith, daughter of William Smith, sheriff officer. Cautioners—David Michie, stabler; William Smith.

— Michie married on 11th July, 1770. William Tillary, weaver. Cautioner—John Michie, stabler.

Elizabeth Michie, residenter, married 11th October, 1773, James Rooth, weaver. Cautioners—John Simmonds, weaver; William Paterson, weaver.

Jean Michie, residenter, married on 5th August, 1776, Alexander Dawnie, residenter, Gilcomston. Cautioners—Alexander Nicol, shoemaker; James Playfair, candlemaker.

Alexander Michie, merchant, and Master of Kirkwork in 1728. He married 8th January, 1726, Janet, daughter of the deceased Alexander Logie, merchant, Inch. Cautioners—Andrew Thomson, merchant; William Alexander, litster. They had Margaret (baptised 20th November, 1726, by Mr Colin Campbell). Witnesses—William Cruickshanks, present Baillie William Shirree, late Master of Kirkwork. Marjorie (baptised 16th April, 1728, by Rev. James Chalmers). Witnesses—William Smith, present Baillie, John Stuart, Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College. Alexander (baptised 20th July, 1729, by Rev. James Chalmers, Professor of Divinity, Marischal College). Witnesses—Alexander Forbes, present Dean of Guild; Alexander Westland, late Dean of Guild. James (baptised 25th January, 1731, of Rev. James Ogilvie). Witnesses—James Morrison, present Lord Provost; James Morrison, his son. Janet (baptised 18th May, 1732, by Rev. James Ogilvie). Witnesses—John Tower, merchant; Thomas Glenny, merchant; James Leslie, sponsor.

James Michie, wright, and Deacon of the Hammerman Trade in Old Aberdeen, was married by Rev. Alexander Mitchell on 12th November, 1724, to Barbara, daughter of Alexander Cobler, indweller, Gallowgate, Aberdeen. Cautioners—James Hatt, baillie, Old Aberdeen; William Crystie, Master of the Music School, Old Aberdeen. They had Alexander (baptised 25th September, 1725). Witnesses—Alexander Calder of Aswanley; Alexander Annan, merchant, Old Aberdeen; Alexander Cooper, merchant, Old Aberdeen; Alexander Michie, merchant, Old Aberdeen.

James Michie, wright, and Convener of the Trades in Old Aberdeen, married Jean Walker. He died 12th December, 1760. She died 1st August, 1782. Their family consisted of (1) James (baptised 9th May, 1736, by Professor Chalmers). Witnesses—William Walker, dyster, Aberdeen; Baillie Mollyson, younger, Aberdeen; Alexander Fraser, Civilist, Aberdeen; Mr Mollyson, Master of the Music School,

Old Aberdeen. (2) William (baptised 15th July, 1742, by Rev. James Mitchell). Witnesses—William Thomson, baillie, Old Aberdeen; William Mollyson, baillie, Old Aberdeen; William Walker, litster, Aberdeen; William Walker, younger. He followed his father's trade in Aberdeen, was admitted a burghess on 10th November, 1788, and died 2nd August, 1815. He married on 11th September, 1786, Margaret Roy, who died 14th June, 1827. They were probably related to James Michie in Aldivalloch, Cabrach, who married on 10th August, 1749, Margaret Roy, a sister-in-law of "Roy's wife of Aldivalloch." (3) Margaret married on 6th February, 1769, William Donald, baker, Schoolhill, who, at a meeting of the Corporation in April, 1778, was fined for contravening a bye-law made by the baker trade, that no meat should be roasted in their ovens without payment, but on appeal to the Court of Session, had the sentence annulled. (Vide "Aberdeen Journal," 26th July, 1779.)

Jean Michie, daughter of John Michie, farmer, Strathdon, married on 28th December, 1787, in the house of John Gordon, merchant, Aberdeen, John Moir, mason, Aberdeen. Witnesses—William Dawson, merchant; John Gordon, merchant.

Janet Michie, married on 10th June, 1754, Rev. William Mitchell, minister at Leyden. Cautioners—William Duncan, Regent; John Clark, senior.

Elepheth Michie, married on 4th September, 1769, Alexander Walker, ship carpenter, Foot-dee. Cautioners—Alexander Bower, malster; Andrew Reith, tailor, Old Aberdeen.

James Michie, apprentice to James Duguid, wright, Old Aberdeen, whose daughter Janet he married on 7th July, 1719.

James Michie, blacksmith and gunsmith, Spital, Old Aberdeen (born 1715, died 16th December, 1799). In 1751 he was in Gaich, Cabrach, where he married Isobel Reid, by whom he had the following family—(1) Anna (baptised 5th July, 1752); (2) Margaret (baptised 21st January, 1754); (3) Marjory (baptised 26th August, 1756); (4) George (baptised December, 1759); (5) James (baptised 5th November, 1766).

William Michie, shoemaker, Denburn, and Janitor of the Grammar School, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Roger, farmer, Premnay. They had a son James (baptised 30th May, 1791), who was educated at Aberdeen University, 1807-11.

Charles Michie, shoemaker, Gilcomston (born 1745, died 25th October, 1797), married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Paull, weaver, Elgin. His son John was a Chelsea pensioner, and his grandson Charles was a sea captain.

James Michie, Stockthead (born 1719, died 27th July, 1786), married Mary Brodie, and had (1) Helen (baptised 1st September, 1765); (2) Janet (baptised 30th August, 1767); (3) Francis (baptised 3rd September, 1769).

John Michie, house proprietor, Chapel Street (born 1766, died 6th February, 1841), married Mary Mitchell.

William Michie, gazetted lieutenant in the Royal Light Infantry Volunteers, on 19th January, 1799.

John Michie, twist miller, married Elspet Grant, and died about the year 1802.

John Michie, tailor, Spital, Old Aberdeen (born 1768, died 8th December, 1836). He married Margaret Smith. Their son Charles graduated M.A., and was Postmaster in Stonehaven, where he died on 9th January, 1853.

William P. Michie, maltman, Gilcomston, married on 13th May, 1759, Margaret Lyon, in the parish of Fetteresso.

I shall be glad of any further particulars regarding the above.

CHARLES MICHIE.

32 Judges' Court Road,
Alipore, Calcutta.

99. DR NORMAN MORISON.—In the spring of 1728, two brothers, John and Norman Morison, whose designation on the College Register is, "Rosen nat. V.D.M. de Brand," graduated at King's College. Where or what in Ross-shire is Brand?

In a small enclosure on the side of Market Street, one of the principal streets in Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., there stands a table tombstone which is thus inscribed in Latin and English:—

Hoc sub marmore conduntur reliquie
Normani Morison, qui Æbudis natus et Edinæ
educatus, medicus nemini secundus, conjux,
frater, pater, et amicus inter præstantissimos,
moribus facilis, egentibus liberalis, omnibus
benevolus ac beneficus, atque christianus sine
fuce extilit. Multum desiderandus obiit 9no Id.
Aprilis 1761, annum ægens 55.

In English literally as follows—

Under this marble are buried the remains of Norman Morison, who being born in the Western Island of Scotland and educated in Edinburgh, lived a Physician inferior to none. An husband, brother, father, and friend among the most excellent. In manners gentle, to those in need liberal, kind and beneficent to all, and a Christian without deceit, he died much loved and lamented the 9th day of April, 1761, in the 55th year of his age.

Dr Morison began to speculate in land in Hartford and the neighbouring towns from 1735 to the time of his death, and married Anna Allwood, an Englishwoman, the widow of Captain John Smith, who had been lost at sea about 1731. He had a large family, and himself died April 9th, 1761, and was buried next day on his own land. He died of smallpox, and his widow followed in the end of January, 1762-3. He had two brothers in Connecticut—

Dr Roderick Morison, who had also a large family, was a great speculator in land, and died in January, 1754-5; and Rev. Evander Morison, who for a time was minister at West Simsbury, now Canton, and died January 30, 1761-2. Dr Norman's will is extant, long and interesting: he left no son, but he settled his property on his daughters and relatives at law. The inventory of the estate is very curious, dealing with slaves and such like property. Few ever thought of looking at the tombstone until the 7th inst., when an article appeared upon Dr Norman Morison in the "Hartford Courant," and more information, if possible, is wanted upon the Hebridean side of the question. My conclusion is that he went to Edinburgh for the medical classes, and then went to America. But there is no word here about the brother John. The inscription on the tombstone is evidently from an older stone, and a 9 put for 5 in the Latin by mistake, then the English has been added with the proper date, 9th April.

JAMES GAMMAK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn., July 17, 1908.

Answers.

(To Queries which appeared in "Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series.)

848. GEORGE GORDON, 8TH WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—Captain George Gordon, 8th West India Regiment, was placed on half pay in 1817 on the reduction of the regiment. From 1817-1828 he was living in Cabraach, by Rhynie, Hatton, by Turriff, in Aberdeenshire, and Carnoustie, by Turriff, Banffshire. He was a native of the Cabraach, and died at Aberdeen, January, 18th, 1831, where he had been living in East North Street, and was buried January 22 in St Andrew's Episcopal Chapel. Presumably, he was not the George Gordon in Gartly; he makes no reference to Gartly or Bucharn in his return of services (1828). His widow, Isabella, died June 20, 1831, and his only child, Amelia, died two years later.

CONSTANCE SKELTON.

Sudbury.

849. LIEUTENANT GEORGE GORDON, 92ND.—The lieutenant of 1794 being George Hamilton Gordon. He is quite different, however, from the George wounded in 1813 at the battle of the Pyrenees, who was a son of the Rev. John Gordon, minister of Alvie.

J. M. B.

No. 21.—September 9, 1908.

A Darling Aberdeenshire Brigand.

One of the most turbulent and lawless men who darkened the pages of Aberdeenshire history was George Meldrum, younger of Dumbreck. In 1599, he attacked his brother, Andrew, at Milltown of Dumbreck, and wounded him severely after which he carried him off, and detained him a close prisoner for several weeks. In the following year he committed a similar outrage upon Andrew Meldrum of Auquhorties, dragging him as a malefactor from Aberdeenshire to Edinburgh, where he was kept prisoner till he luckily effected his escape. Law and order were treated with contempt by this scoundrel, who appears to have had no difficulty in securing associates to aid him in his extraordinary procedure.

"About the time here noted, he entered upon an enterprise partaking of the romantic, and which has actually been the subject of ballad celebration, though under a mistake as to his name and condition of life. Mr Alexander Gibson, one of the Clerks of Session, and who subsequently was eminent as a judge—under the designation of Lord Durie—was, for some reason which does not appear, honoured with the malice of young Dumbreck. . . . However it was, Gibson was living quietly at St Andrews—he being a landed gentleman of Fife—when Meldrum, tracking him by a spy, learned one day that he was riding with a friend and a servant on the water-side opposite Dundee." Accompanied by seven armed followers, "he set upon Mr Gibson and his friend in a furious manner, compelling them to surrender. . . ; after which he robbed them of their purses, containing about three hundred merks in gold and silver." Through careful disguise and cautious movements, the captive lawyer was conveyed southward, ultimately being consigned to the Castle of Harbottle where he was kept in strict durance for eight days.

Contriving to gain forcible possession of the house of Dumbreck, Meldrum hoped to defy capture. A special guard was sent to Aberdeen to take him prisoner, and the citizens supplementing the force by sixteen men and a commander, a regular siege was entered upon. The outlaw, being at length compelled to submit, was carried to Edinburgh, where, after trial and conviction, he had his head struck from his body, 12th January, 1604. [Chambers's "Domestic Annals," I., 355-57; Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," II., 429; "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," III., 151.]

Interesting Inscription in Peterculter Churchyard.

A tablestone near the east end of the south wall of Peterculter Parish Church bears the

following inscription, which is still in good preservation—

Here lyeth Ieane Irvine, spouse to Maister Robert Irvine of Oults, in hope of a blisid resurrection, who deparitit this lyf the 21 of March 1678, the 32 year of hir age.

Aleo Robert Irvine, Esq., who died the 10 of April 1728, aged 89 years. Likewise Margaret Coutts, his second wife, who died in 1710, aged 45 years. And Charles Irvine, Esq., who died the 28 of March 1779, aged 83 years. And Euphemia Douglas, his spouse, who died 21 of Decr. 1766, aged 55 years.

Margaret Coutts, referred to in the above inscription, was the daughter of a humble but respectable shepherd in the parish of Drumcalk, and was married about 1682 (she was then under 17, while her husband was about 63), as his second wife to Alexander Irvine, laird of Drum, whose first wife was Lady Mary Gordon (daughter of George second Marquis of Huntly), whom he married on 7th December, 1643. How Irvine came to select a second wife so much beneath him in rank the well-known ballad (we quote Aytoun's version) explains—

The Laird o' Drum is a-hunting gane,
All on a morning early.
And he did spy a weel-faur'd May,
Was shearing at her barley.
My bonnie May, my weel-faur'd May,
O will ye fancy me, O;
And gae and be the Leddy o' Drum,
And let your shearing a-be, O.

Documents in the possession of the Irvine family prove, however, that Margaret Coutts had previously acted as maid to Lady Mary Irvine; and that on one occasion when Lady Mary and Mrs Irvine of Oults returned to Drum Castle from a walk through the grounds, they ordered her to clean their shoes. The incident was afterwards recalled by Margaret with the remark—"Little they thought that I should in time occupy both their places"—i.e., first as wife of Alexander Irvine of Drum, and, secondly, as the second wife of Robert Irvine of Oults. The ballad assigns to the rustic maiden not only beauty, but discretion, and no little spirit. As proof of the last-mentioned qualification there may be cited her answer to her husband when he had observed that her humble birth had prevented a larger turnout of guests and greater display at the marriage—

For an I were dead, and ye were dead,
And baith in ae grave had lain, O;
Ere seven years were come and gane.
The'y no ken your dust frae mine, O.

That "The Laird o' Drum" had every confidence in his wife Margaret is proved by the fact that, although she was only 22 at the time of his death, he left her his principal trustee and guardian for Alexander, his son and heir by his first marriage. By the Laird of Drum Margaret Coutts had issue a son Charles, who died young; a daughter Catherine, who was married to John Gray of Gallowhills; and Anne and Elizabeth, who both died unmarried in early youth.

Alford District Road Overseers (1759-62).

Alford Road.—Andrew Smith in Bents. Having failed to submit his report for the work performed after the harvest of 1760 he was fined twenty shillings stg.; nevertheless was continued in office.

Tough Road.—William Farquharson in Little Miln.

Keigg Road.—Andrew Paterson in Coble Seat.

Tillenesale Road.—John Marnoch in Montgarry, overseer on Whitehaugh.

Clatt Road.—Alexander Temple in Headhouse of Clatt.

Kennethmont Road.—George Cooper in Wraes.

Forbes and Kern Road.—Peter Wilson, Boat of Forbes.

Auchindore Road.—Thomas Duncan in Mains of Craig, and Alexander Smith in Bankhead.

Calbrach Road.—James Gordon in Kirktown.

Kildrumie Road.—John Duncan, Westside.

Stratbdon Road.—John Gordon in Corry-break.

Glenbucket Road.—James Thom, ground officer at Glenbucket.

Towie Road.—David Reid in Newbigging.

Cushney Road.—Hary Riach in Burn End.

Leochel Road.—John Morrice in Craigievar.

The minute of 12th November, 1759, throws light upon the wretched condition of the roads at that period. A letter was submitted from sundry proprietors recommending that the "Foord crossing Don on the road leading from Kildrumie and Forbes to Aberdeen . . . be either at the Foord of Bridge of Lead, or a little below at the foord called the Gird opposite to the waukmill of Forbes, in relation to which this meeting are unanimously of opinion That the Foord of Bridge of Lead is most convenient . . . ; and the Meeting also being fully sensible of the great utility and universal Benefit that would accrue to the Country from having the Hollow or Glack below Tough made accessible for wheel carriages. . . . being the only practicable pass for a wheel carriage road from the low Country to the Country of Alford," resolved to approach the General Commissioners for power to open the said pass.

Lack of funds and a want of enterprise account in a measure for the slow progress made. In the course of the next half-century, however, anticipations were brightened, as shown in the following extract from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 15th April, 1812:—

The Bridge of Alford being already completed, we hope soon to see the road from Alford to Potarch in a state of forwardness; this, when finished, will be of great advantage to the North Country, as it will render the driving of cattle both safe and expeditious, if compared with the old way of ferrying and driving across the mountains, when they were frequently long detained by floods in the rivers.

The Reid Family.

The petition of Alexander Robertson of Straloch, alias Baron Reid, sentenced to death as a Jacobite rebel in 1746, is now at the Record Office (S.P., Dom. Geo. II., Bundle 92). He declares that he joined the rebels because he was "set upon by a young lady with whom he had for several years been distractedly in love," and "was, by her solicitations prevailed on to suffer his passion to get the better of his duty."

Urquhart Family.

In the State Papers (Dom. Geo. II., Bundle 128, No. 43) will be found a very interesting series of papers, and a memorial "representing the importance to His Majesty's Government these parts of the patronage of the Church of Cromarty, claimed by W. Urquhart of Meldrum, for the interest of Captain John Urquhart, of Cromarty." The memorial (1754) begins quaintly "Comerty is a little place in which it is of considerable consequence that the interest of the Protestant religion and loyalty and good affections to His Majesty's Government should be supported."

Large Families.

John Thomson, labourer, who died at Mundole, near Forres, 28th July, 1784, is stated to have had by his two wives no fewer than 45 children, his first wife having had 28, and the second 17. Thomson, who died a centenarian, was grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 97, and great-great-grandfather to 23, making with his own children a total of 251 souls.

According to Imlach, Mr Patrick Duff of Craigston had by his two wives 36 children. "At an interview with his Majesty George II., he was congratulated on the addition he had made to His Majesty's subjects in Scotland. It is said that he hardly recognised some of his children, and on one occasion asked, in reference to his son Robert, afterwards Admiral Duff of Fetteresso, who that white-haired laddie was running about Craigston Gardens, to which the young gentleman replied, 'Oh, ye auld feel, dinna ye ken your ain son Robbie?' One of his sons, Alexander, was founder of the Hatton family. Another, Adam Duff, was Provost of Aberdeen. Another was Patrick Duff of Culter. Another was William, Laird of Whitehill, whose son was the distinguished Indian officer, and well known in India and in this country as Tiger Duff, from his encounter with a ferocious tiger, which at the time was the terror of the camp and followers."

A tablestone in Fyvie Churchyard bears an inscription that "Alexander Gray, sometime farmer in Mill of Burns, who died in the 96th year of his age . . . had Thirty-two Legitimate Children by Two Wives." Tradition has it that Gray once attended worship in the Church of Fyvie accompanied by his second wife and twenty-six of his sons!

Janet Grant, widow of William Cuming, Cromdale, who died 5th February, 1773, aged 85, is stated to have seen "113 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren born or descended from her own Body."

The "Aberdeen Journal" of 16th June, 1760, records that "Last week died in Corgarff, aged 84, Janet MacGregor (sponsee to the deceased John Machardy, alias Macleod), who has left issue 110 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Ninety of her Progeny were alive at the time of her death, of which number 40 attended her Funeral."

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1762).

5th January.—Died at Old Deer, of this date, in the 100th year of her age, Agnes Daniel. . .

27th January.—Died, of this date, in the 82nd year of his age, John Innes, Tilliefour. . .

15th February.—We are informed, by good authority, that about a fortnight ago Catherine Brebner, in the parish of Carnie, died in the 124th year of her age. She was this winter employed in spinning; she walked straight; and retained her memory and senses to the last; and about two years ago her eldest son died purely for age.

22nd February.—Last week, died in the 102nd year of his age, Alexander Anderson, gardener, at Abbey of Deer. . .

5th April.—Died last week in the 86th year of his age, Baillie Thomas Arbuthnot, merchant in Peterhead. . .

3rd May.—Died last week, in the 104th year of her age, in the parish of Midmar, Agnes Christie. She travelled 16 miles in one day about two months ago. . .

28th April.—Died, of this date, in the 49th year of his age, John Douglas of Feohel, Esq.

27th May.—Died, of this date, at the house of Gask, near Turriff, much regretted, John Fordyce of Gask.

12th August.—The Right Hon. the Countess of Aboyne departed this life at Aboyne Castle. . .

21st August.—Died, of this date, at his house in Banff, in an advanced age, and with a fair character, James Duff of Corsinday, Esq. . .

7th September.—Died, of this date, in the 41st year of her age, Mrs Burnet of Campfield. . .

28th November.—Died, of this date, at his seat of Conraig, aged 75, Patrick Symson of Conraig, Esq.

27th December.—Died last week, aged upwards of 100, at Miln of Drumnahoy, James Robertson, farmer. . .

Queries.

100. SYLVESTER DOUGLAS OF WHITEBRIGGS, NEAR FORDOUN.—Was it for joining the Stuart rising of 1715 that this laird was attainted? Particulars regarding him and his family will oblige.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

101. FIRST MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN SCOTLAND.—Can any reader say if paper was actually manufactured in Scotland before 1675, when a factory was established at Dabry Mills, near Edinburgh? I am aware that a German named Peter Groot Heres, along with certain colleagues, applied, as early as 1590, for Government encouragement to a scheme for erecting a paper-work. Authority, on favourable terms, was granted, but the scheme proved abortive.

BIBLIOPOL.

102. "BATTLE OF HARLAW."—A century ago, a game bearing the above title was engaged in by schoolboys in Aberdeenshire. Can any reader oblige with the particulars?

HISTORIOUS.

103. REDDOLOAK FARM, NEAR STONEHAVEN.—Could any reader furnish me with a list of the tenants of this farm from 1700 to 1790?

JAMES SHAND, JUN.

Answers.

31. JOHN BURNET POLES.—This John Burnet acted as godfather at the baptism, in 1703, of a son of Patrick Shand, merchant, Aberdeen. His name appears in the Parish Register of St Nicholas as "John Burnet, merchant, designed 'Poles.'" The latter name is possibly a sobriquet, or nickname, derived from some connection in trade with Poland.

Another instance of an addition being made to the name is that of John Leslie, merchant, Aberdeen, "designed 'Norman John,'" who acted as a witness at a baptism in the Shand family in 1692.

JAMES SHAND, JUN.

91. REV. ROBERT IRVINE.—Irvine was the son of Alexander Irvine of "Ironside," grandson of James Irvine of Brucklay, and great-grandson of Alexander Irvine of Drum and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Keith. His name appears in the list of students who completed their arts studies at Marischal College in 1659. In 1663 he was appointed minister of Strathdon, but was translated to Towie in 1666. He married Agnes Murray, and died upon 28th May, 1707. His son Adam, who was served heir, 9th January, 1708, became laird of Brucklay, and according to the Balbithan MS., a daughter Ann was married to John Gordon of

Law. Dr Scott ("Fasti") gives a long detail of the high-handed conduct Mr Irvine followed in order to secure possession of the holding of Croslachie. According to it, "the minister with the son of the proprietor attacked the tenant while sowing his land in March, 1694, 'tying his hands behind his back, brought him off the ground, and carried him prisoner like a malefactor to his house.'" While there the tenant struggled to get his hands "loose of

their bonds," but the minister ordered the cords to be more severely drawn, which was done accordingly. That Mr Irvine possessed considerable means is shown by his having had sasine on Logie, etc., in September, 1684, on a rent of £36 out of Kinaldie in January, 1688, on the lands of Old Morlich in 1688, and on a rent of £120 out of Haughhead of Coull in December, 1690.

R. R.

No. 22.—September 16, 1908.

The Irvines of Cults and Their Descendants.

The Irvines of Cults descend from William de Irvine, or Irvine (son of the proprietor of Bonshaw), who for his faithful services as secretary and armour-bearer to Robert the Bruce, received from that king, in 1323, a grant of the Royal Forest of Drum in free forestry. A charter from the same king, dated 4th October, 1324, confirmed the previous grant and erected Drum into a free barony. Eight years later Irvine had grants to the estates of Whiteriggs and Redmyres, Kincardineshire. His grandson, Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, married Lady Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Sir Robert Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland. Their eldest son, Alexander Irvine, married — Abernethy, daughter of Lord Saltoun of Lothian, whose son, Alexander Irvine, was served heir to his grandfather in Drum and other estates on 3rd November, 1457. He married first Marioun, daughter of Alexander, Lord Forbes, and had, with other children, his successor in Drum, Alexander Irvine of Lonmay, Cairness, etc., who married Janet Keith, daughter of Keith of Ludquharn. Their son, Alexander Irvine, who married Janet Allardice (daughter of John Allardice of Allardice, and his wife, Catherine, daughter of Robert Arbuthnott of that ilk), had a charter to the lands of Forglan on 10th September, 1499. He succeeded to Drum in 1527, and died in 1552. His eldest son, Alexander Irvine, who married, in 1526, Elizabeth Ogilvy (daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Findlater, and his wife, Janet, daughter of James, third Lord Saltoun), was in possession of Lonmay in 1537, and is frequently designated as of Forglan. He fell in the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and, thus predeceasing his father, was never in actual possession of Drum. His children were—

1. Alexander Irvine, who succeeded his grandfather.
2. William Irvine of Ardlogie.
3. Robert Irvine of Tillylair, progenitor of the Irvines of Fortrie.
4. Gilbert Irvine of Collairlie, progenitor of the Irvines of Murtle and Cults.
5. James Irvine, a Knight of Malta and Prior of the Order in Scotland, who would have secured a peerage had he acquiesced in the Reformation.
6. John Irvine, who died young in Paris while playing tennis with the Master of Marischal.
7. Janet Irvine, who was married to Alexander Gordon, fourth laird of Abergeldie.
8. Elizabeth Irvine, who was married to Seton of Meldrum.

9. Margaret Irvine, who was married to Cheyne of Arnage.

Gilbert Irvine of Collairlie, the fourth son above mentioned, was infelt in Auldquhat in 1565, and was designated as of Murtle on 26th September, 1573. He married Jean Menzies (daughter of Provost Thomas Menzies of Pitfodels, and his wife, Marion Reid, daughter of Alexander Reid, Provost of Aberdeen), and they had a family of three sons, of whom the youngest, John Irvine, got one half of Collairlie. Along with his wife, who was a daughter of Irvine of Fortrie, he had sasine in 1621, on Bunzietown and Cardno, both near Fraserburgh. He succeeded to Murtle, and died after 1672. His children were—

1. Alexander Irvine, his heir.
2. Lucrese Irvine, born 1646.
3. Magdalen Irvine, born 1650.
4. Robert Irvine, of Cults.
5. Margaret Irvine.

Robert Irvine, the second son, but fourth child, above mentioned, had sasine on the Haugh of Auchlunies, and on the property of Bieldside in 1676. He purchased the estate of Cults from John Thomson in June, 1679, and got sasine on same, with mill and fishings in the Dee, in 1680. He renounced in 1683, Easter Tilbouries, and half of Wester Tilbouries, with fishings in the Dee, to Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels, and secured sasine in 1698-99 on Over and Nether Park, and West Milne of Drum. He was for many years a Commissioner of Supply, and was on the roll of Freeholders of Aberdeenshire. He was nominated a trustee under the will of Alexander Irvine of Drum, who died 18th September, 1687, and had entailed that estate on a series of heirs, of whom the Irvines of Cults were named immediately after those of Artamford. Robert Irvine married, first, Jeane Irvine (probably a daughter of Irvine of Fedderate), who died 21st March, 1678, in her 32nd year. He married, secondly, Margaret Coutts (widow of the last mentioned Alexander Irvine, of Drum), who died in 1710, aged 45. Mr Irvine died 10th April, 1728, aged 89. His children by his first marriage were—

1. Alexander Irvine, mentioned in 1701 as younger of Cults, and as major in Douglas's Regiment in Flanders.
2. John Irvine, who was admitted a Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, 25th August, 1698.
3. Robert Irvine, who got sasine with his father "on eight oxgait land of Meikle Finnersie" in 1697.
4. Isabel Irvine (had sasine in 1689 on Cairniewhin, Grein, and Tilmabo), who was married 16th April, 1695, to Robert Donaldson, and was mother of Dr James Donaldson of Auchmull, physician in Aberdeen, professor of Oriental languages, Marischal College; and grandmother of Alexander Donaldson, M.D., of Auchmull, professor of Oriental languages, and also of medicine, both in Marischal College.

5. Jean Irvine, who was married to John Clark, advocate in Aberdeen, and died 27th January, 1782.

6. Helen Irvine, who was married to George Wilson, merchant, Aberdeen, and died 2nd October, 1769.

7. Margaret Irvine, who was married, as his third wife, to Robert Skene of Westercroce and Ramore.

By his second marriage, Robert Irvine of Cultra had one son, Charles Irvine, who had a disposition to Over Boddam from his father in 1725. He succeeded to the estate of Cultra, and married—7th June, 1733—Euphemia Douglas, daughter of John Douglass of Tilquhillie, and his wife, Agnes Horn, second daughter of James Horn of Westhall. He died 28th March, 1779, aged 83, and Mrs Irvine died 21st December, 1766, aged 55. Their children were—

1. Agnes Irvine, baptised 15th April, 1734, who was married to John Fordyce of Ardce, with surviving issue an only daughter, Agnes Fordyce, who bequeathed that estate to her law agent, Andrew Watson, who assumed the surname of Fordyce.

2. Margaret Irvine, who was baptised 19th September, 1735, and died 10th April, 1798, aged 62.

3. John Irvine, who was born at Cultra House 15th September, 1742, and married at Sunbury, Liberty Co., Georgia, 5th September, 1765, Ann Elizabeth Baillie, daughter of Colonel Kenneth Baillie.

4. Robert Irvine, who died in London, unmarried.

5. Isabel Irvine, who was married to Alexander Burnett of Caskieben, and died 20th January, 1800, aged 63.

6. Anne Irvine.

Some Gordons in Peterculter.

The following items from the Peterculter Registers are worth recording:—

Alexander Gordon in Milton of Drum had—

1 and 2 Alexander and James, twins, baptised May 20, 1752. In the "House of Gordon" (vol. i.) these boys, one of whom wrote the famous essay on puerperal fever, while the other farmed the Maines of Orrock, are said to be the sons of Robert Gordon of Logie; but the latter's son Alexander was in the army, not the navy.

3. Charles, baptised February 25, 1755.

4. Robert, baptised February 28, 1758.

5. Jean, baptised January 14, 1751.

Charles Gordon in Lasts had a daughter Elspeth, baptised March 20, 1751.

Robert Gordon in Hillockhead had—

Jean, baptised May 7, 1758.

Ann, baptised February 24, 1760.

William Gordon in Mid-Edistoun had—

1. William, baptised October 12, 1760.

2. Patrick, baptised December 11, 1763.

3. Francis, baptised March 8, 1767.

4. Janet and Mary, twins, baptised February 13, 1758.

What is known of these Gordons?

B.

The Author of the "Universal Accountant."

The author of this book, which ran through many editions, was William Gordon, of the Mercantile Academy, Edinburgh. He is said to have been a son of the 3rd Duke of Gordon by his unrecognised "marriage" with a Frenchwoman, and he became the father of General Gabriel Gordon (1762-1855). He took his degree at Marischall College, and became schoolmaster at Fochabers. He then was appointed writing and mathematical master at the High School, Stirling. On April 16, 1754, he got a guinea "in consideration of the character of a true patriot, 'Nately Delineated in Writting,' presented by him to the Council, and they appoint him to cause frame and glaze the same and place it in the Council Room." In 1755, on account of a domestic scandal, he was suspended from the preceptorship, but was eventually reponed in the end of the year. (Kirk Session Records, Aug. 20, 27, Oct. 8, Dec. 10, 1755.) In 1757 he applied to be put on the same footing with the Record of the Grammar School, and was accordingly installed anew. In 1758 complaint was made against him for not taking proper care of the boys under his charge and giving due attendance on the Grammar School. The Magistrates admonished him. Shortly after he demitted the charge, and left the town on May 1, 1759. (A. F. Hutchinson's "History of the High School of Stirling," pp. 157-8.)

Ogilvie and Irvine Families.

When searching the register of the Parish of Rathen, recently in the Register House at Edinburgh, I stumbled across the appended note, dated 24th September, 1798.

Thomas Ogilvie, born 2nd January, 1798, died 21st September in the same year. He was the fifth son and tenth child of George Ogilvie of Auchiries, Esq., by Rebecca Irvine, his wife, (third) daughter of the deceased Alexander Irvine, Esq. of Drum, and his wife, Mary Ogilvie, also deceased. N.B.—This infant is the only descendant of his maternal grandparents that is yet dead. All their six children, and Twenty-four of their grandchildren being still living, whose joint ages amount to upwards of Five hundred and twenty-two years. The late Mr Irvine of Drum died in 1761 (9th February), aged fifty, and his widow died in 1796 (5th April), aged seventy-five.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRENCE.

Errors in Donside History.

Many authors and tourists commit the mistake of naming the dyke between the lands of Brux and Castle Forbes, opposite Glenlogie, as the one which the celebrated Jonathan Forbes, laird of Brux, was in the course of building when the soldiers came upon him after Oulboden—inquiring if he knew whether the laird was at home, to which the well-known answer was given, "He is at home when at his dinner." Now, the fact is that this dyke was not built till 1817, or fifteen years after the laird's death. The dyke he was building when he had such a narrow escape from capture was in the glen at the back of Brux Lodge. The Lodge is built out of it, but a part is still standing.

The wooded hill to the south of Brux Lodge is named in the "Donside Guide," and other works, the "Corbies." The proper name, however, is "Corbuies," which in Gaelic means "the yellow ridge."

JOHN ROBB.

Mains of Brux.

Notes on Stonehaven and Dunnottar.

Rev. J. B. Burnett, B.D., minister of Fetteresso, in opening a recent sale of work at Dunnottar, said it was a matter for surprise that, considering the present size and importance of Stonehaven, there was no parish bearing that name. The reason for that strange circumstance was that it was only within comparatively recent times that Stonehaven had become a place of any particular note. The old town was for centuries simply an insignificant fishing village, and the new town, formerly and sometimes even still called the Links of Arduithie, was quite a modern growth, owing its origin to the famous Barclay of Urie. What first gave Stonehaven the semblance of dignity and worth was the transference to it of the Sheriff Courts from the little town of Kincardine in the parish of Fordoun. Kincardine had now entirely disappeared, the only relic of it remaining being the Old Market Cross, which had been appropriated by the villagers of Fettercairn, where it was still to be seen. It was in the year 1600 that the transference took place, and since that time Stonehaven had gradually grown in importance as the county town of the Mearns. For the supply of religious ordinances it depended on the two neighbouring churches of Dunnottar and Fetteresso, both of which were purely country charges, but although there was no parish of the Parish Church of Stonehaven properly so called, there always had been and still was a kind of collegiate charge in the town.

The Parish Church of Dunnottar had had a somewhat eventful history. Originally it stood on the precipitous rock where the ruins of the ancient Castle now formed so conspicuous a feature in the landscape. It was a remarkable

site on which to plant a church and a graveyard—difficult as it was of access and inconvenient in point of position for the bulk of the parishioners. Sir William Keith, the great Earl Marischal, thought that the spot was more suited for purposes of defence than of devotion, and so he built upon it his strong keep as a place of refuge in troublous times. He was good enough, however, to provide a new place of worship for the people on the knoll where stood now the present Parish Church. The church was dedicated in 1594 to St Bridget, an Irish lady who first founded religious communities of women, and who was thus the pioneer of women's work in the Church of Scotland. So devoted was she to her duties that, in order to avoid marriage, she was said to have destroyed her beauty by completely disfiguring one of her eyes. Rebuilt in 1782, the church remained until five years ago, when the existing edifice took its place.

The Gordons of Embo, Eto.

Mr John Malcolm Bulloch (by whose untiring efforts the elucidation of the history of the Gordons continues) has just published a volume—extending to 131 pages—on the Gordons of Embo, with other families of the name in the County of Sutherland. As pointed out by Mr Bulloch, the great majority of those Gordons in the far north were founded by two Adams—Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness (son of Alexander Gordon, first Earl of Huntly), progenitor of the Drummy and Balleon, Sideray, Embo, and Invergordon branches—and Lord Adam Gordon, son of George, second Earl of Huntly, who married Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland in her own right, about 1509. The Gordons in Dalchalm, and those of Golspie-kirkton (really the Ferrar, in Aberdeenshire, branch), Garty, Swiney, etc., are also exhaustively dealt with. Disconnected Gordons also find a place, not the least interesting chapter being that devoted to "A Brora Shepherd's Descendants," of whom was John Gordon, for some time schoolmaster and session clerk of Belhelvie.

"Deeside Tales": New Edition.

A handsome new edition of "Deeside Tales" by the late Rev. John Grant Michie, minister of Dimnet, has been published by Messrs D. Wyllie and Son, Aberdeen. These "Tales," which appeared first in 1872, were written by Mr Michie while schoolmaster of Logie-Coldstone, and were intended as "a picture of Highland manners and customs as they existed on Deeside during the century subsequent to the Rebellion of 1745." Among the numerous characters sketched are the cateran, the sennachie, the soldier, the seer, and the free-forester, or "poacher." Indeed, for a vivid portrayal of the varied old lore of the district, no better volume could be found. Mr Francis C. Diack, M.A.,

the editor of the new edition, has added several excellent notes which enhance the general value of the work. Nearly forty pages are devoted to Mr Michie's autobiography, which tells in modest terms his hard struggle in early life, and the difficulties he had to surmount in acquiring his education.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1763).

1st January.—Died, of this date, at Peterhead, the Rev. Mr James Walker, Minister of the Gospel in that place.

10th January.—Died at Banff, last week, . . . James Bartlet of Aquihorsk, Esq., merchant and late Provost of that place.

26th January.—Died, of this date, at Manes of Monymusk, the Rev. Mr Patrick Simson, Minister of the Gospel at Inverury.

31st January.—Died of this date, in an advanced age, Anne Udry, lady Tarty.

3rd February.—Died, of this date, at St Bridget's, in Strathaven, Mrs Helen Reid, spouse to William Gordon of Glenbucklet. . .

8th March.—Died, of this date, at Mennie, in an advanced age, George Seton of Mennie, who entered as one of the Faculty of Advocates in 1701. . . .

5th April.—Died, of this date, in the 81st year of his age and 50th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Robert Willox, Minister of the Gospel at Echt. . . .

8th April.—Died here, of this date, Doctor James Burnett—much regretted.

24th April.—Died, of this date, in the 31st year of his age . . . the Rev. Mr John Forbes, Minister in the parish of Udry.

27th April.—Died, of this date, at Keithmore, in Auchindoun, aged 88, Dr Alexander Gordon, M.D., third son of Patrick Gordon of Glastirum, Esq. . . .

30th May.—Died last week, Robert Chalmers of Balnacrair, Esq., one of the oldest barons of this county, the estate being in possession of that family from father to son for upwards of four hundred years, but now descends to an only daughter.

13th June.—Died, of this date, Patrick Gordon of Caldwell. . . .

8th July.—Died, of this date, of a nervous fever, much regretted, the Rev. Mr Shanks, Minister at Fetteresso.

30th September.—We hear that of this date William, Earl of Fife, died at his seat of Rothiemay, of an inflammatory fever—universally regretted.

19th October.—Died, of this date, in the 61st year of his age . . . Mr James Petrie, Advocate.

20th October.—Died, of this date, at Culter, after a tedious illness, and exemplary resignation, Patrick Duff of Premnay. . . .

3rd November.—Died, of this date, Thomas Burnet, of Kirkhill, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

8th November.—Died in this place, of this date, in an advanced age, Richard Gordon of Craigmyle, Esq., Advocate.

25th December.—Died here, of this date, John Leith, Esq. of Leith-hall. . . .

Queries.

104. WILLIAM FERRIER, MERCHANT, ABERDEEN.—Mr Ferrier died before 1718, and information is desired as to his wife's name, and the number and names of his children; also the names and designations of the parties whom they married. An answer from any genealogist in possession of these particulars will oblige.

P.

105. FREEMASONS' LODGE AT KILDRUMMY OR GLENKINDIE.—I understood that there was once a lodge at one of these places. A short narrative of its history would be esteemed.

P. G. S. A. W.

106. RECORDS IN AGRICULTURE. Have the following records been beaten, and, if so, when, and where?—

23rd July, 1817. An ordinary stalk of oats in a field near Muirtown, grew 17½ inches in the course of seven days.

15th October, 1817. The extraordinary quantity of 2179 grains were counted last week in 23 stalks of oats, the produce of a single grain, on the farm of South Kirkhill, Nigg.

5th November, 1817. The produce of a single stem of the potato, in a field belonging to Mr John Brodie, New Deer, numbered 141, the greater part of a large size.

STATISTICIAN.

Answers.

53. LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Considering that K. J. fails to identify Mr John Thomeon as a graduate of a Scottish University, I am inclined to suggest that "Mr" may have been applied to him as a title of courtesy. If this could be proved, it is not unlikely that Mr Thomson was a native of, and precentor in, Torry, Kincardineshire, and leader of the praise in the church (now roofless) at Bay of Nigg, during the ministry of Mr Richard Maitland (1674-1719).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

54. THE BLESSING OF THE FRIAR OF AYR.—This has reference to the time of Sir William Wallace, and belongs to the same period as "The Burning of the Barns of Ayr." Wallace was assisted, it is said, in the extermination of the English soldiers in Ayr by the Prior of one of the Religious Houses, who armed a band of Friars, and with them made an onslaught on a number of the soldiers by night in their lodging-houses, with the result that they were all killed. The episode was thereafter called "The Friars' blessing of Ayr."

"Blind Harry's" poetical chronicles might be consulted on the subject.

D.

59. THE FIVE MAIDENS OF RIPPACHIE.—Has Mr Michie not made a mistake in naming the

number five, instead of three? Some years ago, Miss Agnes Harvey (youngest daughter of Professor Alexander Harvey, and his wife, Ann Farquherson Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith, advocate, of Glenmillan) showed me a pedigree, which, on account of my interest in her, I copied. It commences with the names of James Michie and his wife, Elizabeth Copland, and then gives the names of their three daughters thus—Jane, the eldest, married to William Forbes in Corrybreck; Agnes, the second (Mrs Harvey's great-grandmother); married to Andrew Lamond; and Rebecca, the third, married to Harry Farquherson. I believe my copy to be complete, and there is certainly no mention in it of more than the three daughters above mentioned.

P.

No. 23.—September 23, 1908.

Montgomery's Highlanders.

Archibald Montgomery (1726-96), Earl of Eglinton, was one of the earliest Scots aristocrats to raise a Highland regiment. When Pitt decided to raise such regiments, Montgomery was a young man in the 36th Foot—"a high-spirited young fellow, with a strong dash of romantic enthusiasm about him, and very popular in the Highlands, where he had two sisters married to influential lairds." The Dictionary of National Biography says he raised a "very fine regiment of Highlanders of 13 companies of 105 rank and file. It at first appeared in the Army List as the 2nd Highland Regiment, but immediately afterwards was numbered as the 77th Foot, being first of the three regiments that have successively borne that number." A War Office return, however, shows that it was called the "1st Highland Battalion," the following being its "state" at Nairn, March 9, 1757 (War Office In. Letters 974, 1757, part 2). The amazing point about this return, which shows only 10, not 13, companies, is the number of men rejected, 472 being "not approved" out of a total of 1029.

Company commander.	Men raised.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Where raised.
Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery	109	102	7	Athole and Strathdearn.
Major Grant	230	230	—	Strathspey and Urquhart.
Major Campbell	80	—	80	West Highlands.
Captain Sinclair	110	—	110	Sutherland and Caithness.
Captain Hugh Mackenzie	83	50	23	Glasgow and Ross-shire.
Captain Gordon	76	30	46	Edinburgh and Aberdeenshire.
Captain Alexander Mackenzie	117	—	117	Perthshire and Aberdeenshire.
Captain M'Donald	43	23	20	Edinburgh and Skye.
Captain Munro	112	112	—	Fair Donald.
Captain Roderick M'Kenzie	69	—	69	Kintail.
	1029	557	472	

"The draughts intended for sergeants and corporals are not included in the above return." Montgomery took the regiment to America, when it defeated the Indians at Etchoy in 1760 and at War-Woman's Creek in 1761. The regiment was disbanded in 1764.

J. M. BULLOCH.

The American Descendants of the Irvines of Cults.

John Irvine, eldest son of Charles Irvine, who sold the estate of Cults, qualified as a physician, and, proceeding to Georgia, about 1765, engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr Lewis Johnston. Returning to Britain, he was for a time in practice in London, where he had many eminent patients, among whom was George III. Proceeding again to Georgia, he became one of the founders of the Medical Society there, its first vice-president, and subsequently its president. He died in 1808. He married, first, on 5th September, 1765, Ann Elizabeth Baillie, daughter of Colonel Kenneth Baillie, and grand-daughter of John Baillie of Torbeck and Balrobert; and, secondly, on 25th April, 1808, Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of the Hon. Lewis Johnston, his former partner. By the first marriage there was a family of thirteen—

1. Charles Irvine, born 22nd July, 1766, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Darling, daughter of Andrew Darling and Jean Baillie, and had a son, John Robert, and a daughter.

2. Euphemia Irvine, died in infancy.

3. Anne Irvine, born 14th January, 1770, was married 13th April, 1786, to Captain James Bulloch, eldest son of Archibald Bulloch, President of Georgia, with issue two sons and two daughters—John Irvine Bulloch [he married, 1st January, 1814, Charlotte Glen, with issue three children—(1) Dr William Gaston Bulloch, a distinguished surgeon and physician, born 3rd August, 1815, who married, 6th November, 1851, Mary Eliza Adams Lewis, daughter of John Lewis and his wife, Margaret Adams, with issue—Joseph Gaston Baillie Bulloch, M.D., who married Eunice H. Bailey—issue, Archibald Irvine De Veaux Bulloch, who died 12th September, 1907; William Gaston Glen Bulloch; and Douglas Eugene St Cloud Bulloch;—Robert Hutchinson Bulloch, Margaret Hardie Bulloch, Mary Bulloch, Johnanna Bulloch, and Emma Hamilton Bulloch; (2) James Powell Bulloch, who died young, and (3) Jane Bulloch, who was married to John Henry Colburn, with issue—Sarah Jane Bulloch Colburn; James Potter Colburn, who married Ada Roberts; and William Bulloch Colburn]; James Stephens Bulloch [he entered the army, attained the rank of major, and married, first, 31st December, 1817, Esther A. Elliott, with issue a son, James Dunwoody Bulloch, who attained

the rank of captain, was C.S. Foreign Agent for the Confederacy, married, first Lizzie Caskie, daughter of James Caskie, of Richmond, Va., formerly of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and, secondly, Harriet Cross, daughter of General Osborne Cross with issue—James, Stewart, Dunwoody, Ann Louisa, and Jessie, who married Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell, son of a landed proprietor in Dumfries. Major James Stephens Bulloch married, secondly, 8th May, 1832, Martha Stewart, widow, and second wife of the Hon. John Elliott, and daughter of General Daniel Stewart, with issue—Anna Bulloch, who married James K. Gracie; Martha Bulloch, who was married, 22nd December, 1853, to Theodore Roosevelt—these were the parents of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, who married, first, Alice Lee, with issue a daughter, Alice Lee Roosevelt, and secondly, Edith Kermit Carow, with issue—Theodore Kermit, Ethel, Archibald Bulloch, and Quentin—and Irvine S. Bulloch, who married Ella Sears]. Anna Bulloch, who died s.p.; and Jane Bulloch who was married to John Dunwoody with issue—(1) Rev. James Dunwoody, who married, first, Lillah Pratt, secondly, Ellen Martin, and, thirdly, Caroline Haygood; (2) John Dunwoody who married Lizzie Wing, with issue; (3) Hettie Dunwoody deceased; (4) William Elliott Dunwoody, M.D., who married Ruth Atwood, with issue; (5), Marion Dunwoody, who married, first, Dr William Glen, secondly, William Irvine, and thirdly Adam Alexander; (6) Henry Macon Dunwoody, who married Matilda Maxwell; and (7) Colonel Charles H. Dunwoody, who married Ellen Rice, with issue.

4. Robert Irvine, who died in infancy.

5. Robert Irvine, who died in infancy.

6. Jane Irvine, born 15th January, 1775; married, first, to Alexander Farquharson of Whitehouse, and secondly, to John Smith of Darien, Ga.

7. Margaret Irvine, born 23rd February, 1777, and was married to George Ladson.

8. John Irvine, born 8th May, 1779, and died in infancy.

9. Alexander Irvine, born at Cattle Park, on the estate of Irvine, near Savannah, 4th July, 1781, married Sarah Ann Wingate, granddaughter of Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, with issue—Charles Alexander Farquharson Irvine, who married Ruth A. Colding, with issue three sons (1) Edward Douglas Irvine [he married Sarah Robert, a descendant of Rev. Pierce Robert, of south Carolina, one of the first Huguenot ministers in that State, and had Robert Alexander, Sarah E., Ruth A., and Bessie Dee], (2) Charles Blanchard Irvine [he married Alice Henry Clubb, with issue—Ruth Anne, Charles Blanchard, Lynnwood Douglas, Dorothy Euphemia, Theodore Roosevelt, Francis Mirie, and John Alexander]. (3) William Stafford Irvine [he married Eliza Hammond Harris, with issue—William Stafford, Catherine Palmer, Kenneth Baillie, Eugene Harris, and John Francis Hammond]; James, who died 1803; Ann, who was

married to Isaac Stewart; Sarah, who was married to Jacob Rokenbrough, with issue; Mary, who was married to Stephen A. Patot, with issue; Martha, who was married to Egbert Cooke, with issue; Isabella; and Caroline Agnes Fordyce, who was married to James L. Smith with issue.

10. Kenneth Irvine, born 3rd December, 1783, married 21st June, 1804, Jane Baker, and died 16th November, 1814.

11. Elizabeth Irvine, who was born 18th January, 1786, married first to Thomas Baillie, and, secondly, to — Powell.

12. Sophia Irvine, who was born 26th November, 1787, and married to William Evans.

13. Isabel Irvine, who was born 1st July, 1791, and married to — Cuthbert.

Gordons in Fetteresso.

The registers, both of marriages and baptisms, were searched from 1620 to 1627 by Mr Henry Paton for Mr William Washington Gordon, of Savannah, by whose courtesy they are here reproduced.

Christian Gordoun and George Valcar, both in Fetteresso, proclaimed for the first time July 22, 1620. James Valcar cautioner for the man, and William Schepard in Aihly for the woman; proclaimed on the 20th for second time and on August 5 for the third.

James Gordone and Margaret Moscrope, both in Fetteresso, gave a promise of marriage; proclaimed for the first time October 15, 1620; and on 22nd for second.

Jean Gordoun and William Forfar, in the parish of Banchorie Deavny, gave a promise of marriage for the third time May 21, 1620.

Aberdeen Graduates Abroad: Rev. James Legge.

Now that all records of our graduates are being assiduously garnered by Dr Gamack, P. J. Anderson, LL.B., and Colonel Johnston, Newton Dee, the following may be of interest. It is "lifted" from the "Aberdeen Herald," September, 1841:—

"We understand the University of New York has conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. James Legge, A.M., President of the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca, in connection with the London Missionary Society. The early career of this young and zealous missionary, when attending the University of King's College, Aberdeen, gave promise of future distinction, having there successfully competed for the highest bursary, carried almost all the prizes annually to the classes, and, finally, the Huttonian prize. The degree now conferred by the University of New York is pleasing testimonial in favour of our countryman, who has already proved himself an eminent scholar and linguist.

Supplementary to the above, I may mention that Mr Kellas Johnstone writes in "The Aberdeen Educator" ("Aberdeen University Studies," 1906, p. 332) that James Legge (M.A., King's Coll., 1835; LL.D., 1860), Professor of Chinese at Oxford, was the greatest Sinologue that Europe has yet produced. Many of his books were published at Hong-Kong and Shanghai, but his best work was done at Oxford, where he rendered classics into English, his chief publication being a series of them with translation in seven volumes. Among the books which he prepared for class work in China is "A Lexilogue of English Malay Chinese" (1841).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Famous Laurencekirk Snuff-Boxes.

The "Aberdeen Journal" of 29th August, 1821, in recording the death at Laurencekirk, on the 6th of that month, of Mr Charles Stiven, the inventor of the snuff-box, which attained wide celebrity, gives the following interesting particulars:—

"Mr Stiven was a joiner to the late Sir James Nicolson of Glenervie, for several years prior to the year 1780, when he made the first box, and presented it to Mr William Bailie, of Montrose, at that time factor on the estate of Glenervie. He continued in his original avocation of joiner, occasionally making boxes, till the year 1790, when the late Lord Gardenton, the founder of the village of Laurencekirk, brought him to that place, and introduced him to public notice. The high degree of eminence which Mr Stiven had attained by the manufacture of these boxes, of which he was the inventor, is well known to those who contemplate with interest the progress of persevering ingenuity.

Frequent imitations have been attempted of these boxes, but though some of them have been exceedingly well executed, yet they have fallen far short of the neatness of polish and excellent accuracy of execution by which the boxes manufactured by Mr Stiven were so eminently distinguished."

British Stone Circles—Who Built Them?

Mr John Gray, B.Sc., London, read a very interesting paper on "Who built the British Stone Circles?" in the Anthropological Section of the British Association, at the Association's recent meeting in Dublin. Mr Gray said, in the course of his paper, that the genuine stone circles apparently occurred only in the British Isles. Most, if not all, of the circles found in other countries were merely "retaining walls" left after the tumulus which they in each case had retained had been removed. Avenues and dolmens which were found associated with stone circles in Britain

also occurred in other countries. The dolmens especially were widely distributed, generally near the sea-coast of the Mediterranean, in the west of France, the north of Germany, in Denmark, Scandinavia, and the British Isles. The stone circles of Britain varied somewhat in the details of their structure, and there were three leading types, namely, the Dartmoor type, the Aberdeenshire type, and the Inverness type, the simplest forms being found in the south, in Devon and Cornwall. Their distribution would be simply explained if it were assumed that the race that built them first settled in Cornwall and Devon, then migrated up through Wales and Lancashire into South-West Scotland, and thence passed north to the mouth of the Clyde, crossed through the midlands of Scotland to the mouth of the Tay, whence they moved along the East Coast through East Aberdeenshire, then west to Inverness, and after that north through Caithness to the Orkney Isles, the migration finally coming to an end in the Isle of Lewis. That the direction of the migration was from south to north was supported by the fact that the structure of the circle became more elaborate as we moved northwards. If these stone circles in Britain had all been erected by the same race one would expect to find some common root in the oldest place-names within the stone circle area. The river names were usually the oldest place-names, and in Britain at least they appeared to be derived from the names of tribes who at some very ancient times settled on their banks. According to Ptolemy's geography, the district now covered by Cornwall and Devon was inhabited during the Roman occupation by a tribe called the "Dumnoni." There could be little doubt that this tribal name had by phonetic decay been transformed into the modern name of "Devon." Now, there were four rivers named Dee within the stone circle area, and none outside. It was clear from Ptolemy's geography that the primitive form of Dee was Deva, so that Dee was from the same root as Devon. The stone circle race from Cornwall to Aberdeen thus appeared to have had one common tribal name, "Devonian," or some phonetic equivalent of that name. But a more trustworthy guide than philology to the affinities and origin of a race was to be found in the analysis of measurements of its anatomical characters. This assumed, of course, that the average physical characters of a race would remain practically identical for vast periods of time, if there was no great change in the racial environment. In one of the districts in which stone circles were most numerous, East Aberdeenshire a quite unique type of man had been found in short cists, associated with a kind of pottery that had been shown to belong to the transition period between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. The remarkable characteristic of this short cist race was that its physical dimensions differed significantly from all the other groups of prehistoric races of Britain that had as yet been measured, and differed enormously from the Neolithic race which preceded it. Its

cephalic index was about 85, and there was no escaping the conclusion that the short cist brachycephals could not possibly have been evolved from the dolichocephalic Neolithic inhabitants with a cephalic index of about 74.7. The skulls that had been measured showed that in these short cist brachycephals of the stone circle area was a race differing from all known racial groups, prehistoric or modern, in Britain. The conclusion seemed inevitable that the British stone circles were invented and built by a hyper-brachycephalic race of short stature which came from abroad, and apparently settled first in the early Bronze Age, in Cornwall and Devon, and migrated northwards as described. The physical types of Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and North-West Africa all excluded the probability of immigration from those regions. There appeared to be no other likely race in Europe that could have sent, in the Bronze Age, emigrants of the short cist type to Britain. Asia Minor was par excellence the habitat of brachycephalic man, and the most likely starting point at least for a seafaring race. There was one small item of positive evidence. The modern Chinese were said to be descended from the Akkadians, and the modern Chinese skulls most resembled in size and shape the short cist skull. The difficulty was that a sufficient number of Akkadian skulls had not been yet found to establish their physical type. The Akkadians were in 2800 B.C., according to Conder, in his recent book on the "Rise of Man," able to coast round Arabia and up the Red Sea to Suez. Why should they not be able a few hundred years later to coast round Africa and Spain and up the Atlantic to Britain? They were also acquainted with silver, gold, copper, and bronze. One of the most recent theories of the stone circles was that of Sir Norman Lockyer, that they were astronomical observatories by means of which the ancient priests made observations of the sun and stars, and were thereby able to regulate the calendar, to foretell and prepare for the festival seasons of the year, and to tell the time at night. This theory, Mr Gray said, was in remarkable agreement with the anthropometrical conclusions that he had submitted that afternoon, for the Akkadians were apparently the first inventors of astronomy. Gudea, the Akkadian prince, who lived about 2800 B.C., had left a stepped pyramid with an observatory on the top. The Akkadians were par excellence the astronomical race at the dawn of civilisation, and apparently the ideas of an astronomical race had been embodied in our British stone circles.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary, (1764).

8th January.—Died, of this date, in the 82nd year of his age, William Burnet of Campfield, Esq.

15th February.—Died here, of this date, Charles Forbes of Shiele, who has for many years past discharged the office of Sheriff.

Substitute of this country with great assiduity. . . .

3rd March.—Died, of this date, after a tedious illness, William Johnston of Badefurrow, Esq.

12th March.—Died at Rubislaw, of this date, Helen Skene, spouse to James Duff, Esq., Sheriff Clerk of Banff.

19th March.—Died, of this date, after a long illness, in the 82nd year of her age, Mrs Margaret Gordon, widow of Doctor John Gordon of Hilton. . . .

30th April.—Died last week, at Wardhead of Countesswells, in the 98th year of his age, Robert Williamson, who was married in 1690 to Isobel Wagrels, who is now left a widow in the 100th year of her age. . . .

6th May.—Died at Tulloch, of this date, in the 83rd year of his age, Peter Garioch of Tulloch. . . .

9th July.—Died at Cullen House of this date in an advanced age, the Right Hon. the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, Lord High Admiral for Scotland. He is succeeded in honours and estate by his only son, Lord Deskford.

25th July.—Died of this date, Mrs Helen Middleton, spouse to Doctor Alexander Rose, physician in this city.

26th August.—Died, of this date, at his house in Fraserburgh, in the 80th year of his age, John Gordon of Kinellar, Esq.

3rd November.—Died of this date, Alexander Duff of Hatton, Esq.

12th November.—Died a few days ago, George Lealie, Esq. of Coburrie.

23rd December.—Died, of this date, at her house in Old Aberdeen, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs Mary Forbes, daughter of Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, Bart., and widow of James Buchan, Esq. of Auchmacoy.

30th December.—Died this morning, in the 83rd year of her age, Mrs Margaret Forbes, relict of the late John Irvin of Kingcausie, Esq.

Queries.

107. JOHN KING of CLERKSEAT, ETC.—Mr King died before 22nd October, 1622, when his eldest son, William, was served heir and also admitted a Burgess of guild of the city of Aberdeen. Information as to this family, of King will oblige.

GENEALOGIST.

108. JAMES GRANT, AUCHINDOUNE.—A free-stone obelisk in Calton Cemetery, Edinburgh, bears:—James Grant, Esq. / Auchindoune / in the County / of Nairn / Lieut. Colonel / in the Army / and Major of / the 60th Regiment

of foot / Died 6 May, 1815, / aged 40 years
Particulars of this officer will be esteemed.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

109. STRATHDON MICHIE.—Donald Michie, Bucham, married on 15th August, 1679, Janet Couper, and had (1) Alexander (bap. 12th December, 1680). Witnesses—William Couper, Milltown of Glenbuckie; William Couper, Blackhilllock. (2) Janet (bap. 10th April, 1683). Witnesses—William Couper, Glenbuckie; Alexander Forbes, Invernochie; James Forbes, Milltown of Rippachie. She married on 23rd November, 1704, James, son of John Michie in Meikle Glencarvie. (3) James (bap. April, 1685). Witnesses—James Forbes, Milltown of Rippachie; John Forbes, of Bucham; John, son of William Forbes, of Skellator. (4) Jean (bap. 4th May, 1663). Witnesses—John Forbes of Glendiron; Alaster, brother of Donald Michie; Robert Michie, Bucham.

The above Alexander married on 27th March, 1705, Marie Couta, daughter of James Couta of Ribantrack (Rinetanach?), Glenmuick, and had (1) Rebecca (bap. 25th February, 1707). Witnesses—William Forbes of Bucham, Donald Michie, John Michie, in Towie; James Michie, in Meikle Glencarvie. (2) James (bap. May, 1710). Witness—James Michie, jun. (3) Jean (bap. May, 1710). Witnesses—James Michie, Bucham, and several others. He married secondly Ann Forbes, daughter of William Forbes, 6th of Newe, by whom there was the following family:—(4) Sophia (born 1719, died 5th June, 1791; (5) Daniel (born 1724, died 24th November, 1750); (6) Alexander (bap. 4th January, 1731); (7) Isaac (bap. 25th February, 1733); (8) Jonathan; (9) John; (10) Jean (born circa 1732, died 13th July, 1795).

I do not know what become of the family by the first wife, but it is evident that Jean died in infancy, as there was another daughter of that name (born 1732), who married, on 18th August, 1755, James Duncan, Blairno, Navar, afterwards of Wardhouse, Montrose, and was the mother of Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay from 1795 to 1811.

An intelligent old lady, over 90 years of age, told me when in Lochlee last year the following story in reference to Sophia:—"She was living with some friends, the Bowmans, in Milltown, Glenesk, when, on the occasion of a wedding there, a large party came over from Deeside, including a young man named William Shaw. William did not return, but settled on the farm. As was usual in those days, the meals were served in the kitchen, and it appears that William, coming in one day in a jocular frame of mind, commenced to tease Sophia while she was serving the soup, and for his impertinence was smacked in the face with the scalding hot ladle, which left a mark for the rest of his days. Shortly after this incident William joined the army, and was not heard of for a number of years, until one day he appeared in his

war paint at the Milltown, where Sophia was still living, and asked if she remembered him. She had not the faintest recollection, until William showed her the scar made by the ladle, and then he announced himself as a captain in His Majesty's army, and asked her to be his wife. They were duly married, and lived for many years at the Milltown. Mrs Shaw died on 5th June, 1791, and a table-stone in placed to her memory in the churchyard of Strathdon. William Shaw was buried at Lochlee, where a table-stone on pillars was erected. His remains and the stone were some years afterwards removed to his ancestral burial ground in Gairnside, and the pillars in their original position now support another stone erected to the memory of a late minister of the parish."

To what regiment did Captain Shaw belong, and had he any family?

John went to London and became a merchant. He is described as of York buildings in the parish of St Martin's. He was Agent for victualling His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, and Secretary to Admiral Priock. He was Chairman of the East India Company in 1786 and Deputy Chairman in 1788. He died on 22nd November, 1788. He devised the estate of Moffats in North Mimms, County of Hertford, to his brother Jonathan, who was a merchant in Craven Street, Strand, and a member of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce from 1786 to 1791; and his house, 20 Spring Gardens, St Martin's-in-the-Fields, then in possession of Richard Walpole, to his niece, Euphemia and Mary Bowman and his daughter Maria Michie for their use during lifetime. He bequeathed to William Tattum, of Portsmouth, an annuity of £100; to his housekeeper, Ann Jones, the sum of £300; and to his nephew, John Bowman, Navy Agent, Savage Gardens, the sum of £1000.

Jonathan Michie died in the year 1802, and devised the property of Moffats to his two nieces, Euphemia and Mary Bowman, the latter of whom had married Frederick Booth, Craven Street. He bequeathed various sums of money to his other nieces, viz.—Ann, wife of John Forbes, Aberdeen, whose daughter Barbara married Andrew Davidson, advocate, Aberdeen (born at Bridge of Dee on 13th October, 1754, and died on 28th September, 1826, his remains being interred in the old burying ground of Maryculter); Barbara, wife of Alexander Morrison, merchant, Montrose; Mary, wife of Rev. George Gleig, Arbroath. Maria Michie daughter of John Michie, died unmarried about the year 1855, at 50 Upper Baker Street, Portman Square, London, a house built by Mr Birroll, who appears to have married Ann Jones, late housekeeper to John Michie. In her will she directs "that I may be buried in an Oak Shell placed in the strongest leaden Coffin to be deposited in a Grave or Vault, known as No. 4 Portico Vault, under the Parish Church at St Martin-in-the-Fields, where my father and mother lieth, and it is my wish that I may be attached by a chain to the coffin of my said

dear father and mother, and that care be taken that I am not by any mistake attached to the coffin of Jonathan Michie, Esq., also deposited in the same Vault, instead of my dear father." She left the property 20 Spring Gardens in the occupation of the Military Board of General Offices, to Jonathan Duncan Gleig, for his eldest son, Rev. George Gleig of Arbroath, the former being in India in the Civil Service.

While Jonathan Duncan was Governor of Bombay there were at least three Michies in the Indian Army, viz.—

1. Captain John Donald Michie, 2nd Battalion, 4th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, who sailed from India in the Transport *Eliza* in the year 1801, and was killed by a fall from his horse in Egypt on 19th December of the same year. He had a daughter, *Eliza Douglas Michie* (baptised at Cawnpore), who was living in England at the time of his death. She died shortly afterwards at Moffats, and from this it may be inferred that her father was closely related to his namesake, the late Chairman of the East India Company. His sister *Ann* (baptised 9th December, 1766), married, on 14th December, 1788, *James Grant*, officer of Excise, Haugh of Glenkindie, afterwards in Aberdeen, and a nephew was Lieutenant *John Leys*, Bengal Army.

2. Captain *Jonathan Michie*, H.E.I.C.S. (Bombay Marine), died at Aberdeen on 25th August, 1811, aged 42 years. He was a brother of Captain *John Douglas Michie*.

3. Lieutenant *Jonathan Michie*, 1st Battalion Bombay Native Infantry, died on 9th March, 1819, in Camp, near Assighur, in the Central Provinces. He was a son of Captain *Jonathan Michie*.

There was a *Harry Michie*, who held an appointment in the East India House, London, and who died in 1802. Was he a son of *James Michie* and *Janet Stewart*, in *Torranbreck, Strathdon*? If so, he and his brother *William* went to South Carolina in 1750, and were engaged in a prosperous business there. About 1770-75 *Harry* refused to renounce his allegiance to the British King, and all his property was confiscated and himself thrown into prison. He was then transported to the Dutch Indies, and ultimately reached England where he petitioned the British Government for redress, but did not succeed. His brother *William*, who was educated at the Aberdeen University, resided 20 years in South Carolina, and died 1st November, 1771, in his 45th year. He is buried in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Charleston. Another brother, *John*, was the farmer in *Corryhoul, Strathdon*, and father of *Henry Michie*, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., who died at sea on 16th May, 1827, aged 34 years, and of *Forbes Michie*, Captain of the ship *Minden*, who died at *Balaklava*, on 19th August, 1855, aged 49 years. From this family sprang the founder of the well-known firm of *Michie and Company, Limited*, Toronto, whose president is a major in the 48th Highlanders, the regiment invited as guests of the "Gay Gordons" at Aldershot this summer.

With regard to the Michies in Virginia, I have a note of a *Martha Michie*, a widow, formerly of *Charleston*, who died at *Bath*, in 1763. Letters of Administration were granted to her daughter *Mary*, wife of *Charles Ogilvie*. And on a tablet in *Wimborne Minster* there is written—"To the memory of *Martha Howorth*, wife of *Henry Howorth*, of the County of *Radnor*, and daughter of the Honourable *James Michie, Esq.*, of *Charles Town*, South Carolina—died 1st August, 1772, age 32 years."

There was a *John Michie*, who fought in the battle of *Culloden*, was taken prisoner, and transported to *Virginia*. He was the first Michie to settle in *Albemarle*, where he bought land near the *Horse Shoe* of the *Rivanna*, from *John Henry*, father of the great orator. He died in 1777, leaving six children. *Robert*, the second son, was the grandfather of *Thomas Johnston Michie*, of *Staunton*, leader of the Bar in *Virginia* for many years, whose four sons were killed in the Civil War, and whose grandson and namesake is the President of the Michie Company, Law Publishers, *Charlottesville*. *William*, the fifth son, was one of the signatories to the Declaration of Independence, signed by the citizens of *Albemarle* on 21st April, 1779, and the great-great-grandfather of Captain *Robert E. L. Michie*, who represented the Cavalry for the U.S.A. in the recent army manoeuvres in *Berlin*.

I shall be glad to have information regarding any of the parties above referred to.

CHARLES MICHIE.

32 Judges' Court Road,
Alipore, Calcutta, 11th July, 1908.

Answers.

92. APPRENTICES.—If "Journeyman" would consult the "Edinburgh Council Register," he would see that, on 21st April, 1630, the Town Council gave *John Hart*, printer in *Edinburgh*, who was about to bring out an edition of the Bible, power to take a new apprentice for "the advancement of the said work," "providing always it shall not be lawful to tak and have ane other prentice before the expiring of six years." This is the earliest recorded restriction in numbers that I have seen.

HISTORICUS.

93. ROBERT INNES, WRITER TO THE SIGNET.—The "History of the Society" states that *Mr Innes* was the eldest son of *Mr Alexander Innes* of *Blairton, Belhelvie*; that he served a legal apprenticeship to *William Thomson, W.S.*, being admitted a member on 11th May, 1680; that he married *Sophia Smith*; that he was *Lyon-Depute* in 1681, and Member of Parliament for *Anstruther-Easter*, 1685-6. His death is recorded as having taken place in January, 1699. It may be added that *Mr Innes* traced his descent from the *Innees* of *Innermarkie* and *Ardtannes*, through the *Benwell* branch.

R. D.

94. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—The verse quoted by *W. Smith* occurs in a version of the "Ballad of *Creelie Duff*."

A. G.

No. 24.—September 30, 1908.

Remarkable Seasons.

Some 30 or 40 years ago (writes Mr Thomas F. Jamieson, LL.D., Avonbank, Ellon), when I held the office of Fordyce Lecturer in Marischal College, I gave a lecture on one occasion upon remarkable seasons. It attracted the attention of Dr Cruickshank, the well-known Professor of Mathematics in that College, and he sent me a memorandum of his own reminiscences on the subject, which I think is worth preserving. In addition to his professorship, Dr Cruickshank was also an inspector of parish schools for the Dick and Milne Bequest. This took him often through the country, so that he had good opportunities of observation; and as he was a most accurate and reliable man, his statements may be thoroughly depended on. The following are his notes on the subject. The memorandum is dated November, 1872:—

1826.—On the 17th July, 1826, in the district of Frendraught, in Forgue, I found the bere in the stackyard and the people busy reaping oats. I was credibly informed of two or three farms in Kincardineshire on which no rain fell between the sowing and the reaping of the grain crop. After much inquiry, I felt constrained to disbelieve the stories of grass, mossy earth, and trees being set on fire by the sun's heat, and to conclude that the burnings referred to were caused by persons dropping fire when lighting their pipes, or by vagrants making fires for temporary purposes, and leaving them unextinguished; but I believe that in a few cases window curtains were set on fire by the rays of the sun, concentrated by knots of the glass in windows.

1816.—In an early district on Doverside I noticed a crop of oats on excellent land beginning to shoot on the 18th June, 1816, which crop was not reaped till the last week of September. On the first Sunday of October much of the crop continued green. On the Monday morning the whole district was white with frost, a day of bright sunshine followed, and, by natural consequence, the crops were all white before evening.

1782.—In my early years in Banffshire I heard much of 1782, especially in and after 1799. It was affirmed that some persons had died of famine in 1783, and that many more would have so died but for a large supply of white pease, sent by Government at a cheap rate from stores provided for the army. Between 1782 and 1790, many landlords, who were

anxious for the improvement of their estates, gave encouragement to such tenants as had any considerable capital, by granting long leases, such as for two or three periods of nineteen years, with the addition of the life-rent of the tenant in possession at the end of the last nineteen.

1838.—The rooks did not defer their attacks on the turnips till 1838. They began in 1823, during a very long and deep snow, with steady and severe frost. In proof of the depth of the snow, it may be stated that ten London daily mails reached Aberdeen in one day about the 20th February.

1799.—In 1799, improvements in cultivation and the use of earlier kinds of oats were just beginning in the middle of Banffshire. My recollections of the summer and autumnal months of that year are that there were fewer rainy days, but a lower temperature than we have had in 1872. Much of the oats gave no meal at all, and much of what they did give was bad in colour and taste. The price of oatmeal was long 2s 6d a peck, but at one time it was 3s. Upon this rise, the Earl of Fife, who had two years' farm meal in his stores, caused it to be sold at 2s 6d a peck, to persons on his own estates, in quantities proportioned to the number of individuals. This brought back the price in the district generally to 2s 6d, at which it long continued. I never had an opportunity of examining black oats. In the latter years of last century the oats usually sown were called common oats, a white oat, or rough corn. They were rather late in ripening, and yielded much straw, but when duly ripened, gave better meal than any other then known. The birley oats, or barley oats, had crept partially into use before 1799, and were a little earlier than the white oats. Potato oats I saw first in 1800. Persons accustomed to the meal of the white oats thought that the meal of the birley oats and of the potato oats, had a smack of bere meal in it. Before the potato oats began to degenerate, a field of them on good land, and in full ear, had a remarkably rich appearance, such as I have nowhere seen for the last 40 years. At first if they were not reaped before becoming dead ripe, much of the grain was shaken out in handling them. They gradually became less liable to this.

Ill years.—Persons who were old in the concluding years of last century often stated what they had heard from their forefathers about the last three years of the seventeenth century which were called the "ill years." Each of these, according to the tradition, was nearly as bad as 1782, causing extreme distress, and the loss of many lives by famine. I understand it is somewhere recorded that the last seven years of the century were all bad, but I never heard more than the last three spoken of by the old people referred to.

Aberdeen Registers.

The Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials connected with the Parish of St Nicholas, Aberdeen, now preserved in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, afford much reliable information to the genealogist. Many of the entries furnish interesting supplementary details, which enable a judgment to be arrived at as to the status of the persons dealt with. The following are specimens of the baptismal entries:—

1576. September 6.—The Saxt day of September in the year of God 1576. Gilbert Sibbald and Janet Cruickshank had an doghter baptysit be Maister John Craig, gotten in marriage, callitt Isobell. Charles Irving, Isobell Cuik, and Margaret Davidson, Witneesses.

1667. February 6.—John Cruickshank and Christian Seatoun, his spouse, had a son baptised be Mr Patrick Sibbald, called James. Sir James Baird of Auchmedden, Captain James Seatoun, Doctor James Leslie, James Swann, and Mr James Kennedy, Elder, Godfathers.

1674. July 6.—Robert Cruickshank [subsequently proprietor of Banchory, and Provost of Aberdeen, 1693-96] and Sarah Leslie his spouse, had a son baptized be Mr John Menzies called Robert. Sir Robert Innes of Pitfour, Robert Forbes of Robelaw, Provost, Mr Robert Patrie of Portlethen, & Mr Robert Forbes, Godfathers.

1674. October 4.—Mr Alexander Robertson [Procurator-Fiscal] and Barbara Cruickshank his spouse, had a daughter baptized be Mr George Meldrum, called Barbara. Mr John Forbes, Sheriff Deput, George Cruickshank, bailie, Mr Patrick Sibbald, & John Moir of Stoneywood, Godfathers.

1685. November 15.—Mr John Johnston & Elspet Cruickshank [Johnston was Provost of Aberdeen in 1687, and his wife was a daughter of Provost Robert Cruickshank of Banchory] his spouse, had a son baptized be Doctor William Blair, called George. Sir George Skeene, Yr. of Fintray, George Aedie, Bailie, Mr George Meldrum, Mr George Pattoun, Mr George Pecock, Regent, George Forbes, Yr. of Criggie, Godfathers.

1698. January 27.—George Cruickshank, Younger, Merchant, late Master of the Kirkwork, and Anna Gordon his spouse, had a son named Alexander baptized by Mr John Angus, Minister of the Gospel at Kinellar. Alexander Orom, present Bailie, Alexander Forbes of Ludquharn, Merchant, late Master of the Kirkwork, Alexander Galloway, late Treasurer, and Alexander Cruickshank, Merchant and Shyper, Godfathers.

The following extracts illustrate the marriage entries:—

1574. July 27.—The bannes of marriage between James Clarke and Elspet Cruickshank

was maist lawfully proclomit be me Walter Oullen, Reader, and nay impediments shawing nor funding for the tyme, the saidis parties were marryit in Aberdene, be Maister Johnne Craig, Minister, the xxvij day of July the year of God 1574 years.

1699. August 7.—Walter Oochran, Merch, and Christian Cruickshank, daughter to Provost Cruickshank, contracted by Mr Osburne, Bailly Gelly caur. for the man, and Provost Cruickshank for his daughter. Mariet the 28 August 1699.

1761. January 19.—Wednesday last were privately contracted in order to marriage James Cruickshank, Jun., Merchant in Aberdeen, and Miss Ann Ogilvie, lawful daughter to the Reverend James Ogilvie, Minister in Aberdeen. Cautioner, Provost Alex. Livingston, Merchant in Aberdeen, and for the bride the said Mr James Ogilvie. Paid to the poor £20 12s.

1764. August 13.—Wednesday last were privately contracted in order to marriage John Copland, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Miss Ann Shaw, lawful daughter to the Reverend Lachlan Shaw, Minister of the Gospel at Elgin. Cautioners for the bridegroom William Nicol, Advocate; for the bride Alexander Moir, Merchant there. Paid to the poor £20 12s.

1800. June 3.—By the Rev. Francis Forbes, Minister of Grange, were lawfully married in the house of the bride's father in Aberdeen, after due proclamation of Banns, Mr Patrick Forbes, preacher of the Gospel in Aberdeen, and Miss Helen Copland, daughter of Bailie John Copland, Merchant in Aberdeen, in presence of these witnesses, the said Bailie John Copland, and Professor Patrick Copland of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

John Robertson: A Literary Aberdonian.

(Nos. 3 and 7.)

I have read with much interest these instalments on John Robertson. He was evidently lionised when he came north. Here is a special paragraph anent him, discovered by me in the "Aberdeen Herald," September 11, 1841, when hunting for particulars of a local periodical:—

About a year ago, we noticed, at some length, a clever but unconvulsive article in the "Westminster Review," in favour of Non-intrusion. Within these few days we have learned that the author of the article, John Robertson, Esq., is on a visit to his friends in this city. However much we may differ from the learned gentleman on one particular question, we cannot allow an opportunity like the present to pass without paying our humble tribute of respect to his ability as a writer, and thanking him cordially for his valuable aid he has afforded to the Liberal cause, both as editor of the "Westminster Review," and as a contribu-

tor to other influential periodicals. Mr Robertson's fame is not merely local, nor even national; his philosophical and scientific papers have obtained for him the notice of several of the most distinguished literati of the continent; while they have secured for him that place in the scientific and literary circles of the metropolis which many aspire to but few obtain. We understand that he is at present engaged on works which will doubtless add to his well-merited reputation, and give our good city still more reason to be proud of its able and rising sun.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Death and Funeral of a Dowager Countess of Aberdeen.

George, third Earl of Aberdeen, married Katherine, daughter of Oswald Hanson, Esq., of Wakefield. She survived her husband, and her death is recorded in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 26th March, 1817, thus—

Died on Saturday morning, the 15th instant, at her seat, Rudding Park, Yorkshire, the Right Honourable Katherine, Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, in the 83rd year of her age. The issue of 9th April has the following, dated from Rudding Park, 2nd April:—

The remains of the much and ever to be lamented Dowager Countess of Aberdeen were removed last Saturday from Rudding Park for interment in the Family Vault in Aberdeenshire. The melancholy procession was as follows:—Herald, bearing the Coronet of the deceased on a crimson velvet cushion—the Hearse bearing the Escutcheon of the Family arms, drawn by six Horses, attended by six Mutes on horse-back—followed by two Mourning Coaches, drawn by six Horses—in the first, the son of the deceased, the Hon. Wm. Gordon, and other relatives of her Ladyship's Family—in the second, the principal Domestic of the Family, in deep mourning—followed by her Ladyship's state Coach drawn by six horses, and many other Carriages.

Ancient Election Prayer in Aberdeen.

The following is a copy of the prayer appointed, in 1598, to be delivered yearly before the election of the magistrates of Aberdeen:—

Eternal and ever-hearing God, who has created mankind to society, in the which thou that is the God of order and hates confusion, has appointed some to rule and govern, and others to be governed, and for this cause has set down in thy word the notes and marks of sic as thou hast appointed to bear government; likeas of thy great mercy thou hast gathered us to be one of the famous and honourable burghs of this kingdom, and has reservit to us this liberty, yearly to chaise our council and magistrates; we beseech thee, for thy Christ's sake, seeing we are presently assembled for

that purpose, be present in the midst of us, furnish us with spiritual wisdom, and direct our hearts in sic sort that, all corrupt affections being removed, we may chaise baith to be council and magistrates, for the year to come, of our brethren fearing God, men of Knowledge, haters of avarice, and men of courage and action, that all our proceedings here'in may tend to thy glory, to the weall of the hail inhabitants of this burgh, and we may have a good testimony of conscience before thee. . .

A Humorous Laird.

Considerable dry humour is exemplified in the following advertisement, which was inserted by Mr William Baird of Auchmedden in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 17th July, 1759:—

To the Honourable the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Aberdeen.

I Had the Honour to be named your Collector [of cess for the County of Aberdeen] on the first of October, 1755, but received no part of the Sallary, and on the first of May thereafter Sir James Reid was chosen. As I was not conscious that I had given any Offence, or incurred any Ill will in that Interval, I thought myself hardly used. However, as the Gentlemen had once fixt on Sir James, I was very unwilling to give them any new Trouble on my Account. But, as others have lately offered their Service to the County, I hope I may be excused for intimating my Pretensions, and begging your Favour at next Election.

I use the Canal of the Aberdeen Journal, because I know from Experience that it circulates over all this and Banffshire, and that a great many Letters directed to remote Corners never come to hand for want of regular Carriers. There will be yet Abundance of Time for more particular Application

WILL. BAIRD.

Echt, July 16, 1759.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1765).

14th February. Died of this date, in the 75th year of his age, Mr George Cooper, late an eminent goldsmith in this place.

5th April. Died, of this date, Mrs Margaret Forbes, spouse to the Rev. Mr Thomas Forbes, one of the ministers of this city, and daughter to David Forbes, Esq., of Leslie, an ancient family in the Garioch.

7th April. Died on the morning of this date, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr George Farquhar, late minister of the Trinity Chapel in this city.

23rd April. On this date, about eight o'clock at night, Mr John Walker, son to Mr Andrew Walker, merchant, here, being on his way to Edinburgh, was unfortunately drowned in crossing the North Water on horseback. . .

3rd May. Died here on the night of this date, after a tedious illness, in the 67th year of his age, William Davidson, Esq., merchant, and late Provost of Aberdeen.

21st May. Died at Monboddie of this date, in the 75th year of her age, Elizabeth Forbes, Lady Monboddie.

29th July. We hear from Turriff that last week died in that neighbourhood Alexander Panton, farmer, at the age of 98, sixty-five of which he had lived in one house.

9th September. Died last week in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr Alexander Howie (? Howe), minister of Tarves.

30th September. Died at Keithhall, of this date, Dame Marjory Winran, widow of Sir Robert Innes of Balveny, Baronet.

19th October. Died of this date, Miss May Burnet, a most amiable young lady, daughter to the late John Burnet, Esq. of Elrick.

25th November. Died of this date, Mr Robert Fordyce, merchant, in this city.

16th December. Died lately, Rev. Mr Thomas Anderson, minister of the Gospel at Aberdour, in the 56th year of his age, and 32nd of his ministry.

Queries.

110. DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—Can any reader furnish a list of the dove-cots in Aberdeenshire—those, of course, that were separate buildings on landed estates or were connected with country houses? I know of two—one at Auchmacoy, Ellon, and another at Pitsligo, near the church; and I am told there is a third at Countesswells. I have an impression that there is one on Lord Saltoun's Philorth estate near Fraserburgh; and there is a building adjoining Knockhall, Foveran (near Newburgh), which answers to the general style of these structures. Any information will be welcome.

H. J. B.

111. ABBEY OF DEER.—Can any correspondent give an account of this abbey, particularly when it was built, how long it was occupied, and by whom?

When I was a boy at school we were accustomed to pass the ruins, which were in a deer park, on the banks of the Ugie, on the estate of Pitfour, and about half a mile from Old Deer.

J. G.

112. SYMON KERR.—I have a volume, "Scottish Poems, Songs, etc." by Symon Kerr. Perth, 1802. Printed by R. Morison, I shall be obliged if any correspondent can inform me who Symon Kerr was.

A. R. U.

Perth.

113. "JAMES HOWELL'S LETTERS."—Has the book with this title—"Familiar Letters on Important Subjects wrote from the year 1618 to 1650, by James Howell, Esquire, Clerk of the Privy Council to King Charles I. The Tenth Edition. Aberdeen. Printed and sold by F. Douglass and W. Murray. M.D.CC.LIII. With preface by the publishers of this edition."—been noted, or is it of sufficient interest to require a modern review? It is evident that many of the letters have been omitted. The small 8vo size of the volume does not permit of a full transcription. It is rather a selection of the familiar letters.

A. R. U.

Perth.

Answers.

86. "THE CANTIE CARLIE."—This ballad extended to forty verses (eight lines each), of which thirty-eight, with a setting of the tune, appear in "A Garland of Bon-Accord," by the late Alexander Walker, sometime Dean of Guild of Aberdeen. Of the "Garland," thirty-five copies were privately printed in 1886, and one is now in the Reference Department of the Public Library, Aberdeen. The author explains that the ballad,

"Gleaned verse by verse many years ago from the lips of a generation now no more, was for the greater part of a century one of the most popular songs of the countryside, and in great demand at merry-makings among the rustic population. The subjects of this celebrated marriage, which took place at Auchronie, parish of Kinellar, in 1767, were James Glennie (the 'Cantie Carlie'), a crofter there, and Isobel Grant ('Bellie'), a native of Granton, though long resident in Aberdeen. Isobel, who outlived her spouse for half-a-century, died at Auchronie, sometime about 1834, and was noted in one of the local newspapers of the time as being better known as 'Bellie' Grant, the heroine of the song 'The Cantie Carlie.' The son, mentioned towards the end, was Alexander Glennie, the only offspring of the union—he too lived at Auchronie, and died unmarried in 1853, at the advanced age of 85. The Rev. Gavin Mitchell, D.D., who married them, was locally reputed to be the author of the ballad."

It fell about the time o' year
When neither goud nor world's gear,
Could g'e a widow man sic cheer,
As a young wife at e'en.

There was a Cantie Carlie,
The lasses lov'd him dearlie;
He said he would brak barlie,
If he lay long him leen.

He recollected as he lay
 He was na married to deid clay;
 An' he thought lang, baith nicht and day,
 For a young wife at e'en,
 Fair fa the Cantie Carlie
 The lasses lov'd him [as above].

Says he, "I hae baith house an' lan',
 And I can also gang an' stan';
 I'll tak my pike staff in my han',
 And try to Aberdeen.

I'll court the lasses rarely,
 And tell my erran' fairly;
 I winna rise sae early,
 If I had her at e'en."

* * * * *

"I'm come to court you, Bell," said he,
 "Therefore I hope you will agree";
 "Indeed, I am content," said she,
 "I dream't o' you the streen,
 Fair fa' my Cantie Carlie,
 I'll marry my Cantie Carlie,
 He's welcome to brak barlie,
 He canna lie him leen."

They're booket and proclaim'd wi' speed,
 And O, I wat they had great need;
 Says she, "I ken't it was my creed,
 To get a man ere yeel.

Fair fa' my Cantie Carlie,
 I'll marry my Cantie Carlie;
 Then wi' my Cantie Carlie,
 I'll dance a twasome reel."

On the day appointed for the wedding a drifting
 snowstorm took place which greatly depressed
 the bridegroom. At length two of the guests,
 "Gauger Bent and Rogiehill," set off to Aber-
 deen to escort the bride to Auchronie. The
 "fair one" being in readiness, the tiresome
 journey was entered upon—

They puff and blaw, and stamp and stride,
 Indeed they had na will to bide;
 Gin they came to Kinmundy side,
 The drift blew very keen,
 For O, the day was dreary,
 They a' grew very weary,
 The bride she was na cheery,
 The tears fell frae her een.

The bride is then represented as begging to

be carried on the backs of the escorting pair,
 who thereupon made off.

... they tak the road wi' ire,
 And stopp'd at neither pot nor mire,
 T' they reach Auchronie side.
 But O, blate was their meetin',
 The bridegroom he was frettin',
 Sighin', sobbin', greetin',
 He says, "Where is my bride?"

* * * * *

"Because my joints are stiff and aul',
 An' I'm obliged to gang twafaul',
 I sent young men both straught and tall;
 I thought they would be keen.
 Young men hae noo but little thrift,
 That stiek at either win' or drift,
 To gie a needfu' bride a lift,
 That canna lie her leen.

"I swear by deil, as well's by sa'nt
 I will go mad for Bellie Grant;
 My heart it fails, I'm like to fa'nt,
 For fear I lie my leen."

* * * * *

In the meantime, the bride having got rest and
 warmth at Kinmundy's fireside, set off for
 Auchronie accompanied by a guide and her
 bridesmaid.

She shortly chaps at her ain door;
 The bridegroom he teets through a bore,
 And tho' he was almost four-score,
 Lap like a spainin' lamb.

"What's that?" he gee a golly,
 "I see twa angels holy,
 Or else, without a folly,
 It is my ain dear lamb."

The remaining fifteen verses narrate the fur-
 ther difficulties connected with the wedding,
 but all came right in the end.

95. DILSPRO.—This is the old title borne by
 the estate of Grandholm, near Aberdeen.

H.

96. REV. WILLIAM CHEYNE. MINISTER OF
 DYCE.—According to Principal Row's Diary,
 Mr Cheyne died 11th February, 1676, aged 63.
 (See "Scottish Notes and Queries," First
 Series, VII., 152.)

R. Y.

No. 25.—October 7, 1908.

Rhymes.

During the last few years no little attention has been paid to this special branch of study. We have had "children's rhymes," "counting-out rhymes," "precentor rhymes," and others detailed under separate chapters. But there are other rhymes which I desire to preserve as per the appended list.

BURKIN' HARE.

An old lady tells me this was current in 1829

Burkin' Hare gaed up the stair,
And killed his wife, and didna care.

This was a parody on Burke and Hare, whose crimes caused intense excitement throughout the country.

In the "Aberdeen Journal," June 8, 1834, p. 4, col. 1, under the heading "The Schoolmaster Abroad at Tarbet," a paragraph mentions that on a sign-board of a public-house near Tarbet is the following inscription—

Mrs M'Phail
Licensed to retail
Spirits, Porter, and Ale.
On the afternoon she has for sale
Oatmeal bannocks, Flesh and Kail,
Which travellers hungry and athirst,
May swallow till they're like to burst;
And Mrs M'Phail lets you know
Her charges are all very low.

I do not suppose the sign-board is still in existence

The "Aberdeen Journal," August 6, 1834, p. 4, col. 6, has the following humorous

RHYME ON A TWOPENNY WEDDING.

At Little Casterton, on the 29th May, the
Reverend David Twopenny, to May Twopenny.

How rash the pair! for what have they
From poverty to screen them
Why this—they'll always have in hand
At least a groat between them.

SAILOR'S RHYME.

A nautical friend supplies me with the following, current in 1860—

Six days shalt thou labour and do all thou art
able,
And on the seventh—holystone the deck and
scrape the cable.

R. H. Dana, jun., in his "Two Years Before the Mast" (1840), calls this rhyme the "Philadelphia Catechism."

HADDOCK AND FLUKE RHYME.

Said the haddock to the fluke,
"What mak's your moo crook?"
Says the fluke to the haddock,
"My mou was ne'er even
Sin' I cam' by Johnshaven."

The above rhyme, current at Catterline, near Stonehaven, requires some explanation.

A BUCHAN FARM RHYME.

A correspondent relates that her mother, Isabella Lawrence (1815-1899), used to repeat the undernoted rhyme, which was known to her as early as 1820—

At Sapling Brae
I brak' my tae;
I shod my horse at Biffie;
I poo'd a wand
On Benwal's yard
An' whuppit on to Bruxie.

All the farms mentioned are adjacent to each other.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRENCE,

Member of The Rymour Club, Edinburgh.

71 Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

Lord Forglen.

"Died [30th March, 1727] Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Forglen, Baronet, a judge of the Court of Session under the designation of Lord Forglen. There is no particular reason for chronicling the demise of a respectable but noteless Senator of the College of Justice, beyond the eccentric and characteristic circumstances attending it. According to a note in the unpublished diary of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr Johnson, when Lord Forglen was approaching the end of his life he received a visit from his friend, Mr James Boswell, advocate, the grandfather of the narrator of the anecdote. The old judge was quite cheerful, and said to his visitor—'Come awa', Mr Boswell, and learn to dee. I'm gaun awa' to see your auld freend, Cullen [Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, afterwards of Monymusk—Lord Cullen—another judge, who had died in 1725] and mine. He was a guid, honest, man; but his walk and yours was nae very steady when you used to come in frae Maggy Johnston's upon the Saturday afternoons.' That the reader may understand the force of this address, it is necessary to explain that Mrs Johnston kept a little inn near Bruntsfield Links, which she contrived to make attractive to men of every grade in life by her home-brewed ale. It now appears that among her customers were Mr Boswell, a well-employed advocate, and Lord Cullen, a judge—one, it may be observed, of good reputation, a writer on moral themes, and with whose religious practice even Mr Wodrow was not dissatisfied.

"Dr Clark, who attended Lord Forglen at

the last, told James Boswell's father, Lord Auchinleck, that, calling on his patient the day his lordship died, he was let in by his clerk, David Reid. 'How does my lord do?' inquired Dr Clark. 'I houp he's weel,' answered David, with a solemnity that told what he meant. He then conducted the doctor into a room, and showed him two dozen of wine under a table. Other doctors presently came in, and David, making them all sit down, proceeded to tell them his deceased master's last words, at the same time pushing the bottle about briskly. After the company had taken a glass or two, they rose to depart; but David detained them. 'No, no, gentlemen; not so. It was the express will o' the dead that I should fill ye a fou, and I maun fulfil the will o' the dead.' All the time, the tears were streaming down his cheeks. 'And, indeed,' said the doctor, afterwards, in telling the story, 'he did fulfil the will o' the dead, for before the end o't there was na ane o' us able to bite his ain thoomb.'" (Chambers's "Domestic Annals," iii., 533-34.)

A Persecuted Parish Minister.

Rev. Dr Scott ("Fasti") records the following regarding Rev. Robert Watson, M.A., minister of Grange from 1615 till his death in 1651:—

At a meeting of the Presbytery on 5th August, 1639, a complaint was made against George Jamesone and Angus Baine Mackintosh for having "intercepted him [Mr Watson] in his way" to the Presbytery, "furnished with guns, swords, and targes, and then the said George and Angus strooke" him "most violentlie off his horse to the ground, and with their guns and stones knocked him in the armes and breast to his great hurt, so that scarcelie was" he "able to draw his breath. Also, they strake his servant to the ground, and held ane drawn durk to his breast and boxed him." "The brethren touched with a feeling of the great hurt and injurie that Mr Robert had received, ordained to represent this great disorder to the General Assemblie." . . .

Mr Watson reported, 30th September, 1646, "that he had done nothing with his recusant adulterers, in respect of their minacing speeches, threatening him with fyre and plundering if he could proceed any further with them." He was deposed 3rd October, 1650, for negligence in exercising discipline. A friend in need was not awaiting, however, as on 15th November after "was produced ane letter from Mr Andro Cant, deaying the Presbytery not to be hastie in declaring Mr Robert Watsone his kirk vacant, schowing he wold get heiring before the General Assemblie." On 12th February he "was demanded how he spent the Lord's Day, quhen there was no sermon at Grange"; and answered "he went sumtymes to Ordifull, and in the winter season, quhen his familie has been visited with sickness, he stayed at home with them."

Mr Watson was the author of Elegia xxii. in Forbes's "Funeral Sermon."

A Strange Old Highland Custom.

The "Caledonian Mercury" of 24th January, 1735, in recording the death, in her 12th year, of Lady Jane Campbell, fourth daughter of his Grace the Duke of Argyle, adds the following—

His grace has no male issue, but several daughters living, and it is the peculiar right of this family that when they marry any daughters, their vassals are obliged to pay their portions, and are taxed in order to it, according to the number of their cattle.

Dearness of Money in Early Times.

Perhaps no better proof of the high rates of interest charged on loans three centuries ago could be furnished than the following excerpt from a proclamation made in June, 1597—

" . . . That no man take upon hand to give out money any dearer nor ten per the hundred [e.g., ten per cent. interest], or virtual according thereto, under the pain of confiscation of their goods, and punishing of their bodies as usurers. . . ."

Extraordinary Births.

On 2nd July, 1815, the wife of a mason, in the parish of Alves, was delivered of a son, on the 4th of a daughter, and on the 6th of another daughter, all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well. ("Aberdeen Journal," 26th July, 1815.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1766).

14th January. Died of this date, in an advanced age, Mr Thomas Ragg. Minister of the Gospel at Belhelvie. . . .

16th February. Died, at Carreston, of this date, Miss Betty Skene, eldest daughter to the Laird of Skene. . . .

12th March. Died, of this date, in the 83rd year of his age, Mr Alexander Burnett, late Sub-Principal and Professor of Philosophy in King's College. This Gentleman has been a Member of the University for 54 years—always eminent in his Profession. . . .

17th March. Last week produced in this city an uncommon scene of family distress. On the morning of the 11th died, in the vigour of life, Jean Gordon, spouse to Mr John Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in the Marischal College, a lady of great good sense and worth. On the morning of the 13th, died Margaret Stewart, their eldest daughter, just entered into the 17th year of her age. And that afternoon died Mr Stewart himself, aged about 58. . . . On the 15th these three persons were carried together to the grave, and six children are left behind them.

27th May.—Died at Old Aberdeen, of this date, Rev. Mr Alexander Gordon, minister at Kintore, in the 48th year of his age and 24th of his ministry.

4th June. Died at Bognie, of this date, Theodore Morison, Esq. of Bognie, in the 81st year of his age. . . . He lived without an enemy, and died without a groan.

16th June. Died last week, in an advanced age, Rev. Mr Patriok Black, minister at Peterculter.

17th June. Died of this date, at Woodhead in Fyvie, in an advanced age, Rev. Mr George Miln, one of the ministers of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

13th July. Died in this place, of this date, Mrs Elizabeth Black, relict of Patrick Farquharson, Esq. of Inverey.

12th August. Died here of this date, William Fordyce, Esq., of Achorties.

13th October. Died here, of this date, in the 57th year of his age, Andrew Thomson of Crawton, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of the County of Aberdeen. . . .

6th November. Died here, of this date, Jean Erskine, Lady Stoniewood, in the 84th year of her age.

21st November. Died here of this date, Major Arthur Maitland of Pitrichie.

19th December. Died at Miltown of Ripachy, of this date, John Gordon, Esq. of Crathienaird.

23rd December. Died at Ramoir, of this date, Miss Marjory Hogg, sister to James Hogg, Esq. of Ramoir.

23rd December. Died here, on the morning of this date, after a short illness, in the 68th year of his age, James Thomson of Portlethen, Esq. . . .

28th December. Died, of this date, Dame Helen Stuart, spouse to James Lealie, Esq. of Kininvey.

Queries.

114. THE ROYAL SCOTS REGIMENT AND THE OGILVIE REGIMENT.—Can anyone supply a list of the officers of these regiments in the French service? They were mostly composed of Jacobites who had escaped from this country, and are said to have taken an active part in inflicting what George II. called a most disgraceful defeat on his son, the Duke of Cumberland, a few years after Culloden. The Royal Scots were commanded by Lochiel, and the Ogilvie Regiment by young Ogilvie of the "Bonnie House o' Airlie."

SENEX.

115. KENNETHMONT FREEMASON LODGE.—Particulars regarding the early history of this lodge would be esteemed.

H.

116. MINISTERS OF BELLIE PARISH.—I am anxious to see a list of the ministers of this parish from, say, 1600 to 1844, with notes of outstanding features known regarding them.

GENEALOGIST.

117. STONEHAVEN AND DUNKOTTAR.—The notes on these places in No. 22 are of interest, and suggest the following queries:—Was Stonehaven once named Buckyhive? We have, of course, heard of Kilwhang. Are there any remains of the Roman Camp near Urie, mentioned in Chalmers's "Caledonia"? On which farm is the camp situated?

QUIZNUNULE.

Answers.

77. GAELIC.—In certain districts of Aberdeenshire, the Gaelic language is still spoken, but not exclusively. In Michie's "Deeside Tales" (New Edition, 1908), p. 10, it is stated that on the left bank of the Dee, opposite Balmoral, "the Gaelic language continued to be the household language of almost every family down to 1830 at least." In a note (p. 285) the editor mentions that "At the last census there were 198 Gaelic speakers in Braemar and Crathie, out of a population of 1452, 48 in Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn, and 19 in Strathdon. As a living language in daily use, Gaelic may be said to be extinct east of the Castleton."

R. R.

97. GORDON IN BELNEAN.—On a table stone in Logie Churchyard is the following inscription:—"Donald Gordon from Ballnayan, died 11th January, 1776, aged 98, in gratitude to whose memory his nephew, William Gordon, Vintner, Dundee, caused this stone to be erected."

This William Gordon, of the Balnean Gordons, bought the estate of Belack in 1794 from Gordon the "Red Laird" (no relative), and was then, or became soon after, also proprietor of Tillypronie. He died in 1802, and is interred near Tayport in the burial ground of his wife, who was heiress of the estate of Woodhouse there, and other estates in Fife. For fuller information, see the Rev. J. G. Michie's "History of Logie-Coldstone and Braes of Cromar."

The Poll Book of 1696 shows a James Gordon (and wife) in "Bolnean," who was probably the father of Donald, and grandfather of William (the "Vintner Laird," as he was called), and of John in Belnean, the subject of J. M. B.'s query. Belnean and Barglass were contiguous places, and both in Braes of Cromar, an outlying part of the parish of Tullich (Glenmuick), although near to Logie-Coldstone, the minister of which would frequently baptise in Braes, because the people there for convenience attended his church. But the Belnean proclamations would be found in Glenmuick records, and perhaps also some of the baptisms.

There was no Barglass mentioned in the Poll Book of 1696, and there is now a Barglass but no Belnean. This suggests the idea that it was the same John Gordon who occupied both places, 1750-59, and that Barglass, though perhaps at one time the less important of the two, may have possessed better amenities for the combined holding, and became in course of time the residential place. Such cases are very common. The surest information would be had from the rent rolls of Aboyne, but a letter to Rev. Mr West, Braes of Cromar, Dinnet, might be of service, directing inquiry of Mrs M'Connach, Mosstown, or Mrs Edmonstone, Barglass, both born eighty years ago, the one at Barglass and the other beside it. As the Gordon stone referred to was erected prior to 1794, and probably during the lifetime of John Gordon of Belnean, it might be of use to ascertain what inscriptions are now on the burial ground.

I remember to have seen in Glenmuick records about September, 1772, the baptism of a daughter of "Peter Gordon, Esq. of Mosstown," a farm near Barglass; but I have no idea as to what Gordons Peter belonged to. There is a headstone in St Nicholas Church yard inscribed "The Burial Ground of Peter Gordon, Esq. of Mosstown," but nothing more on it. The "Aberdeen Journal," however, records the death of Mr Gordon as having taken place at Aberdeen on 2nd May, 1793, in his 79th year.

C. B.

99. DR NORMAN MORISON.—Dr Gammack appears to identify the Norman Morison who died in Hartford, U.S.A., in 1761, with the student of that name (son of the minister of Urray) who graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1728. But is he able to disprove the hitherto received identification of the latter with the Rev. Norman Morison, who was ordained minister of Uig in 1742, and who died there in 1777? A pretty full account of the last is given in Hew Scott's "Fasti Ecclesie Scoticane," III., 148.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

[Mr Anderson obligingly sent Rev. John A. Macfarlane, Urray Manse, a copy of Dr Gammack's query, and received an answer, of which the following is a copy—"I have no idea what the phrase 'de Brand' stands for. One would suppose it was the name of some place or other; but there is no place in the parish called 'Brand.' The nearest approach to it is 'Braham,' that part of the parish that belongs to 'Seaforth,' and within which his residence is situated, and where he is at present staying.

"As the manse in which Rev. John Morison and his family resided is still in existence, and situated on another estate, separated from the estate of Braham by the river Conan, it could not properly be recorded of his two sons Norman and John that they were 'de Braham,' unless, indeed, they were actually staying with, sent to college, and maintained thereat by the 'Seaforth' of their day—a circumstance not at all unlikely, as in 1725 the stipend of Urray was barely sufficient to supply the minister and his family with the necessaries of life, and could never have enabled him to send his sons to college.

"I have read of and seen individuals whose surname was 'Brand,' but never of any place the name of which was so spelt. About the nearest approach to it, after all, is 'Braham,' so that I am inclined to think the phrase you inquire about should have been 'de Braham,' and not 'de Brand'; but now Mr Morison's sons came to be so designated and recorded when their father's residence was not within Braham is a mystery."

The information about Mr Morison's sons has been to me very interesting.—Ed.]

110. DOVECOOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—Mention is made in Pratt's "Buchan" of "an old pigeon-house, the 'Dowcatt' of the Castle of Inverurie," and a description of it will be found in Mr William Boyd's "Old Inverurie."

R. A.

111. ABBEY OF DEER.—"J.G." will find most of the information he wants in Pratt's "Buchan" and "Rev. N. K. Macleod's Churches of Buchan."

R. A.

No. 26.—October 14, 1908.

Aberdeenshire Title-Deeds.

In the "Minutes of evidence" in the Mar peerage case (1868-71) were included copies of and extracts from, many old Aberdeenshire titles. Space prevents the giving of more than the following index to a few of the most important deeds:—

1165 to 1177.—Charter by Morgrund Earl of Mar to the Church of St Andrew of the Church of Tarland.

1165 to 1207.—Charter by Gilchrist Earl of Mar to the Canons of Munimuse of the Church of Loychel.

1169-70.—Charter by King William (the Lion) to the Bishop of Aberdeen and his successors in the lands of Brass (Birae).

1169-78.—Charter by Morgrund Earl of Mar to the Church of St Andrew of the Church of Migaueith (Megvie).

1199 to 1207.—Confirmation by the Bishop of Aberdeen of presentation by Gilchrist Earl of Mar to the Canons of Munimuse of the Church of Alford.

1227-28.—Charter by Robert I. to Sir Edward de Keith, Knight, of the Lands of Kellie, etc.

1259.—Charter by Thomas Earl of Mar to William of Fenton of the lands of Towy, etc.

1384.—Charter by Margaret Countess of Douglas, Lady of Mar, and of the Garwath, to God and the Virgin Mary, and the Chaplain of the Church of St Mary of the Garwath of the lands of Bourty, in the Regality of Garwath.

1402-3.—Charta Isabellae Comitissae de Mar et Dominae de Garviaucht super restitutione et renunciatione juris terrarum de Ardlane et Estertochyr.

1451.—Charter of Confirmation by Robert Earl of Mar, etc., of a Charter to John Maivil of Hervystone, of half of the lands of Westhall.

1475.—Minute of a Charter by John Earl of Mar to Duncan Forbes of the lands of Towy, etc.

1482.—Charter by James III. to his brother Alexander Duke of Albany of the earldom of Mar and Garviauch.

1485-6.—Charter by James III. to his third son John Stewart of the Earldom of Mar and Garviauch.

1503-4.—Letters of Tack to Sir Alexander Gordon of the lands of Strathdee and Cromar.

1507.—Instrument of Sasine in favour of Alexander Elphinstone of that ilk, and Elizabeth Berkey, his Spouse, in the Lands and Barony of Innernothy.

1509.—Precept of Sasine by King James IV. for infesting Alexander Elphinstone and Spouse in the Town and Burgh in Barony of Kildrummy.

1509-10.—Charter by King James IV. to Alexander Elphinstone and Spouse of the Dominical lands of Kildrummy and others.

1576. — Charter by Patrick Grant to Margaret Gordon of the lands of McKill Innererman and Little Innererman.

1577.—Extract Decree of the Lords of Council sent Letters of Removal at the instance of Robert Lord Elphinstone against John, Master of Forbes, and others, requiring them to remove from the lands of Meikle and Little Innernothies.

1578.—Charter by Alexander Erskine, of Gogar, to John Earl of Mar, of the lands of Cromar.

1589.—Instrument of Sasine on Chancery precept upon retour of John Earl of Mar, as heir of Isabella Douglas, Countess of Mar, in the parts of the Earldom called Strathdee and Braemar.

Scalan Roman Catholic Seminary.

Parliament, in May, 1700, considering the hazard with which "the true Protestant religion" was threatened by "Popery," enacted a drastic statute, which continued to be acted upon for many years. It assigned a reward of five hundred merks for the detection of each priest and Jesuit, and ordained that he who was so by habit and repute, and refused to disclaim the character on oath, should be liable to banishment without further ceremony, under certification that, on returning still a Papist, he should be liable to death. Lay Catholics were at the same time declared incompetent to succeed to heritable property, while the former measure which declared it illegal for them to educate their children, was confirmed.

"Notwithstanding the crushing severity of this treatment, the professors of the Catholic religion in Scotland contrived to establish about this time, and to maintain, one seminary for at least the preparation of its priesthood; but it was of a character to impress more forcibly the sternness of Protestant prohibition than had there been none. It was literally a little cottage, situated on the banks of the Crombie water, in a very sequestered situation among the mountains dividing Inveravon parish, in Banffshire, from the Cabrach, Glenbucket, and Strathdon, in Aberdeenshire. It was named Scalan, which means an obscure or shadowy place, and the name was most appropriate. Here, far from the haunts of civilised man, hardly known but to a few shepherds, or the wandering sportsman, living on the proceeds of a small tract of mountain ground, a priest superintended the education of eight or ten youths designed, for the most part, to complete their course and take ordination on the Continent; though, occasionally, the rite of ordination was performed at Scalan. This truly humble seminary, as singular a memorial of the tenacity of the human heart towards the religious tenets impressed on it as the Covenanters' moorland communion-tables or their mossy graves in the west, continued in existence to the close of the eighteenth century. It was ultimately superseded by the college at Aquhorthies, which, in turn, in 1829, gave place to that of St Mary's, Blair." [From Acts of Parliament; Leslie's "Survey of the Province of Moray," p. 2807, and Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland," III., 205-6. See also "Ancient Catholic Homes of Scotland," by Dom. Odo Blundell, O.S.B. (London, 1907.)]

Michies in Aberdeenshire.

The following is a complete list of all of the surname of Michie from the registers (afterwards enumerated) in the Register House, Edinburgh, made by me this summer when engaged upon another quest. Through lack of time, I was only able to examine the latest volume of Old Deer—namely,

Vol. 4. I am greatly interested in Mr Charles Michie's extensive researches into the past history of that widely distributed "clan":—

LONMAY—Baptisms 1820-1854.

1851. 1 September. James son of William Michie and Isabel Simpson, Kininmonth. Born 1st September and baptised 16th same month. Witnesses:—James Greig and Alexander Baxter.

LONMAY—Marriages 1687-1773.

1709. May 5. John Michie and Joan Bisset signified their lawl. design of marriage and for performatio and abstinence, consigned usual pledges.

RATHEN—Baptisms 1764-1819, Marriages 1742-1820.

1776. 18 May. James Michy at Mill of Cam Culture had a daughter Margaret baptised in presence of William Johnston and Thomas Michy.

1799. May 15. John Michie in Camoulter had a son by Jean Cruickshank, named Alexander.

1810. September 7. John Michie and Charles Greive were witnesses to the baptism of Robert son of James Steven and Elizabeth Walker.

RATHEN—Marriages 1742-1819.

1743. July 27. James Michie in Parish of Tyrie and Janet Taylor in this parish.

1766. December 7. James Michy and Isabel Gall married December 2.

1806. [No date.] John Pirie in the parish of Strichen and Rebekah Michie in Rathen.

RATHEN—Marriages 1773-1803, Deaths 1770-1789.

1793. February 17. Jno. Michie and Jean Cruickshank proclaimed 1st 2nd and 3rd.

1798. On the list of Voluntary Contributions for the defence of the City in the Parish of Rathen, June 25, 1798, appears—James Michie, Camculter, 10s; Jo. Michie, Wright, 5s; Wm. Michie, Tailor, 1s.

RATHEN—Births 1704-1763, Marriages 1704-1727, Deaths 1770-1792.

1709. February 21. John Michy in Hatton in Rathen had a son baptised James. Witnesses:—James Frazer in Hatton, and Simon Frazer his lawful sone.

1744. August 8. George Michy at Mill of Forrest a daughter baptised Christian.

1748. January 30. George Michy in Miln of Forrest a son baptised Alexander. Witnesses:—Alexander Youngson Yr. and John M'Leod at Mill of Camculter.

1749. April 7. George Michy at Miln of Forrest a son baptised Nathaniel. Witnesses:—Alexander Youngson Yr. and John M'Leod at Miln of Camculter.

1755. May 8. George Michy in Miln of Forrest had a son baptised William. Witnesses:—Alexander Youngson and John Yool in Loushill.

KILDRUMMY, Vol. 2—Births 1820-1854. Marriages 1823-1844.

James Cow in Mosshead and Christian Michie his wife had the following:

Charles: born 4 September, 1823, baptised 28 August, 1829. Witnesses:—Alexander Cow and Margaret Cow in Blackbault.

Ann: born 27 August, 1830, baptised 20 March, 1831. Witnesses:—Alexander Cow and Margaret Cow in Blackbault, and

Harry: born 2 March, 1834, baptised 8 June 1834. Witnesses:—Alexander Cow and Margaret Cow in Blackbault.

KILDRUMMY, Vol. 1—Births 1681-1821, Marriages 1678-1800.

1769. February 25. John Michie, servant in Waterside had a daughter baptised Agnes, illegitimate. Witnesses:—Margaret Laing and Agnes Tough both in the parish of Forbes.

1771. May 26. John Michie and Margaret Cook both servants with Alexander Walker in Drumnahive married.

OLD DEER, Vol. 4—Births and Marriages, 1819-1854.

[Vols. 1, 2, 3 not examined by me.]

Peter Michie, farm servant and Mary Giho his wife had a daughter born in Bulwark December 20, 1854, named Margaret.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Tombstone Inscription in Weymouth Churchyard.

Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Mr John Forbes, second son of John Forbes, Esq., of Blackford, Aberdeenshire; who, leaving his native country with every acquisition that could promise honour and distinction to his future days, perished in the wreck of the ill-fated Abergavenny, East Indiaman, 5th February, 1805, in the 17th year of his age.

Stranger,
if thou canst feel
for the sorrows of those
whose proudest mortal hopes
are buried in this grave,
raise thine eye
in thankfulness
to Him
who hath brought to light
immortality.

A Dwarfish Bride.

On 9th January, 1811, there were married at Johnshaven Robert Bremner, aged 66, and Jean Downie, aged 42. The happy bride, it is said, measured 3 feet 2 inches in her shoes. ["Aberdeen Journal."]

The Clan Lindsay.

At the annual meeting of the Clan Lindsay, held in Edinburgh on 12th ult., the chairman, Mr W. A. Lindsay, K.C., "Windsor Herald," recalled the fact that the Black Watch was founded by a Lindsay, and that the family was closely connected with the founding of two other Highland regiments. For many years past it had been his privilege on behalf of his cousin, the chief of the clan, to direct searches to be made in the Register of Scotland for all the families of Lindsay, and they now possessed notes of all the legal proceedings in which the Lindsays had been concerned for the important period of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. If they were able to bring these researches to a final conclusion, they would in the end be in a position to put at the command of the society the means of proving the pedigrees of most of the Lindsays who could go back for, say, 150 years. He wished on that occasion to mention the discovery in the course of last year of a very important document. They might have observed that the first chief of their family who was created Earl was afterwards known to have married the King's daughter, but no human being had ever known what was her, precise name, or anything about her, which was most remarkable. He had been endeavouring to discover whether there was anything in the Vatican to show what particular Princess the Earl of Crawford married, but he had miscalculated the year of the dispensation. Within the last year it had been discovered quite accidentally by Dr Maitland Thomson, the late head of the Register House. This very interesting and remarkable document was a dispensation of marriage addressed personally, and not through any official, to David Lindsay, son of Alexander, lord of the lands of Glenesk, and Elizabeth, daughter of the King, of illustrious birth, and granted by the Pope, on the ground that they were third cousins, at the request of the illustrious King of Scotland. This document was dated 1374, and was a dispensation granted by Pope Gregory. Apart from its peculiar interest to the Lindsays, that was a matter of great general interest to historians. It was granted by the Pope at Avignon, the last Pope before the great Papal schism, to a boy of 14, thereby showing that their first chief was considered by the King of Scotland so important a person that he was worthy of being secured for a son-in-law.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1767).

6th February. Died of this date Mr George Anderson, Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College.

6th March. Died of this date, in the 73rd year of his age, and 39th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Andrew Gauld, minister of the Gospel at Auchterless.

25th March. Died of this date, at his house of Achanachy, John Gordon, Esq. of Achanachy.

14th March. Died at Whitehaugh of this date Mrs Jean Morison, spouse to John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, Esq., and daughter of the deceased Theodore Morison of Bognie, Esq.

29th April. Died here of this date after a long illness, in the 63rd year of his age, Robert Thomson, of Portlethen, Esq., town clerk of Aberdeen. . . . He enjoyed the office of town clerk for upwards of 42 years, and is now succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Carnegie, advocate in Aberdeen, who was conjoined with him in the office some years ago.

23rd May. Died on the evening of this date Mrs Helen Cumming, spouse to Mr David Bartlett, advocate in this place. She was one of the few remaining descendants of the family of Altyr.

24th August. Died of this date Doctor Andrew Skene, physician in this place, in his 65th year.

12th October. Died here last week, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr Andrew Gerrard, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

26th October. Died of this date in the 53rd year of his age. . . William Angus, merchant in this place.

2nd November. Died last week in the parish of Belhelvie, Isobel Watt, aged 105.

7th November. Died of this date, Mr John Clerk, jun., advocate in this place.

14th December. Died lately, Mr Thomas Glennie, merchant, and one of the oldest dealers in this place.

12th December. Died of this date, at his house of Pittendrum, aged 72, George Cumine of Pittuly.

21st December. Died here of this date, after a few days' illness, aged 24, Mr Richard Blackwell, a Methodist preacher, in connection with the Rev. J. Wesley. . . .

30th December. Died of this date, in the Manse of Kenethmont, Mrs Barbara Forbes, spouse to Mr Theodore Gordon, minister there, and daughter to the Honourable Archibald Forbes of Putachie, Esq.

Queries.

118. **MICHIE COAT-OF-ARMS.**—The following is a reproduction of the Michie Coat-of-Arms, registered at Edinburgh, 25th May, 1761, by John Michie, merchant, London, the blazon of the arms being subjoined—



Fess.—Parted per fess undy argent and vert, an oak tree eradicated in chief and a salmon naiant in base proper. (4th quarter.)

Lion.—Or, a lion rampant gules, a canton argent, charged with a dexter hand couple fesswise holding a cross cross-let fitchee in pale of the second. (1st quarter as descended of Macdonald of Keppoch.)

Ship.—Argent in a sea in base, a ship of war at anchor, sails furled and ensigns flying, all proper, in the dexter chief point a double eagle displayed gules. (2nd and 3rd quarter.)

Crest.—A dexter hand coupé fessewise, holding a dagger in pale, proper, hilt and pommel, or.

Motto.—"Pro Patria et Libertate" (for fatherland and freedom).

How do the Michies claim descent from the Macdonalds of Keppoch? Other mottoes adopted by the Michies are "Per tot Discrimina Rerum" (through so many crises of fortune) and "Manu Forti" (with a firm hand).

CHARLES MICHIE.

119. **FIRST NEWSPAPER IN SCOTLAND.**—Would a reader, conversant with the history of early British newspapers please say if I am correct in assuming that the first original newspaper attempted to be published in Scotland was the "Mercurius Caledonius," about 1660?

BIBLIOPOLE.

120. **EARLY SCOTTISH PEARL FISHING.**—I am anxious to secure information on this subject, particularly with reference to the Aberdeenshire rivers. Names of published works which refer to the matter would also oblige.

PISCATOR

Answers.

46. **CAPTAIN HUGH GRANT.**—Charles Grant, son of Captain A. Grant of Grantfield, was served heir general to his mother—Margaret Grant, daughter of P. Farquharson of Inverey—11th August, 1753. These particulars may not be of much use to "C. B.," but they preserve interesting facts regarding Captain Alexander Grant, who proved a worthy Sheriff of Aberdeenshire.

M. G.

91. **REV. ROBERT IRVINE.**—Further to the answer in No. 21, it may be of interest to give the following in reference to Mr Irvine's son Adam from Davidson's "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch," pp. 423-24:—

The disorderly condition of society at the time [1710] is exemplified by the frequent occurrence of irregular marriages, and marriages of persons not absolutely certain that they had not a husband or wife living. One, not in that way reprehensible, and somewhat romantic in its details, brought Mr James Gordon, the newly settled minister of Bourtie, into sudden trouble in 1710, and occasioned a pro re nata meeting of Presbytery, in order to correct the error committed. Adam Irvine, described as "sometime of Brucklaw," had won the affections of Mrs Margaret Reid, daughter of Sir John Reid of Barra, but the consent of her parents was beyond his reach. The young people, resolved upon being wedded, resorted to a clandestine expedition. Irvine got an "old minister, Mr Donald McComtosh" [Macintosh], residing in Badenoch, to come all the way to Bourtie, and provided also a couple of witnesses from Strathdon, and on 21st September the young lady, being apprised, slipped out of the castle, and was married close by, probably in the wood. On the marriage being discovered some days after, the girl was turned out of doors, and it may be sought refuge from scandal and relief in her distress at the Manse, after going immediately to her husband. The oulprits, having substantiated to the satisfaction of the Presbytery their account of the circumstances, were appointed to make open declar-

I

ation of their marriage before the congregation in the parish church, and after being rebuked, had the "defects of the marriage made up in the way usual in such cases," whatever that may have been.

A reconciliation as between Adam Irvine and his father-in-law must have early taken place, as the parish registers of Bourtje show that in 1711-12 he was resident at Barra Castle, where, along with Sir John, he was a witness to the signing of several legal documents. He took part in the rising of 1715, and was in attendance upon the Earl Marischal when he entered Aberdeen and proclaimed the Chevalier as King. In 1728 Irvine held the official appointment of Collector of Supply for the County of Kincardine. The Rebellion of 1745 again found him an active supporter, but he seems to have evaded detection, notwithstanding diligent search having been made for him. The follow-

ing concerning him is in the list of rebels given up after Culloden—

Name—Adam Irvine.

Designation—Late of Brucklay.

Abode—Down (now Macduff).

Rank—Gentleman Volunteer.

Where at present—Lurking.

HISTORICAL.

110. DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—There is a dovecot within the policies of Culter House which is believed to have been erected about 1700. The circular dovecot within the grounds of Countesswells was built at a slightly later date.

B.

835. ["Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series.] MISS GORDON, GOLDEN SQUARE.—Anent Mr Bulloch's query regarding this lady, I find from the "Aberdeen Journal," of April, 1862, that "Miss Gordon of Pitlurg, Golden Square, Aberdeen," was a subscriber to the fund for a memorial to the Prince Consort.

M. G.

No. 27.—October 21, 1908.

Destruction of Dee Salmon Fishing.

In 1629 a complaint was made to the Privy Council by Mr Robert Ferquhar, David Andersoun, Andrew Meldrum, Robert Alexander, James and William Rolland, John Rae, Duncan Davidsoun, George Andersoun, and David Jaffrey, proprietors and possessors of that part of the salmon fishing upon the water of Dee called the Pott, as follows:—

"One of the speciale temporall blessings whair with it hes pleased God to beautifie and enrich the north parts of this kingdome consists in the salmound fishing within the same, of the whilks fishing the water and river of Dee, both in the abundance and goodnesse of the fish was among the first in accompt and estimation als weil in this countrie as ellis where, where the commerce and intercourse of salmound was interteanned, and by the quhilk the countrie ressavid credite, and great store of moneyis wer yeerelie imported, and the saids compleaners looking that nane of their neighbours would have beene so uncharitable and invyous towards thame or so undewtiful to the common weale and countrie as to have preast to hinder and interrupt the course God's good benefit, proceeding immediatlie from his Divine bountie and favour," yet David Harrow at the Bridge of Dee, James Harrow there, William Howat in Rudderstoun, John Traill in —. Alexander Wobster there, and Patrick Wobster there, "being possest be some bad humour, both agains the saids compleaners and the common weale," came on 11th June last five times to the said salmon fishing in the Pott, each time bringing two boats laden with great stones, "kuist the saids stones in the middles of the waters where the tacke of thair fishes was most plentiful and usuall, and hes so spoyled and filled the water with stones as not onelie the compleaners netts ar brokin and made unusefull, bot they can have no forder fishing there."

The charge having been given to the persons named, and the said Mr Robert Ferquhar compearing for himself and the other pursuers, but the defendere not compearing, the Lords ordain the latter to be denounced and excheat.

Grave Charge against a Minister.

The following peculiar case is reported in Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland," Vol. III., pp. 208-9:—

"Jean Gordon, widow of Mr William Fraser, minister of Slains, Aberdeenshire, had been for some years decayed in body and mind, so as probably to be a considerable burden to her surviving relatives. One morning in this month [October, 1698] she was found dead in her bed, and after the usual interval, she was duly in-

terred. Soon after, some suspicions arose against Mr William Fraser, minister of the Gospel, stepson of the deceased, to the effect that he had poisoned and bled her to death, although, as he alleged, he had been absent at Aberdeen at the time of her death. A warrant being obtained, the body was raised from the grave and examined. No external mark of violence was discovered, and science did not then give the means of detecting the internal consequences of poison. It was resolved, however, to revive, in this instance, a mode of discovering murder, which has long been ranked with vulgar superstitions. The body being laid out in open view, Mr William Dunbar, minister of Cruden, prayed to God that he would discover the authors of any violence done to the deceased lady, if any there were; and then the persons present one by one, including the suspected stepson, touched the body; 'notwithstanding whereof there appeared nothing upon the body to make the least indication of her having been murdered.' A precognition reporting all these circumstances, and making no charge against anyone, was sent to the Lord Advocate.

"The friends of the deceased nevertheless continued to suspect the stepson, and caused him to be apprehended and thrown into Aberdeen jail. He lay there unaccused for three months, 'to the ruin of himself and his small family,' till at length they agreed to have him charged before the Commissioners of Justiciary for the Highlands. Hereupon (March 6th, 1699) he petitioned the Privy Council for trial before the High Court of Justiciary; which was granted. What was the upshot of the affair does not appear."

Hereditary Sextons.

On 26th December, 1807, there died at Kinfauns, near Perth, Andrew Hall, kirk-officer, and beadle or sexton of that parish. He succeeded his father, or, in his own words, "came to the Post" in 1742, and it is a circumstance not only remarkable, but probably unequalled in the history of the Church of Scotland, that his grandfather, his father, and himself held that office, in regular succession, for the long period of 160 years. ["Aberdeen Journal."]

The offices of sexton and kirk-officer of the parish of Lunan were hereditary in the Gavin family for several generations; and to Alexander Gavin, who held the offices in 1733 (in that year he presented to the church a font, sand glass, and hand bell), belongs a proud distinction. His second son, David, having acquired a fortune as a merchant in the Netherlands, bought the estates of Easter Braikie in Forfarshire, and Langton in Berwickshire. He married, in 1770, Lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale, and had four daughters, the eldest of whom—Mary Turner—was married, on 2nd September, 1793, to John Campbell, who was created Baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth Castle, on 13th

November, 1806, being raised to the Marquisate of Breadalbane and Earldom of Ormelie on 12th September, 1831. She was the mother of

1. John, Lord Glenorchy, M.P., who succeeded as second Marquis of Breadalbane.

2. Elizabeth Maitland, who was married to Sir John Pringle of Stichill, Baronet, 19th October, 1831.

3. Mary, married 13th May, 1819, to Richard Plantagenet, who succeeded as second Duke of Buckingham, K.G., G.C.H.

"It will thus (in the language of Mr Andrew Jervise—"Epitaphs and Inscriptions," I., 243) be seen that, through the marriage of his great-grand-daughter with the Duke of Buckingham, who was a lineal descendant of King Henry II., that the blood of the humble kirk beadle of Lunan may, like that of poor Paterson, the celebrated prototype of 'Old Mortality,' be said to flow in the veins of Royalty."

A Feat in Penmanship.

In the autumn of 1823 Mr John Fyfe, school-master of Towie, who was an expert penman, wrote by his own hand within the space of a sixpence, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the 131st Psalm, and the 1st, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Commandments, with his own name, his occupation, place of abode, and day of month and year. The matter extended to 273 words, or 1154 letters.

Billings's "Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland."

A new edition of this work, edited by A. W. Wiston-Glynn, M.A., is now being issued by Messrs E. Saunders and Company, Edinburgh. Hitherto, its possession has been altogether beyond the reach of the great majority of readers and of those who are interested in the historical old places with which the northern part of our island is so richly endowed. By none, perhaps, has this loss been more intensely felt than by those who have desired to make a study of the magnificent and invaluable collection of plates, numbering 240, with which the volumes are embellished. The intention of the author, who was one of the finest topographical draughtsmen of his day, was not only to present a collection of truly representative illustrations but to render them with all the fidelity and wealth of detail which it was possible for artistic skill to bestow upon them. That he succeeded in accomplishing this is evident from the fact that his drawings have never been surpassed in excellence, and have formed a continual source of valuable instruction as well as of mental pleasure to all who have had the privilege of their possession. The new edition will render the acquisition of Billings's masterpiece possible to everyone. There will be

about 20 instalments at 1s each part. The original work, it should be mentioned, cost several guineas.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Treasure Trove in the North of Scotland.

Mr G. M. Fraser, librarian of the Public Library, Aberdeen, has contributed to Vol. III. of the "British Numismatic Journal," a most interesting chapter on the above subject. The following are abridged extracts from it:—

The comparatively few finds of Roman coins in the north of Scotland are just another illustration of how the science of numismatics is the handmaid of history. There are isolated examples of these discoveries north of Aberdeenshire . . . a coin of Titus being dug up at Forres in 1848, and on another occasion a coin of Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268-270, found at Cullen. . . In 1880 a Greek coin of Nero, struck at Corinth, was found at Burghhead, and a few years since a coin of Marcus Aurelius at Mortlach, also a copper coin of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 188; and about the same time a gold coin of Vespasian was found at Inverurie. But the largest find of Roman coins in this region was in the banks of the Dee, about ten miles west of Aberdeen. About eight miles from the city is the site of a military camp, known locally as Norman Dykes, but its character as a Roman fort is attested by certain features in its construction. It was in the immediate neighbourhood of this that many years ago a number of silver coins were found in a moss. Their precise denominations do not appear to have been ascertained beyond the fact that they were coins of the empire, and the supposition is that they had been buried when Agricola was on his return march from the north.

Not far from where these Roman coins were found, several billion pieces of Francis and Mary were recovered in 1841. A number of other archaeological discoveries have been made in the district, which is notable as having been a seat of the Knights Templars.

Six years later, quite a large discovery of coins of this character was made in the city of Aberdeen itself. In digging for the foundation of premises near Marischal College, workmen came upon three bags, buried about three feet below the surface, and containing several thousands of billion coins, namely, lions or hardheads of Mary and Francis, of date 1558, but most of them were in poor preservation. How they came to be buried there cannot be stated with certainty, but it is probable that they had been concealed as a temporary expedient by one of the monastic houses of the city.

Many other minor discoveries of coins have been made in Aberdeen during the past century. In 1807, when Union Street had just been formed, and a number of old buildings were being cleared away to form St Nicholas Street, workmen came upon a wooden vessel, about ten feet underground, containing a large quantity of silver coins. While they were yet available, a number of the coins were identified as of the mintages of Edward I. of England and Alexander III. of Scotland. As no one in authority took an interest in the find, the coins were quickly scattered. A week later, in almost the same spot, workmen discovered an earthen jar containing about eighteen hundred silver coins, also of Edward I. and Alexander III., and, fortunately, possession of these was taken by the authorities, and they were

lodged in the Town House. . . . The supposition has always been that these coins formed part of the treasure of the army of Edward III., whose troops operated in Aberdeen and neighbourhood from about 1380 onwards, and in 1386 completely burned down the town.

A find of an almost similar character was made in 1837 at Footdee, where some workmen, in digging a sewer, unearthed a considerable bulk of gold and silver coins. A contemporary description tells that "the greater part of them were silver, larger than a shilling, and such as were examined were set down as coins of the earliest Edwards."

In the Shiprow, whilst repairs were being made to an old house, dating from the Reformation, quite a quantity of coins and trinkets was discovered. Most of the coins were copper twopenny pieces, or turners, of Charles I., and in all probability they had lain hid in this old house—which was once the residence of the Provost—from about the date of their mintage.

The most important treasure trove of Aberdeen—indeed, the largest find of coins that has ever been made in Scotland—was the discovery of the locally-celebrated "Bronze Pot." On the 31st of May, 1886, workmen were busy excavating foundation works in the Upperkirkgate, when the foreman drove his pick into some hard substance that gave out a sharp, metallic ring, and examination brought to light a bronze pot, from which, through the hole that the pick had made, a small stream of silver coins began to make its way. . . . The treasure was, as usual, and, indeed, with great probability, set down as part of the pay chest of one of the English armies that swept over the north of Scotland about the middle of the fourteenth century. The magnitude of the treasure quickly brought on the scene the officials of the Exchequer, and the pot and as many of the coins that could be taken possession of were deposited for examination in the Exchequer Offices, Edinburgh. Altogether complete coins to the number of 12,247 were recovered, and fragments of about 20 others, making in all 12,267.

Mr Fraser has treated his subject with much lucidity, and we congratulate him upon being the first to furnish an exact record of the denominations and distribution of the "Bronze Pot" coins.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1768).

3rd January.—Died here, on the night of this date, in the 82nd year of her age, Mrs Barbara Farquhar, widow of William Reid of Haughton.

4th January.—Died of this date, Alexander Simson, Esq. of Concraig.

7th January.—Died on the morning of this date, . . . Mr John Farquhar, merchant, one of the present Baillies.

5th January.—Died of this date, at Maine of Gartly, George Gordon, Esq., portioner of Dundurree, in the 70th year of his age.

19th January.—Died of this date, at the Manse of Pitelgo, Mrs Anne Munro, relict of Mr William Mercer, late minister there. Died on the same day in this place, Margaret Forbes, Lady Greene.

1st February.—Died of this date . . . Mr Alexander Moir, merchant.

6th February.—Died of this date, at his lodgings in Old Aberdeen, in the 87th year of his age, Alexander Calder, Esq. of Aswanly.

14th February.—Died at Banff, of this date, Mrs Isabell Abercromby, widow of James Dunbar of Kinkorth.

22nd February.—Died of this date in the 102nd year of his age, Alexander Brown, elater.

21st February.—Died of this date, after a lingering illness, George Simson, Esq. of Hazlehead, in the 75th year of his age.

29th February.—Died on the morning of this date, at his house in this place, John Gordon Cumming of Pitlurg, in the 34th year of his age.

4th April.—Died last week, John Fullarton, Esq., younger of Dudwick.

8th April.—Died of this date, at his house of Moor Place, in Hertfordshire, James Gordon of Knoakespook.

11th April.—Died at Edinburgh, of this date, Robert Leith, Esq. of Overhall.

25th April.—Died of this date, at his house in Banff, William Gordon, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the White. . . .

5th May.—Died at his house of Dudwick, of this date, aged 90 years, John Fullarton of Dudwick.

21st May.—Died suddenly, of this date, Mrs Margaret Smith, daughter of the late Alexander Smith, Esq. of Inveramsay.

25th May.—Died of a fever, of this date, the Rev. Mr John Farquhar, Minister of the Gospel at Nigg. . . .

31st May.—Died of this date, . . . Mr George Rait, merchant, and late one of the baillies of this city.

29th July.—Died here, of this date, after a short illness, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs Helen Thomson, widow of the late George Skene of Rubislaw, Esq.

10th October.—Died last week, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr James Howie [Howe], minister of Newhills.

10th December.—Died of this date, Mrs Leith of Barrack.

21st December.—Died here of this date, in an advanced age, Mrs Jean Young, widow of Robert Hogg of Raemoir, Esq.

30th December.—Died here of this date, Mr James Udry, advocate, in the 88th year of his age.

Queries.

121. THE GAME OF CAMACK.—Would some reader oblige by describing how this old Scottish game was played, and the minimum number required for it? Was it a sort of football?

ANTIQUARIAN.

122. ROBERT DAVIDSON, MERCHANT, ELLON.—In February, 1695, Davidson represented to the Privy Council that he had been in a good way of merchandise, and proprietor of a two-storey house, when in December last, some of Carmichael's dragoons were quartered upon him, and deposited their powder in one of his low rooms. As they were one morning dividing the powder, it exploded, and demolished the house, together with his whole merchandise and household plenishing, carrying the bed wherein he and his family lay, to the top of the house, and seriously injuring a relative who was living with him at the time, and for the cost of whose care he was answerable. Robert petitioned for compensation, and the Council allowed him to raise a voluntary collection at the church doors of Aberdeenshire and two adjacent counties. Is there any record of this collection having been taken, and who was Davidson the son of?

BUCHAN.

123. JOHN ANDERSON, MUSICAL COMPOSER.—The "Aberdeen Journal," in recording the death of Mr Anderson, at Inverness, on 5th June, 1808, adds that he was "a man of irreproachable conduct," as well as "unquestionably one of the best composers of Scottish music since the days of Oswald." Particulars regarding Anderson and his work will oblige.

MUSICIAN.

Answers.

86. "THE CANTIE CARLIE."—The complete title of the chap book, without date, referred to by "J.V." is the following:—The / Cantie Carlie / or the / Raveled Bridal / of / Auchronie. / Woodcut / Peterhead: / Printed by P. Buchan. / For A. Keith, and W. Gordon. / Aberdeen. / Price One Penny. / 12 mo; 12 pp. (Fairley's Bibliography of Peter Buchan, p. 35.) A copy of the chap book should be found on the shelves of either the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, or the British Museum. A few years ago a copy was offered in an Edinburgh bookseller's catalogue at 4s, but it was picked up before an Aberdeen buyer had time to reply. I may add that I possess Dr Charles Forbes Buchan's pub-

lishers' complimentary copy of D. Ross Leitch, M.D.'s, Poetic Fragments, printed May 1st, 1838, at Tynemouth. Dr Buchan must have had the artistic tendencies of his famous father, for although the book contains no decorative blocks at the end of each poem, he had extra-illustrated it with quaint scraps, which add to its intrinsic value.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

106. RECORDS IN AGRICULTURE.—The following is extracted from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 21st September, 1808:—"A correspondent from Buchan informs us that upon a field on the estate of Skelmuir (which had been injured by the grub worm last spring) one pickle of potato oats stocked to the extent of 37 stems or stalks. The produce of these stems was accurately counted, and amounts to 2455 grains from one grain. The stems and produce may still be seen." It will thus be seen that this yield from a single grain exceeds that quoted by "Statistician" to the extent of 14 stalks and 276 grains.

BUCHAN.

109. STRATHDON MICHIES.—The "Ribau-track" referred to is Rifantrach, at one time a separate croft, but now included in the farm of Headinch, Inchmarnoch, Glenmuick.

C. B.

110. DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—Besides the dove-cots already mentioned, there is one in a field close to the farm buildings of Ard-law, near Fraserburgh; also one in the hollow below Aberdour House. Both are of square design, and built of stone, and slated.

BUCHAN.

There is a dove-cot at Orrock, Belhelvie, and one in fairly good preservation within the Home Farm fields of Disblair, Fintray. There was also one at Mains of Dyce, but it fell, or was taken down, many years ago.

W. P.

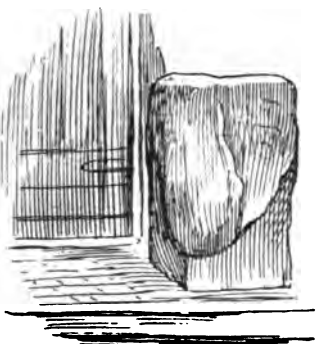
There is a dove-cot at Logie, Pitcaple.

W. O.

There is what may be fairly called a "splendid" dove-cot at Aden. Old Deer. There is also (or was) a dove-cot at Faichfield, Long-side, in what is still termed the dove-cot field.

R. A.

No. 28.—October 28, 1908.

The Crabstone.

This is an illustration of the Crabstone, which stands on the south side of the Hardgate, near where it crosses Bon-Accord Terrace. Authors disagree as to the origin of the name, while many hold that the Langstone, in Langstone Place, is the real Crabstone. The probability is that the former had been originally placed as a boundary stone of the lands of Rubislaw, which were at one time in the possession of John Crab, a Flemish engineer, who distinguished himself at the Siege of Berwick in 1319. Tytler, in referring to him, sarcastically remarks that he "seems to have been a mercenary, who engaged in the service of anyone who cared to employ him." Certain it is that in 1313 he incurred the displeasure of Edward II. for depredations committed on some English merchants, and that six years later the Count of Flanders threatened to break him on the wheel, if caught. In 1338 he was in the service of the English King, but by 1359 he had settled down as a peaceful burgher of Aberdeen (Exchequer Rolle), becoming Commissioner for the Burgh in the Parliament of 1365-67.

The Crabstone frequently crops up in the history of the burgh. In November, 1571, it was the scene of a battle between the Gordons and the Forbesees; in 1642, it was the spot at which Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels hurt John Forbes of Leslie on the leg "be ane schot"; in August, 1644, it was the place where Alexander Irving of Kingcausie was shot by William Forbes, natural son of John Forbes of Leslie; and on 13th September, of the same year, it was the scene of a battle between the army under Montrose and the force defending the town. In recording the last-named engagement, the burgh records graphically state that . . . of our townes men wer elaine that day—Maister Mathew Lumedon, baillie; Thomas Buck, Maister of Kirkwork; Robert Leslie, Maister of Hospitallis; Maisteris Alexander and Robert Reidis, advocatis; Andro and Thomas Burnettis, merchants, with many mae, to the number neir of aucht scor.

Strange Story Regarding Two Sanscrit Manuscripts.

"Two Indian Manuscripts, written in the Sanscrit Language, the property of the late Mr John Mather, who, after being several times wrecked in the Indian Seas, was unfortunately drowned, with many others of his countrymen, on the English coast in March, 1808, have been sent by his father in Newburgh, by the hands of Mr Duff, minister of Foveran, to the Rev. Dr Brown, Principal of Marischal College, to be deposited there, according to his declared intention. These Manuscripts (one of which is said to be 2000, the other 1000, years old) were obtained by Mr Mather from one of the Indian Brahmins, in the course of his travels through the kingdom of Mysore, which he was employed to survey by the East India Company; who, besides payment for his trouble, settled an annuity on him as a testimony of their appreciation of his services. Having spent six years in the survey of the Mysore country, of which he has drawn several very accurate maps, he was thoroughly acquainted with Indian affairs; and being an excellent Surveyor and Draughtsman, he had agreed at the request of several Gentlemen, who applied to him, to survey and draw a map of his native county (of Aberdeen), the profits of which he intended to apply to some charitable purpose in the city of Aberdeen. . . . He was a young man of excellent disposition, and of real merit; and his death is therefore justly regretted by all who knew him." ("Aberdeen Journal," 31st May, 1809.)

Mr Mather left estate representing £4000, which he mortified under his deed of settlement for various philanthropic objects, thus—

I, John Mather, surveyor, . . . do make and publish this my last will and testament, in manner and form following—As the Interest of my property will, at all events, realise two hundred pounds (£200) Sterling per annum, I will and bequeath unto my Father, Robert Mather, at the Mill of Newburgh, near Aberdeen, North Britain, the annual sum of one hundred pounds (£100) Sterling during his Life. Should it turn out that my step-mother survives him, she shall have sixty pounds (£60) Sterling per annum during her life.

2d. The other hundred pounds (£100) Sterling is to be disposed of as follows, viz.—For the Education and Clothing of twenty (20) poor Fishermen's sons of the Newburgh, in the Parish of Foveran, on condition that, when instructed and come to a proper age, they be indentured apprentices for the sea. Fifty-five Pounds (£55) Sterling; the system of Education is to include navigation.

3rd. To the Parson or Schoolmaster of Foveran, for Lecturing and reading Prayers once a week to the poor people of the Newburgh and its Environs, twenty-five pounds (£25) Sterling. Farther, on the condition of six (6) sick, lame, or otherwise diseased people being admitted, annually, for relief into the Aberdeen Infirmary, . . . in conjunction

with the Parson's Certificate, that they are proper objects of admission . . . I say I allot twenty pounds (£20) Sterling to be at the disposal of the Trustees of that Infirmary, on this account.

4th. In like manner, for the Education of Eight (8) poor people's sons in the parishes of Foveran and Fyvie, that is four (4) each, twenty pounds (£20) Sterling; this is also to furnish books for them, and they are to be brought on to College, and are expressly to be sent there; for which the farther sum of Fifty pounds (£50) Sterling, or at the rate of six Pounds (£6) Five shillings (5s) each, for their support during the Sessions, is allowed; the youths of the Parishes are to be selected by the Parsons, and every care taken of their Morale.

5th. And finally the farther sum of Thirty Pounds (£30) Sterling per annum, I request may be distributed into six (6) Burses of Five (£5) Pounds each, and to be Presentation Burses in my name, and at the disposal of the Principal and Professors of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, where the young men approved of are to be educated. The Legacies 4th. and 5th. are only to take effect gradually after my Father and Mother's decease.

A Codicil follows thus:—

I, John Mather, Surveyor, do, this eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, make and publish this Codicil to my last will and testament, in manner following—that is to say, that I hereby nominate and appoint the Honourable the Provost and Magistrates of the City of Aberdeen, North Britain, for the time being, my perpetual Trustees, to the due execution of my last will and testament; in confidence whereof, I trust they will deposite in perpetual safety all my property that shall be remitted from my Executors in India, and cause to be paid the annual legacies specified in my last will and testament. I allot the sum of £5 per annum to the Town Clerk or Register of the said City in consideration of his trouble in keeping the accounts, and paying the legacies annually;

The principal to be funded as soon as possible to the best advantage at annual interest.

The Wallace Monument, Aberdeen.

One is often asked for references to the inscriptions on the Wallace Monument, opposite H.M. Theatre, and as they are not given in any of the local guide books, I have copied them from the "Aberdeen Journal" report of the unveiling ceremony—

On the south side—

IN HONOUR OF
WILLIAM WALLACE,
GUARDIAN OF SCOTLAND.

On the other side—

ERECTED
FROM FUNDS BEQUEATHED
BY

JOHN STEILL, of 38 GRANGE ROAD, EDINBURGH,
SON OF JAMES STEILL, SOMETIME OF EASTER
BALDOWRIE, IN ANGUS.
1887.

The base course bronze panels bear the following inscriptions:—

On the south side—

Edward First of England, having attempted to annex Scotland to his dominions, was opposed by Wallace, through whose consummate wisdom and valour the English were driven out of Scotland, and her independence was restored. Renewed attempts by Edward to conquer Scotland were heroically resisted by Wallace, till he was treacherously deserted by the Scottish nobility, and betrayed by Sir John Menteith. He was thereupon seized, conveyed to London, and there arraigned as a traitor to the English King, amid mockery and indignity, which, conscious of his integrity, he bore with dignified composure. On 23rd August, 1305, this great hero was led to Smithfield, and, with Edward as an eye-witness, was there put to death, solely for his love of liberty, his effectual resistance of aggression, and his fidelity to his native land.

On the west side—

"Go back to your masters, and tell them that we came not here to treat, but to fight, and set Scotland free."

Answer of Wallace to the English friars sent to negotiate a pacific treaty with him before the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

On the east side—

"To Edward, King of England, I cannot be a traitor. I owe him no allegiance; he is not my Sovereign; he never received my homage, and, whilst life is in this persecuted body, he never shall receive it."

Speech of Wallace at his mock trial in London.

On the north side—

"When I was a youth, and under the care of my uncle, all that I could carry away from him was a single proverb, but it seemed to me above all price, and I never forgot it. It was this—'I tell you a truth, liberty is the best of all things. My son, never live under any slavish bond.'"

Remarks by Wallace on the instructions he received from his uncle, the Priest of Dunipace.

"I have brought you to the ring—dance according to your skill."

Wallace drew up his army at Falkirk in a circular form and addressed them as above.

JAMES B. THOMSON.

Death of Rob Roy.

The "Caledonian Mercury," of 9th January, 1735, thus chronicles the death of the daring freebooter—

On Saturday was se'nnight [28th December, 1734], died at Balquhider, in Perthshire, the famous Highland partisan, Rob Roy.

Bibliography of Clan Literature: With Notes.

(Continued from "Scottish Notes and Queries," June, 1907.)

FARQUHARSON.

Brouchdour MS. (of which several copies exist), information from Mr A. M. Mackintosh, Nairn, 20th June, 1908. Also Sir Aeneas Macpherson's *Vanitie Exposed*—see Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections; and Records of Invercauld.

DOUGLAS.

The Romance of the Great Douglas Cause (Scotland's greatest family history case on record). By Percy Fitzgerald, F.S.A. With photographic frontispiece and other illustrations. Demy 8vo. 1904. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

GORDON.

"Llwyn-y-bwch, with some account of the family of Gordon, alias Gorton, of Gower, Glamorganshire." Compiled by the Reverend J. D. Davies, M.A., Rector of Lhanmadoc and Cheriton. 1901. 16 pp. pamphlet.

[This family of Gordon, alias "Gorton," has been settled at Weobly Castle, in the parish of Gower, not far from Swansea, since 1652. See article entitled "The Gordons in Wales": A Romantic Origin, in the "Free Press," 12th December, 1904.]

The "Memoirs of John Gordon of Glencatt," a sturdy Protestant, who renounced Catholicism after a thirteen years' sojourn in the Scots College in Paris, was catalogued for sale at Sotheby's ("Bon-Accord," 8th December, 1904).

[This curious book was printed in London in 1733. Gordon was laird of the picturesque but unprofitable estate of Glencatt, in the parish of Birse. In 1696 the property was owned by a Mortimer, the last of the cadets of Graigievar to possess land in the country. The Gordons of Kincardine descended from the Glencatt family. Francis Gordon, a lawyer in Aberdeen, who owned the mill in 1745, acted as Quartermaster-General of the Jacobite Army in the Highlands. The same writer of the above interesting notes states that he understands that a monograph on Glencatt, which still remains in manuscript, has been written by Monsignor Clapperton, of Fochabers.]

The families of Gordon of Invergordon, Newhall, also Ardoch, Ross-shire, and Carroll,

Sutherland. By John Malcolm Bulloch, M.A. 8vo, 122 pp. Printed by the Ross-shire Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd. MCMVI.

The Family of Gordon in Griemachary, in the Parish of Kildonan. By John Malcolm Bulloch, M.A. 8vo, 23 pp. Printed by the Ross-shire Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. MCMVII.

The Gordons of Laggan. By John Malcolm Bulloch, M.A. Read at meeting of the Banffshire Field Club, Banff, Thursday, January 31, 1907. Reported by the "Banffshire Journal." 8vo. 54 pp. [This paper is embodied in the Transactions of the Banffshire Field Club, 1906-1907.] Banff: Printed at the "Banffshire Journal" Office.

An account of people who have changed their own name to that of Gordon, or double-barrelled it: a series of six articles to the "Huntly Express" by John Malcolm Bulloch, M.A., March 9, 16, 23, 30; April 6, 20, 1906.

[These articles were published for private circulation, in a slightly enlarged form, by Mr Joseph Dunbar, Huntly, 1906 (8vo, pp. 44).]

The Gordons of Embo, with other families of the name in the County of Sutherland. By John Malcolm Bulloch, M.A. 8vo, 131 pp. Printed by the Ross-shire Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. MCMVIII. [These articles appeared in the "Ross-shire Journal," Dingwall, 1907. A review of the book appeared in "Bon-Accord," 3rd September, 1908.]

Gordon Epitaphs at New Deer Churchyard. The compiler of this bibliography sent a complete transcript of these to Mr J. M. Bulloch, and they appeared in the "Huntly Express," 22nd May, 1908.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1768).

6th February.—Died of this date, Mrs Forbes, spouse to John Forbes, merchant in this place, and sister of Gilbert Lawrie, Esq., late Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

6th March.—Died lately at London, in the 25th year of his age, Mr George Chalmers, surgeon and apothecary in Great Marlborough Street, and son to the Rev. Mr Alexander Chalmers, late Minister of the Gospel at Glass. 17th April.—Died lately, the Right Hon. Lady Betty Skelly, sister to the late Cosmo Duke of Gordon, and aunt to the present Duke.

20th April.—Died at Old Deer, of this date, after a short illness, in the 81st year of his age, and 52nd of his ministry, the Rev. Mr John Forbes of Pitnacadel, Minister of that Parish.

22nd April.—Died at the House of Boyndlie, of this date, Baillie George Philips, late of Banff. . .

13th May.—Died on the night of this date, Mr Francis Forbes, writer in this place.

26th May.—Died in this place, on the morning of this date, Dr Andrew Burnett, physician, in the 71st year of his age.

14th September.—Died of this date, John Gordon of Cluny, Esq., in his 74th year.

19th September.—Died here, of this date, in the 69th year of his age, Mr John Taylor, advocate.

7th October.—Died of this date, after a few days' illness, Mr William Strachan, Lister in Aberdeen, aged 81. He was the youngest son of John Strachan of Kincardine O'Neil, a branch of the old family of the Strachans of Thornton.

22nd November.—Died of this date, in the 39th year of his age, Mr Thomas Cruden, merchant in this place.

1st December.—Died at St Fergus, of this date, Mr Alexander Forbes, Preacher of the Gospel, brother to William Forbes, Esq. of Cairngall.

29th December.—Died of this date, Mr James Elder, merchant in this place.

Queries.

124. THOMSON FAMILY.—Can any reader explain the origin of the name Thomson, as also furnish genealogical particulars of the family?

J. B. T.

125. MASSON.—About the end of the eighteenth century two brothers of the name of Masson, belonging to the Cromar district of Aberdeenshire, went abroad. Possessing energy and resource, they acquired wealth, and it is believed that the surviving brother died about 1845, leaving (probably to the Massons of Culorden farm, Cromar) heritable estate in the West Indies consisting of a plantation, and movable property running into tens of thousands. Between 1847 and 1851 notice of the death was received in Aberdeenshire, a relative in the Strathdon district having had sent to him a (? "Gazette") newspaper containing an "Heirs Wanted" notice, or such like. A soldier of the Gordon Highlanders named John Allanach—well known on account of his great height of 6ft. 10½ inches—landed in Barbadoes on 4th April, 1841; obtained his discharge, by purchase, there in 1842, and after holding a civil appointment in Jamaica for about eleven years, returned to Scotland and confirmed the death of Mr Masson, whom he had met personally in the West Indies.

I should feel much obliged if anyone could give me corroboration of all or a few of these facts, or inform me how to get a copy of the

"Gazette," or other newspaper containing the notice of Mr Masson's death.

F.

126. JAMES ISAAC AND MARY HOPKINS.—Can any reader give genealogical particulars concerning this couple, who are known to have resided at, or near, Grandholm Mea! Mill, Stonewood, in 1848?

J. B. T.

127. STRONG CASTLE.—Where is it? I find that, on 6th September, 1798, a marriage was solemnised at Westfield, Aberdeen, between Robert Forbes of Strong Castle and Elizabeth, daughter of John Chalmers of Westfield.

TOPOGRAPHER.

Answers.

115. KENNETHMONT FREEMASON LODGE.—The following is extracted from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 31st July, 1822:—

On Friday last, the 26th inst., the new Mason Lodge of St Mary's of Kennethmont held their first General Meeting in that parish for the purpose of celebrating the formation of a very respectable Lodge, under the authority of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Although they have only been constituted a few months, they already number upwards of 90. The Brethren of St Mary's Lodge, attended by visitors from the different Lodges in this District, formed a very numerous and respectable procession, in their handsome Masonic Dresses, and Silver Decorations, the latter of which were presented to them by Mrs Hay of Rannes, whom they had requested to patronise this new institution. The Brethren afterwards dined together, and concluded the day with a ball, which was kept up with great spirit to a late hour; and the whole business of the day afforded universal satisfaction to the Brethren and their friends. Office-bearers appointed for the ensuing years are as follows—

General Hay, Honorary Grand Master.

George Andrew, R.W. Master; William Watt, depute master; William Wilson, senior warden; Alexander Morgan, junior warden; John Dick, secretary; Alexander Ross, grand steward; William Cruickshank, senior steward; Robert Kerr, junior steward; James Yule, treasurer; James Reid, Bible-bearer; George Minty, surgeon; John Cruickshank, A.M.; John Ingram, William Yule, and Thomas Ord, counsellors; John Cobban, sword-bearer; William Ironside, clerk; Alexander Wilson, tyler.

R. R.

116. MINISTERS OF BELLIE PARISH.—The following is a list of the ministers of this parish, as extracted from Rev. Dr Hew Scott's "Fasti Ecclesiae Sooticanæ," part V., 191-93:—

1601.—Thomas Hay.

1607.—William Sanders; was censured by the Presbytery, 24th April, 1627, "for making ane pennie, brydell within Strathboggie to his dochter in law, at quhilk were present excommunicat papists to the greiff of all honest Christians." On 3rd December, 1643, he stated he would have intimated the subscribing of the Covenant, but was prevented, the pulpit being guarded with armed men and debarred by violence, and offering to preach, these men suffered him not till the Marquis came. He petitioned Parliament that, "having a mean benefice, from which he had received little for eight years," he might be relieved from a public payment. He demitted 25th March, 1663, and is said to have died in his 106th year, and 77th of his ministry. (This is the greatest age, if true, which has been discovered in the Church of Scotland.)

1643.—Alexander Innes was co-adjutor and helper for some time.

1656.—James Horne, schoolmaster of Grange, was ordained 28th February, and translated to Elgin, 2nd Charge, in July, 1659.

1663.—William Annand, son of Mr John Annand, one of the ministers of Inverness; continued till after the Revolution.

1702.—Charles Primerose, M.A., ordained 25th February, and translated to Forres in October, 1707.

1709.—Thomas Macculloch, translated from Birnie, and admitted 4th May. Died 26th November, 1750, in his 81st year, and 43rd of ministry.

1751.—Patrick Gordon, translated from Rhynie, and admitted 3rd October. Died in London, 20th February, 1769, in his 31st year of ministry. His widow, Majory Chalmers, died 4th August, 1787.

1770.—James Gordon, ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, 13th June, 1753, as chaplain to the Royal North British Fusileers, then at Gibraltar, presented to Ballie by Alexander, Duke of Gordon, in 1769, and admitted 14th March, 1770. He died 30th January, 1809, in his 82nd year of age, and 56th of ministry. He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. James Lumsden, Towie; she died 14th April, 1792, having had a son, Alexander, and a daughter, Jane.

1808.—John Anderson, translated from Kingussie, called 2nd July, and admitted 20th September. He was employed as factor by the

Duke of Gordon, and the General Assembly of May, 1819, having had the matter under review, declared it "impossible they should not highly disapprove of the parish ministers of this Church engaging in such secular employments as may be inconsistent with the full and faithful discharge of their spiritual functions." He in consequence resigned his charge in the same year, and died 22nd April, 1839, in his 80th year and 57th of ministry. He married twice, the second time, 14th July, 1830, Elizabeth M'Pherson, who died 13th October, 1846.

1819.—William Rannie, ordained 8th September, and died 10th February, 1837, aged 48. He married, 1st December, 1825, and had a daughter, Williamina Catherine.

1837.—David Dewar, son of James Dewar, factor, Tillicoultry, originally bred to the loom, then became clerk to a lime work, was elected schoolmaster of Carrington in 1819, appointed to a school at Fochabers, and ordained 17th August, 1837. He was Moderator of Presbytery during the early part of the proceedings in the Marnoch case, took part with the minority, was admonished by the General Assembly, and fined £5, besides expense of process, 26th May, 1843. He seceded and joined the Free Church.

1843.—Robert Cuchny, M.A.

CHURCHMAN.

119. FIRST NEWSPAPER IN SCOTLAND.—The "Mercurius Caledonius," commenced in Edinburgh in 1661, was indisputably the first Scottish newspaper. Others that had preceded it were reprints of London publications, or papers produced by Englishmen for Englishmen. (See "English Newspapers," by H. R. Fox Bourne, London, 1887; "About Newspapers," Edinburgh, 1888; and "The Edinburgh Periodical Press," by W. J. Couper, Stirling, 1908.) Mr Couper says—"The 'Mercurius Caledonius' has long reigned as the first undoubted Scottish periodical. No objection can lie against the claim on the score of its reputed editor, publishers, or contents. It dealt mainly with Scottish affairs, and its publishers were a combination of Edinburgh book-sellers, who named themselves 'A Company of Stationers.' . . . Nor can there be any doubt about the nationality of the editor, who was certainly Thomas Sydes. He was a Scotman born and bred. The 'Mercurius Caledonius' has accordingly all the characteristics expected in a Scottish publication, and must be held to be the first of the long list of Scottish journalistic enterprises, until some periodical of earlier date, yet unknown, has been discovered."

R. A.

No. 29.—November 4, 1908.

John Shand of Arnhall and The Burn.

The "Aberdeen Journal," in recording the death of Mr Shand (which took place at The Burn on 23th July, 1825, at the age of 66), gives the following interesting particulars—

"This gentleman, in early life, in consequence of his want of experience when he succeeded to his father, and commenced business as a wine merchant, was involved in difficulties which led him to leave the country abruptly, and go to Jamaica, where he entered on a new line, unfriended and without a shilling in his pocket. Stimulated to exert the powers of a mind naturally strong, by the pride of principle, and a feeling of ingenuous shame, he tasked himself to the most severe application, in the acquisition of general, as well as of professional knowledge; and being sober and temperate in his habits, of strict integrity, and a very independent spirit, he laid gradually and imperceptibly a sure foundation for that distinction to which he afterwards attained in the Island. During many years, and in the most trying times, when the opinions of men were unsettled, . . . he conducted the business of the Assembly with a temperate firmness; and by a rare union of enlightened and comprehensive views, in his public measures, . . . created confidence . . . and was regarded as a benefactor by all parties. . . . Having acquired a competent fortune, he returned again to his native country, after an absence of thirty-three years; and one of his first acts was to insert an advertisement in the newspapers, desiring all who had suffered by him in early life to give in their claims against him, which were paid (principal and interest), without deduction, as soon as they were presented; and so extremely anxious was he that every person should receive compensation in full, that he was at pains, by correspondence and agency, to trace and find out the heirs and representatives of all the foreign houses with which he had dealings. . . . Having disposed of a part of his fortune in this way, much to his own satisfaction, with another part he purchased the estate of Arnhall and The Burn,

in Kincardineshire, on which, during the residue of his years, he continued generally to reside.

"In embellishing, and still more highly ornamenting the beautiful place of The Burn, he had full exercise for his cultivated taste; and in improving the lands of Arnhall, he found an employment equally suitable to his active mind, by converting extensive tracts of barren and useless mosses, the sight of which was offensive to the eye and the vapours from them injurious to the health, into pasture grass, and regular arable fields by judicious drainage. . . ."

The Lord High Treasurer's Accounts.

The following extracts from the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland refer to the expenditure of James IV. in connection with his visits to the City of Aberdeen:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1494. Item the xv. day of October,
bocht frae Robert Blindoyle,
in Abirdene, iij. ellis of satin
for to be the King a doublet. | liij li xijs — |
| " Item, deliuerit to the King,
in Abirdene, the xx. days of
November | liijxxvj li. xlijs. liiijd. |
| 1496. Item, that samyn day, to
Sande Law, the Falconer, to
remane behind the King in
Abirdene quhill he com agane | — xliijs. — |
| " Item, to the preists of Sanct
Nicholas' Kirk, in Abirdene,
to say a trentale [trentale—a
service of 30 Masses] of
Messie, of Sanct Sebastiano,
for the King | — xxs. — |
| 1497. Item, to the piparis of Abir-
dene, be the Kingis com-
mand | — xviijs. — |
| " Item, to the Gray Friars
there | — xis. — |
| " Item, for the Kingis' Horse
met in Abirdene, ane nycht. | — liijs. — |
| " Item, to Johnne the Mannis
boy, to pas to the Lord of
Stanywed, for ane halp | — — xvjd. |
| " Item, to Johnne the Man,
Falconar, in Abirdene, to
fee him ane hors to ride with
the King | — vs. iijjd. |
| " Item, to the guidwif in Aber-
dene quhar the Kink juglit. | — xxvjs. viiijd. |
| " Item, to Johnne Hert, for
bering of a pair of monicoordis
[monicoordis—a keyed musical
instrument of many strings]
of the Kingis frae Abirdene
to Striuelin | — ixs. — |
| 1498. Item, to William goldmyth,
of Abirdene, for ane relik
maid to the King of xxxij
vnoe | xxj li. vjs. viiijd.
R. R. |

An Interesting Old Price List.

A local antiquary has obligingly exhibited to us a copy of the printed circular issued nearly two centuries ago by William Forbes, copper-smith, Aberdeen, progenitor of the Forbeses of Callander and Almond. As it is a curiosity in its way, we annex a copy—

WILLIAM FORBES, Copper-smith,
In Aberdeen, Makes and Sells the following Goods at
Reasonable Prices, viz.—

COPPER WORK.

Aquavite Pots.	Frying Pans.
Cauldrons, all sizes.	Dripping Pans.
Tea Kettles.	Warming Pans.
Ship Kettles.	Weighing Scales.
Camp Kettles.	Pepper Boxes.
Fish Kettles.	Filters for Bottle.
Coffee Pots.	Copper Ovens.
Chocolate Sponges.	Broth Pots.
Sauce Pans.	Larding Pins, with all
Stew Pans.	Other Instruments for
Sillet Pans.	Cooks.

BRASS WORK.

G. H. offers from 5s to 5l.	Brass Wheels for Beds or
Brass Pans, all sizes.	Chairs.
Brass Mounting for	Brass Hooks for Mirrors
Cabinets and Drawers.	Brass Mortars.
Newest Patterns.	Brass Collars for Dogs.
Brass Work for Saddlers.	Brass Graters.
Brass Scummers.	Bells of all sizes.
Candlesticks, from 1s 6d	Fine and Shutters for
to 15s.	Windows.
Hand Candlesticks.	Wine Tasters.
Shade Candlesticks.	Brass Cooks.
Snuffers and Snuff	Brass Pirns for Fishing
Dishes.	Rods.
Extinguishers.	Cast Work of all Sorts for
Chimney Work from 5s	Clockmakers and Black-
to 5l.	smiths.
Brass Sconces.	

He likewise Sells all Sorts of

PEWTER AND HARD METAL, viz.—

Tankards.	Jugs.
Stoups, all sizes.	Soot Pans.
Basons.	Chamber Pots.
Bowls.	Bed Pans.
Plates.	Teapots, all Kinds.
Soup Dishes.	Funch Ladles.
Trenchers.	Serving and Table Spoons.
Salvers.	Candle Moulds.
Rings for Dishes.	

The above Goods may had in Exchange for Old Silver, Copper, Brass, Pewter, or Lead. Commissions from the Country punctually obeyed. He is to attend Keith Market in the North, and Paddie Fair in the Mearns, with Goods, and will send the country commissions to Huntly or Elgin in the North, and Stonehaven or Montrose in the South.

Premiums for Improvement of Waste Land.

In the earlier half of the last century, a Society existed for the Improvement of Waste Land. The following premiums were awarded in January, 1821:—

To William Petrie, Kingcausie, for having, between 1st February, 1823, and 1st November, 1824, brought into arable culture the greatest

extent of land not hitherto improved, or in cultivation, of tenants in the tract of country between Stonehaven and Aberdeen, etc., as described in the Society's advertisement—Seven Guineas.

To James Martin, Banchory, for the second greatest extent as aforesaid—Five Guineas.

To George Kane, Ardo, for the third greatest extent, as aforesaid—Three Guineas.

Peculiar Case of Interdict.

In the summer of 1824, an advertisement appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal," in name of a tavern-keeper at Bridge of Dee, intimating that, owing to the increased demand for salmon on Sundays, he meant to have an ordinary every Sunday, at three o'clock, p.m. "That notice having attracted the attention of the church session of the parish, the matter was brought by the public prosecutor under the cognisance of the Sheriff of this county, who has now interdicted the vintner alluded to from carrying his intended ordinary on Sundays into execution; and we trust that this case will have the effect of preventing others from engaging in, or attempting, similar proceedings."

The Gordons of Tomnavoulin, Glenlivet.

A tombstone in Mortlach Churchyard bears the legend—

This stone is erected by Alex. Anderson, Officer of Excise, in memory of his spouse, Helen Gordon, who died 3rd March, 1810, aged 23, daughter of John Gordon, in Tomnavoulin, who left 3 children, John, Alex., and Margaret.

In memory of John Gordon, in Tomnavoulin, who died 6th June, 1831, aged 92 years. I.H.S. His spouse, Margaret Gordon, died 13 July, 1844, in the 78th year of her age, and left no family alive but an only son William.

William Gordon, who alone survived them, died January 30, 1875, aged 84. Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, in his edition of Lachlan Shaw's "Moray," I. 150, says of him—

He was my second cousin. He had no sympathy with modern ideas of advance. For fifty years the whole steading was of the most primitive, makeshift caste. "Tamoul," as he was called from his farm, in his garb, was equally unadorned, the same tattered rags having done duty for years. However, on high occasions or rejoicings he appeared bon-ton. While most penurious, when an auld acquaintance paid a visit at the roadside farmhouse (if such it could be designated), "Tamoul" was kind and hospitable, setting down bread and cheese and a bottle of real Glenlivet. He held the appointment of collector of seat rents of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Tombae, and was proud of the original mode in which he kept the roll, somewhat puzzling to all but the patentee. The contributors were classified in three separate divisions—"good," "bad," and "indifferent." He was a rigid dun-

ner, and, after Mass, pursued delinquents with foot and tongue. He lived in oelback, but nevertheless left the fruit of his loins. The popular mind of the district magnified his ample means into an immense hoard, which at his death amounted to about £7000.

His sister, Helen Gordon, Mrs Anderson's children, are recorded in the Rothes Register—

1. John Anderson, baptised July 24, 1806; witnesses, John Gordon in Tomnavoulin, Charles and Robert Grant, Esqs., Blairfindy.

2. Alexander Anderson, baptised April 11, 1808; witnesses, Mr Anderson, Drumbain; William Gordon, the child's uncle.

3. Margaret Anderson, baptised February 25, 1810; witnesses—Mr George Cruickshank, minister, and Margaret Grant, the child's grandmother.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Inscriptions in St Clement's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen.

A feature of this church is the number of small memorial brass tablets affixed to the pews.

Right hand row—

In memory of Samuel Cox Smyth,
First Priest of S. Clement's.
R.I.P.

Erected by the congregation.

In Memory of John and Margaret Valentine
R.I.P.

Erected by Alexander Smith.

In Memory of Jessie Wilson,
Who died in S. Clement's Church,
First Sunday in Advent, 1896.
R.I.P.

Erected by Alexander Smith.

Erected by James M'Haffie and Family

In Memory of George Beverley Cruden.
R.I.P.

Erected by James Cruden.

Erected by John and Elizabeth Smith and family.

Pray for the Souls of the Faithful Departed.
May they rest in peace.

Left row—

In Memory of James Ross.
R.I.P.

Erected by R. C. Ross, Priest in charge.
1900.

In Memory of Hannah Hathway,
Sister Associate, S. Margaret's of Scotland.
R.I.P.

Erected by Alexander Smith.

In Memory of John, Samuel, James, and Thomas,

Infant Children of Alexander Smith.

In memory of James Garrow.
R.I.P.

Erected by James M'Haffie.

In Memory of James Garden Cruden.
R.I.P.

Erected by James Cruden.

In Memory of Isaac Burwood.
R.I.P.

Erected by Harriet Ann Burwood.

In Memory of Sophia and Alexander,
Infant children of Robert Smith.

A brass plate attached to a pillar of the building, left side, bears—

R.I.P.

In Affectionate Memory
of

Robert Smith,
Thurifer of this Church.

Suddenly called

To his rest,

January 13, 1904.

"The souls of the righteous
Are in the hands of God."

A tribute

To his memory

By one who valued

His faithful service.

The above Robert Smith, who was a painter to trade, was 27 years of age at his death.

Affixed to the wall of the main entrance in a frame, the undernoted appears printed—

John Comper, Priest,

Entered into rest

July 27, A.D. 1903,

in the 80th year of his age,

And the 53rd of his ministry.

Expecto resurrectionem mortuorum.
et vitam venturi seculi.

Rev. John Comper was born in the parish of Pulborough, Sussex (with which his family had been connected for generations). He was the author of several books of a religious nature, and editor of "St Margaret's Banner," the organ of St Margaret's Episcopal Church, in 1871, whose title, in 1873, was altered to "St Margaret's Parochial Magazine." (See 2nd S. "S.N. and Q.," vol. v., p. 70.) A very full account of his life will be found in "In Memoriam" of 1903, pages 28-32. His widow, who was a most faithful helper in all his parochial work, died at St Margaret's Brae, 10th June, 1908, aged 80.

A record of the above inscriptions is valuable, as the present building, in the vicinity of Waterloo Goods Station, may be dismantled ere long.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Britain's Silver Coins.

Dealing historically with the subject of the silver coinage of Britain, Mr Robert Blyth, general manager of the Union Bank of Scotland in a paper contributed at a recent meeting of the Glasgow Bankers' Debating and Literary Society, stated that the silver crown was first issued by Edward VI. in 1552. No crown-pieces had been issued since 1902. This heavy bit of silver never seemed to have been much in favour. The half-crown was first coined in 1562, while the florin, which was at first a gold coin, introduced by Edward III. in 1343, was first struck as a silver coin in 1849. The first shilling was struck 404 years ago, in the reign of Henry VII. Sixpenny and threepenny pieces first appeared in the reign of Edward VI. Concluding, Mr Blyth remarked that we who lived in the 20th century were happily ignorant of the deplorable condition into which the silver currency had sunk in former times through clipping, forgery, and defacement, which led to the whole of the silver coinage being withdrawn and renewed.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1770).

18th January. Died of this date, at his House of Technuiry, in his 79th year, James Gordon of Technuiry, Esq.

1st March. Died here of this date, aged 82, Mr James Leslie, merchant, and late Baillie.

11th March. Died of this date, Mrs Scott of Duninald.

21st March. Died here of this date, in her 71st year, Mrs Elizabeth Jameson, relict of Mr James Petrie, advocate.

26th March. Died here last week, in an advanced age, Mrs Margaret Forbes, relict of John Hay of Balbithan.

29th March. Died here on the morning of this date, aged 75, William Chalmers, Esq., who has been twice provost and chief magistrate of this city.

4th April. Died here of this date, aged about 76, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to Charles, late Earl of Aboyne.

1st July. Died here on the morning of this date, in her 66th year, Isabel Douglas, relict of James McKenzie, Esq. of Dalmoir.

9th July. Died of this date, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr John Lumsden, Professor of Divinity in King's College.

9th July. Died at Banff of this date, Mrs Margaret Calder, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Calder of Muirton, Bart., and spouse to James Shand, Esq. of Craigilly.

11th August. Died at St Andrews of this date, Mrs Cumming of Pittuly.

1st November. Died of this date, in his 71st year, at his lodgings in Camden Street, Isling-

ton, London. Alexander Cruden, M.A., a native of this place, well known as the author of that laborious and useful work, "A Concordance to the Holy Scriptures." . . . The first edition of it appeared in 1738, and was dedicated to Queen Caroline 17 days before Her Majesty's death, the second edition was published in 1761, and was dedicated to his present Majesty, who was pleased to order him a present of £100. The third edition was published in 1769. Mr Cruden was found dead on his knees about seven o'clock in the morning. He had complained for some days of a shortness of breath. By his will, he has left £100 to endow a bursary in Marischal College, £10 to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Scotland £10 for coal to the poor of this place.

6th November. Died here, Rev. Mr James Anderson, minister of the Gospel at Keith, in his 63rd year.

9th November. Died at Kininmonth of this date, Mrs Cumming, younger, of Kininmonth.

10th November. Died of this date, at her house in the Canongate, Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Chalmers, widow of Dr James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in King's College.

1st December. Died at Cove of this date, in the 105th year of her age, Margaret Morice. She spun, about three years ago, very fine worsted, . . . and retained her senses to the last.

17th December. Died at seven o'clock in the morning of this date, at Marykirk, the Rev. Mr William Thomson, minister of the Gospel there, in his 66th year.

27th December. Died here on the morning of this date, Doctor David Skene, physician.

31st December. Died at the House of Parkhill of this date, Mrs Skene of Dyce.

Queries.

128. THE GORDONS OF INVERNETTIE.—The "Aberdeen Journal" records the marriage, on May 19, 1806, of Robert Gordon, yr. of Invernietie, Captain in the Aberdeenshire Militia, to Catherine, youngest daughter of James Reid of Alehousehill. This is apparently Robert, the son of Alexander Gordon of Invernietie, a cadet of Newton. But Temple ("Thanage of Fermartyn," p. 256) says he married Miss Anderson of Technuiry. Was he twice married?

J. M. R.

129. THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES HAY, LORD NEWTON.—This gentleman, who died at Powrie, Forfarshire, in October, 1811, was admitted Advocate in Edinburgh in 1769, being raised to the bench in 1806. He is said to have been of the family of Cocklaw, near Peterhead. What is known further regarding him?

BUCHAN.

130. JOHN GORDON, WRITER, BANFF.—He married Jean Calder, daughter of Sir Thomas Calder, Bart. of Muirton. She died January 29, 1817, aged 88. What is known of Gordon and his issue, if any?

J. M. B.

131. THE HOYES FAMILY.—The Hon. John Hoyes, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Grenada, was "lately" entertained by his friends and townsmen at Forres ("Aberdeen Journal," March 4, 1829). What is known of this family?

J. M. B.

132. SERGEANT JOHN GORDON, 92ND.—A stone was erected in his memory in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, by his wife, Catherine Coutts. He died October 17, 1851, aged 75. What is known of his origin?

J. M. B.

133. FORT FIDDES.—Is it in the parish of Aberdour? It is stated that guns were fired from it on 6th November, 1813, in honour of the marriage, at Aberdour House, of John Dingwall of Brucklay, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Gordon of Aberdour.

TOPOGRAPHER.

134. GORDONS IN STRICHEN.—I have read with much interest the account of the Strichen Educational Trust. Its benefactor, John Gordon, was the son of John Gordon, Aberdour. Who was the latter's father? Was he connected with the Gordons of Aberdour? Any information about these Gordons will be welcome.

J. M. B.

135. FALCONER FAMILY.—There died at Falkirk, November 16, 1808, after a severe illness of three months, the wife of Captain Falconer, and the niece of the late Sir John Gordon of Embo. Who was this lady?

J. M. B.

Answers.

110. DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—"H.J.B." asks for information about dovecots in Aberdeenshire. I can mention a few which are—or at one time were—existent in East Aberdeenshire.

1. A small one at Aberdour House.
2. One at Auchry, Monquhitter.
- 3 and 4. Two at Cairness, Lonmay.
5. One (now demolished) at the Old Castle of Fedderate, New Deer.
6. One at Inverugie, St Fergus.
7. One at Knockhall, Foveran.
8. One at the old Castle of Pitaligo.
9. One at Mounthooly, in the same district.
10. One at Tillery, Udney.
11. One at Philorth, Fraserburgh.

Those mentioned represent two types—round and square, with roofs either arched, slated, or thatched. For age, Fedderate would per-

haps have ranked first, as the masonry was of a like kind as the Castle itself, which is supposed to have been built about the year 1490. The masonry of the Inverugie one seems to indicate a more recent date. In former times, a dovecot appears to have been a necessary accessory to every landholder's premises. In the "Statistical Account of Scotland," complaint is made of the damage done by pigeons from the dovecots of landed proprietors, and among the farmer's grievances they were considered as oppressive as multitudes.

Atherb Cottage, Maud.

JOHN MILNE.

119. FIRST NEWSPAPER IN SCOTLAND.—I have taken the following information regarding early Scottish newspapers from "The Edinburgh Periodical Press" by W. J. Couper, M.A., two volumes (E. Mackay, Stirling). The earliest known Scottish journal is the "Diurnal Occurrences" published in January, 1642, by Robert Bryson, printer, Edinburgh. The information in this newspaper was entirely English. It was originally composed in London but as Bryson reprinted it, as exactly as possible, it must rank as the first Scottish journal. The "Mercurius Scoticus" was printed and published in Leith in 1651. It contained Scottish news in general and Leith news in particular. But, as Mr Couper points out, as this periodical was edited by an Englishman for English soldiers lying at Leith, it fails in that respect in being purely Scottish. After discussing one or two other periodicals, Mr Couper writes—"This brings us to the 'Mercurius Caledoniensis,' which has long reigned as the first undoubted Scottish periodical." The paper was printed on 8th January, 1661. I would advise "Bibliopole" to consult Mr Couper's two volumes in the Reference Department of the Public Library.

J. B. T.

121. THE GAME OF CAMACK.—This game is thus described in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 16th January, 1822:—"A very spirited match at the Camack took place at Strathglass on New Year's Day. In this Highland strath they still entertain the strongest predilection for this favourite amusement, and engage in it with all the enthusiasm of their forefathers. It has been the custom for ages for the two ends of the country (Braes and Strath) to have regular matches at this manly exercise during the holidays; and, on the first day of the year, about 200 active fellows were on the field to contend for the prize. The Braes-men were fewer in number, and, owing to this circumstance, the early part of the day was likely to have gone against them. . . . But, after a good deal of play, the Strath-men, trusting to their superior numbers (a mistake which has often proved fatal in more important contests than the present), began to relax; the Braes-men turned the course of the ball towards their mountains, and came off victorious. The spirit and activity evinced by the parties would leave a spectator at no loss to understand what renders Highlanders so valuable in fighting the battles of their country."

A. B.

No. 30.—November 11, 1908.

Walter Thom, Author of "The History of Aberdeen."

The "Aberdeen Journal" of 30th June, 1824, records the death of Mr Thom, as follows:—

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of this gentleman, at his house in Dublin on the 16th inst. He was a native of Bervie, where he was a manufacturer for some time; but from not succeeding in this line of business, he repaired to Aberdeen to reside, in order that he might have greater facilities from libraries of pursuing his literary avocations. During his residence here, he published "The History of Aberdeen," and "The Annals of Pedestrianism." After remaining three years in this place, Mr Thom thought Edinburgh would be a more favourable residence for his pursuits, as he had now adopted Literature as a profession; he stopped a very short time there, but went to Dublin, where he was engaged as Editor of the "Dublin Correspondent," which he conducted for some years. He afterwards formed a connection with Captain Faulkner, the Proprietor of "The Dublin Journal." During his management of that Paper, it was generally thought one of the best newspapers published in Ireland, from the ability and elegance of composition displayed in the leading article, together with the many valuable communications furnished by his correspondents, and his judicious selections from other journals. Mr Thom was the author of several articles in "Brewster's Encyclopædia," and contributed portions of "The Statistical Account," and "General Report of Scotland," for Sir John Sinclair; and also to Mr Shaw Masson's "Agricultural and Statistical Survey of Ireland," and various other Works. From his general information, pleasing and unassuming manners, Mr Thom made many friends in this country, and in Ireland, who sincerely sympathise with his amiable widow and family for their irreparable loss.

A Waterloo Gathering of 1829.

The "brave remnant" of the Waterloo heroes of the Gordon Highlanders residing at Kilkenny mustered on the anniversary of the battle in 1829 to the number of 14 or 16. Preceded by the "veteran piper who cheered them during the terrible conflict with the martial music of their native mountains," they marched from the barracks through all the principal streets to the Cathedral, and decorated with laurel the tomb of General Sir Denis Pack (a Kilkenny man), who commanded the Highland Brigade. They were then entertained at dinner by Colonel Macdonald. ("Aberdeen Journal," 1829)

The First Elephant Seen in Scotland.

Rev. Robert Law, in his MS. "Memorials, or Memorable Things, etc., from 1638 to 1684," states that an elephant, which had been purchased for £2000 stg., and brought to England for exhibition, was shown in Scotland in November, 1680, this being the first of the species ever seen in the country. It was a male, eleven years old, being in the quaint language of the manuscript:—

A great beast, with a great body and a great head, small eyes and dull, lugs like two skats lying close to its head; having a large trunk coming down from the nether end of the forehead, of length a yard and a half, in the undermost part small, with a nostril; by which trunk it breathed and drank, casting up its neat and drink in its mouth below it; having two large and long bones or teeth, of a yard length, coming from the upper jaw of it. . . . it was backed like a sow; the tail of it like a cow's; the legs were big like pillars or great posts, and broad feet, with toes like round lumps of flesh. When it drinks, it sucks up the water with its trunk, which holds a great deal of water, and then putting the low end in its mouth by winding it in, it jaws in the water in its mouth, as from a great spout. It was taught to flourish the colours with the trunk of it, and to shoot a gun, and to bow the knees of it, and to make reverence with its big head. They also rode upon it. . . . Let this great creature on earth and the whale at sea be compared with a midge or minnow, and behold what great wisdom and power is with the great God, the creator and preserver of both!

Alexander Deas and others farmed the prodigy from its owners at £400, for the purpose of exhibiting it throughout the country. When settling time arrived, they refused to pay in full, on the plea of various failures of implement of the contract, particularly that the owners had not shown all it could do., viz., its drinking, etc. It was replied "it could not drink every time it was shown!"

Interesting Notes on Tobacco.

At a recent meeting held in Provand's Lordship Glasgow, by members of the club that owns that 15th century edifice, Mr Thomas Lughton read a paper on "Glasgow Tobacco Lords" into which hitherto unpublished data entered largely. Glasgow's connection with colonial Virginia lasted from 1708 to 1775, and during that time the lecturer stated that there was prosperity throughout Scotland, chiefly owing to the enormous volume of business transacted each year by the tobacco traders of Glasgow. Before 1775 Britain had a monopoly of the American tobacco exports and for years about the half of the total output came to the

K

Clyde As much as forty-nine million pounds weight of Virginian tobacco had been handled in one season by Glasgow firms. Locally during the Virginian period there was work for hundreds of people, young and old. Boys got 1s 4d per week, and tobacco spinners received from 12s to 14s a week—considered good remuneration in those days. Shortly after the Revolutionary war, when the duty on tobacco rose to 1s per lb., smugglers played for high stakes. To land a shipload of Virginian tobacco on the west coast of Ireland, undetected by Revenue cutters, might run to a gain for the smugglers of £8000. The first trading of Glasgow men with Virginia was by the ancient system of barter, and cargoes of Kendal linsey-woolies, Sheffield cutlery, French wines, and Glasgow-made druggets, duffles, and plaidings left the Clyde. The tobacco was packed to average 950lb. net weight in the hoghead, and the earliest quotation was 3d per lb. Towards the end of the colonial season the price had risen to 3½d, and at the present day the price for the same grade of tobacco is not as much higher as one might expect. It is owing to the duty on tobacco that the not particularly sweet-scented Scottish thick black and Irish roll brands cannot be sold retail for less than 3d per oz.

Lawrances in Aberdeenshire.

During February and March, 1907, I contributed to "Scottish Notes and Queries" a complete list of all persons of the above surname and its variations, extracted from the useful Poll Book of Aberdeenshire of 1696. As a Christian name, that of Laurence appears only once in the Register of Burgesses of Guild and Trade of the Burgh of Aberdeen during the 16th century, and as a surname, it is omitted in the order of frequency of the same period. The subjoined list (which will be continued) extracted this summer from the old Registers preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh, forms a contribution towards the genealogy of the name, particularly that of the Buchan section:—

LONMAY, Vol. I.—Births, 1687-1758.

Marriages, 1687-1773. Deaths, 1716-1721 and 1792.

1702, March 7.—William Lawrance and Ann Robson were witnesses to the baptism of Alexander, son of Andrew Leask, in Cairnglass.

1702, May 7.—William Lawrance and William Pypor were witnesses to the baptism of Jean, daughter of Andrew Mihn, in Wardhead.

1703, July 29.—William Lawrance and Gabin Gollen were witnesses to the baptism of Alexander, son of M. Din, in Carnes.

1704, February 17.—William Lawrance and Alexander Milne were witnesses to the baptism of William, son of Robert Milne in Cairnglass.

1704, May 29.—John Laurance and And. Robertsons were witnesses to the baptism of John, son of Hugg Banoks, in Cairnglass.

1704, June 7.—William Laurance and George Logg were witnesses to the baptism of William, son of George Elrick, in Wardhead.

1704, July 7.—William Laurance and And. Robson were witnesses to the baptism of Jan not, daughter of Robert Robertsons, in Cairnglass.

1705, January 30.—John Laurance and Andrew Lamb were witnesses to the baptism of Mary, daughter of Thomas Adam, paroch of Fraserburgh.

1725, March 26.—William Lawrands, in Woodhead, had a daughter Jean. Witnesses—James Mitchell and James Piry there.

1750, September 23.—Alexander Laurance, in Corse, had a daughter Sophia. Witnesses—James Smith and Jno. Rollo there.

LONMAY—Marriages, 1687-1773.

1711, July 27.—Thomas Elrick and Elspeth Luanee, both in this parish, signified their lawful design of marriage, and for abstino and performance consigned their pledges.

1720, April 22.—William Laurende and Margaret Piry, both in this parochin, signified their lawful design of marriage. Married June 30th.

1737, April 23.—Alexander Scott and Mary Laurance, in this parish, married May 5th.

1746, October 27.—Alexander Laurance and Margaret Robertsons, in this parish, married November 20.

1748, November 19.—Alexander Laurance, in Strichen, and Jean Watson, in this parish, married December 22nd.

1754, June 23.—Symon Reid, parish of Raithen, and Margaret Lawrence, in this parish, married July 12th.

1760, May 24.—James Laurence, in the parish of Gemry, and Margaret Johnston, in this parish, married June 19th.

1760, June 15.—William Laurence and Anno Adie, both in this parish, contracted and married.

1760, August 14.—John Anderson, Lonmay, and Chris. Lawrence, from Rathen.

LONMAY.—Deaths, 1716-1721, and for 1792.

1716, April 16.—Alexander Lawrence, mortcloth, 1st Scots.

1792, May 20.—(Baptism, irregular entry) Margaret, of Thomas Lawrence, in Belfatton.

I shall be glad to have extracts of records of the name and variations from registers in the possession of private individuals and others. These will be carefully marshalled and preserved in "Notes and Queries."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

71 Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

Amusing Marriage Proclamation Blunder.

A curious mistake occurred in Dundee on Sunday, 10th August, 1823, relative to a proclamation of marriage-banns. The elder and session clerk, who is a married man, had, by mistake, written down his own name instead of the bridegroom's, along with that of the bride's, and the proclamation was made in church accordingly. The astonishment of the young couple may be easily conceived. The mistake will, however, be productive of no other evil than a week's delay.—("Aberdeen Journal," 13th August, 1823.)

Aberdeenshire Parliamentary Election of 1807.

Mr James Ferguson of Pitfour held the Parliamentary representation of the County of Aberdeen for upwards of thirty years preceding his death on 17th October, 1820. He was opposed on several occasions, but always proved successful. His opponent in the contest on 8th June, 1807, was Lieutenant-General Alexander Hay of Rannes, and the following record, not only shows how the votes were cast, but preserves the names of the freeholders and proprietors of the period, who alone had the voting qualification.

FOR MR FERGUSON.

General William Gordon, of Fyvie.
 Andrew Robertson, of Foveran.
 James Ferguson, of Pitfour.
 Thomas Buchan, of Auchmacoy.
 George Buchan Hepburn, of Balmaad.
 Charles Gordon, of Wardhouse.
 William Farquharson, of Monaltrie.
 Thomas Gordon, of Premnay.
 Alexander Anderson, of Candacraig.
 Alexander Irvine, of Drum.
 John Gordon Cumming, of Pitlurg.
 Robert William Duff, of Logie.
 Dr William Livingston, of Downiehill.
 Robert Grant, of Druminnor.
 John Chambers, of Tillery.
 Harry Gordon, of Knoakespook.
 Alexander Harvey, of Broadland.
 Adam Gordon, of Lenturk.
 William Gordon Duff, of Eden.
 James Gordon, of Little-Folla.
 George Gordon, of Hallhead.
 James Rose Innes, of Netherdale.
 William Gordon, of Aberdour.
 Thomas Arbuthnot, of Kinnmundy.
 Alexander Moir, of Scotston.
 Sir William Johnston, of Hilton, Bart.
 George More, of Raeden.
 James Forbes, of Seaton.
 Charles Fraser, of Williamston.
 Alexander Gordon, of Newton.
 Alexander Gordon, of Invernettie.

The Hon. Andrew Francis Forbes, of Collyhill.

Sir Archibald Grant, of Monymusk, Bart.
 Alexander Russell, of Montcoffer.
 Andrew Farquharson, of Breda.
 John Farquharson, of Aaloun.
 Peter Farquharson, of Whitehouse.
 Charles Gordon, of Cluny.
 Keith Turner, of Turnerhall.
 Roderick Mackenzie, of Glack.
 Robert Aberdein, of Midmill.
 James Hay, of Monkahill.
 Maxwell Gordon, of Clerkhill.
 William Forbes, liferenter of Balcairn.
 Alexander Brebner, of Learnie.
 John Laing, of Auchaber.
 Walter Orrok, of Orrok.
 John Grant, of Artamford.
 William Forbes, of Eoht.
 James Forbes, of Housedale.
 John Burnett Stuart, of Dens.
 John Gordon, younger of Cluny.
 Alexander Anderson Seton, of Mounie.
 Thomas Ferguson, of Kinknockie.

FOR LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEX. HAY.

Andrew Skene, of Dyce.
 Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, of Culsh.
 Thomas Russell, of Pitmedden.
 Alexander Leith, of Freefield.
 Sir Alexander Bannerman Burnett, of Kirkhill.
 Sir James Duff, of Kinstair.
 Sir William Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart.
 Robert Turner, of Menie.
 George Leith, of Overhall.
 George Skene, of Skene.
 Lieutenant-General Alexander Hay, of Rannes.
 James Gordon, of Craig.
 John Burnett, of Elrick.
 George Robinson, of Clermiston.
 George Robinson, of Cairngall.
 The Hon. Charles Hay Mudie, Lord Newton.
 George Still, of Milkden.
 John Ramsay, of Barra.
 Francis Garden, of Troup.
 John Douglass, of Dalhaikie.
 James Mansfield, of Midmar.
 James Urquhart, of Meldrum.
 Peter Gordon, of Abergeldie.
 John Dingwall, of Ardo.
 William Duff, of Corsindae.
 John Leith Ross, of Arnage.
 William Robinson, of Forresterhill.
 The Hon. Lewis Duff, of Bervie.
 George Douglass, of Kincardine.
 Francis Gordon, of Wheellemont.
 William Black, of Cloghill.
 Garden Duff, of Whitehill.
 James Leslie, of Rothie.
 Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, of Logie.
 Lewis Innes, of Balnacraig and Ballogie.
 William Milne, of Kinnmonth.
 Alexander Anderson, of Bourtie.
 John Burnett, of Countesswalls.
 William Forbes Mitchell, of Theinston.

RESULT.

For Mr Ferguson	54
For Lieut-General Hay	39

Majority for Mr Ferguson 15

It will be noted that of the above 93 voters, no fewer than 16 were Gordons.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1771).

6th January. Died of this date in the 44th year of his age Dr James Fairbairn of Easter Migvy.

20th January. Died Miss Clementina Baird, youngest daughter to the deceased William Baird of Auchmedden.

28th January. Died at Berlin of this date Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B., M.P. for Elgin Burghs, for fifteen years past H.M. Minister at that Court: a station which he filled with the highest reputation and with the greatest ability.

18th February. Died last week Mrs Fordyce of Aboorthies.

8th March. Died of this date Rev. Mr Alexander Gall, Preacher of the College Church here.

11th March. Died lately in the parish of Newhills, James Frost, aged 104. He worked till within a few weeks of his death.

25th March. Died last week the Rev. Mr Forbes, Minister at Fordoun.

1st April. Died last week George Keith, in the parish of Nether Banchory, in the 100th year of his age. . . . 38 of his children and grandchildren and 15 of his great-grandchildren accompanied his funeral.

8th April. Died last week within two miles of Slains Castle, James Dickie, in his 109th year.

6th April. Died of this date, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. James M'William, Minister at Kildrummy.

7th April. Died here of this date, in the 22nd year of his age, Mr Charles Forbes, youngest son to Alexander Forbes of Inverernan.

20th April. Died of this date in the 80th year of her age Mary Urquhart, spouse to W. Menzies, Esq., of Pitfodders.

13th May. Died of this date Mr Thomas Cruickshank, Merchant in this place.

15th May. Died at Tillydron, of this date, Mrs Margaret Innes, daughter of the late Mr Innes of Tillyfour.

16th June. Died of this date at Cooklarachie, William Gordon, Esq. of Nethermuir.

8th July. Died, of this date, at the Manse of Rathen, the Rev. Mr George Lague, Minister of the Gospel there.

12th July. Died, of this date . . . the Rev. Mr Alexander Temple, Minister of the Gospel at Newhills.

29th July. Died of this date, the Rev. Mr Abel, Minister at Kincoardine.

29th August. Died here, of this date, in the 72nd year of his age, Thomas Forbes, Esq. of Watertown.

10th October. Died, of this date, in the 75th year of his age, and 32nd of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Alexander Strachan, Minister of the Gospel at Keig.

11th November. Died lately at his house of Benholm, Robert Scott, Esq. of Benholm.

29th November. Died here, on the morning of this date, in the 77th year of his age, James Gordon, Esq. of Cocklarachy.

1st December. Died, of this date, at his seat of Forglan, the Right Hon. Alexander, Lord Banff.

13th December. Died here, of this date, the Hon. Captain Charles Gordon, of the 66th Regiment.

Queries.

136. GORDONS IN LETHNOT.—The late Mr D. S. R. Gordon stated that his branch of the Gordons (those in Ardmeanach) were connected with some Gordons in Lethnot. The "Aberdeen Journal" of July 29, 1829, records the marriage, at Leighny, in the parish of Lethnot, of John Stewart, farmer, Pitmudie, to Jean, eldest daughter of James Gordon, farmer there. What is known of this family?

J. M. B.

137. WILLIAM FLEMING, INNKEEPER, CUPAR-ANGUS.—Fleming died 27th October, 1825, at the reputed age of 102. Are any particulars known concerning him?

BIOGRAPHER.

138. JOHN GORDON, SURGEON, ERROL.—Who was he? His daughter, Janet Thiepland Gordon, married, at Arbroath, in 1817, John Cooper.

J. M. B.

139. JOHN M'BAIN.—The "Aberdeen Journal," in recording the death of M'Bain as having occurred at Gilcomston, Aberdeen, on 5th March, 1817, at the age of 101, adds the following:—"He was present at the Battle of Culloden, and was attached to the corps brought into the field by Lady M'Intosh, which made so furious an eruption into the left wing of the Royal Army that they completely annihilated the first line." What further is known regarding M'Bain and the military exploits mentioned?

JACOBITE.

140. GEORGE MAXWELL GORDON.—He was the fourth son of James Gordon, Banff, and died on H.M.S. Minden, on his way to Gibraltar, August 5, 1816. What is known of him?

J. M. B.

Answers.

21. **INNES OF CLERKSEAT.**—"Dr David Stuart (eldest son of Dr John Stuart of Inchbreek, who died in 1792, aged 82), brother of Professor John Stuart, married in 1775 Jean Innes, daughter of Alexander Innes of Clerkseat, advocate. In February, 1800, John Stuart, W.S. (indentured 1766, and entered Society of Writers to the Signet in 1802), Castleton, was served heir of provision to his father, Dr D. Stuart, and disposed of the lands of Redmyre in 1806. The purchaser was James Allardyce, Collector of Customs, Aberdeen, who died in 1811." "Professor John Stuart (Greek), youngest brother of Dr David Stuart, after graduating, commenced in 1766 the Study of Law, under Alexander Innes, senior (of Clerkseat), Advocate in Aberdeen, and Commissary Clerk, with whom he continued three years, and then proceeded to Edinburgh to pursue further the study of Law." Portions of these particulars are culled from "History of Writers to H.M. Signet," and "Life of Professor Stuart" (prefixed to Essays).

M. G.

According to the "Aberdeen Journal," the widow of Alexander Innes died 28th September, 1807, in her 78th year.

ANNALIST.

110. **DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.**—In a charter dated in 1770, mention is made of "the pigeon-house of Stoneywood." (See Morgan's "Annals of Woodside and Newhills," p. 176.)

M. G.

There was a dovecot near Leslie Castle at the beginning of the last century. A raid upon it formed the subject of criminal proceedings.

GADIESIDE.

117. **STONEHAVEN AND DUNNOTAR.**—In reply to "Quiznuncle" (1) It may be safely stated that the designation "Buckyhive" as applied to Stonehaven, is unknown. If the writer wishes to identify the locality of this place-name, perhaps he had better apply in the neighbourhood of Anstruther. (2) As to "Kilwhang," its origin is comparatively modern, and has been explained to me as follows:—Early last century, a notable character in the town, by name Andrew Edwards, who, I understood, was postman and keeper of the local library, used to amuse himself by contributing Stonehaven Notes to an Aberdeen newspaper. His modesty suggested the employment of a "nom de plume," and to this end he invented the euphonious dissyllable "Kilwhang." (3) Considerable remains of the Roman Camp referred to still exist. It is known as "Raedykes Camp," and is situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Stonehaven.

D. G. B.

No. 31.—November 18, 1908.

The Lord Provosts of Aberdeen.

There has recently been placed in the east wall of the Townhouse, inside the main entrance, a large oak tablet bearing the names of all the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen from 1272 to the present year. The lettering is in gilt, and the city arms are shown overhead. The names are taken from Mr A. M. Munro's "Memorials of the Aldermen, Provosts, and Lord Provosts of Aberdeen," but a slightly different rule has been followed in recording the periods during which each Provost held office. The following is the list:—

Richard Cementarius	1272-73.
Mathew Greathened	1273-74.
Mathew Greathened	1281-82.
Malcolm de Pelgoueni	1284-85.
Duncan de Melauill	1309-10.
Duncan Kynneddy	1321-22.
Symon Gelohach	1326-29.
William Strabrock (1)	1329-32.
Symon Gelohach	1332-33.
William Strabrock (1)	1333-35.
David Fyngask	1333-35.
Thomas Mercer	1343-44.
Symon Lynton	1348-49.
Robert Edynhame	1349-51.
William Leith (2)	1351-56.
Thomas Mercer	1361-63.
Laurence Garvock	1366-67.
Laurence de Foty (3)	1367-68.
William Leith	1372-74.
Alexander Bannerman (4)	1382-83.
John Tulloh	1383-84.
Laurence de Foty (3)	1385-91.
William de Camera (5)	1391-95.
William Andrewson	1395-96.
William de Camera (5)	1396-99.
Adam de Benyn	1399-1401.
Laurence de Leith (6)	1401-04.
William de Camera (Junior)	1404-05.
Robert Davidson	1405-09.
John Fichet	1409-10.
Robert Davidson	1410-11.
Andrew Giffard	1411-12.
Thomas de Camera	1412-13.
William Jackson	1413-16.
Thomas Roull	1416-17.
Thomas Giffard	1419-20.
John Vaus	1420-21.
William Kintore	1421-23.
Gilbert Menzies	1423-24.
William Kintore	1424-25.
John Vaus	1425-26.
Gilbert Menzies	1426-28.
John Vaus	1428-31.
Thomas de Camera	1431-35.
John de Scroggs (Senior)	1435-36.
John Vaus	1436-37.
John de Fyfe	1437-38.
Thomas de Camera	1438-39.
Gilbert Menzies	1439-40.
John Fyfe	1440-41.

Mathew Fichet	1441-42.
John Marr (Younger)	1442-43.
Alexander de Camera	1443-44.
John Vaus	1444-46.
Alexander de Camera	1446-47.
William Scherar	1447-48.
John de Fyfe	1448-49.
John de Scroggs (Junior)	1449-51.
John de Fyfe	1451-53.
John Marr (Younger)	1453-54.
Andrew Menzies	1454-55.
John de Scroggs (Junior)	1455-56.
John de Fyfe	1456-58.
Richard Kintore	1458-61.
Andrew Menzies	1461-62.
Richard Kintore	1462-67.
Alexander Chalmers (7)	1467-70.
Andrew Alanson	1470-71.
Richard Kintore	1471-72.
Andrew Scherar	1472-73.
Andrew Alanson	1473-74.
Alexander Chalmers (7)	1474-75.
Alexander Menzies	1475-76.
Andrew Scherar	1476-77.
Alexander Chalmers (7)	1477-78.
Andrew Scherar	1478-79.
Alexander Chalmers (7)	1479-80.
Alexander Menzies	1480-81.
James Leslie	1481-82.
Robert Blinseile	1482-83.
Sir John Rutherford (8)	1483-84.
Alexander Chalmers (7)	1484-85.
Sir John Rutherford (8)	1485-86.
Alexander Menzies	1486-87.
Sir John Rutherford (8)	1487-88.
David Menzies (Younger)	1488-89.
Sir John Rutherford (8)	1489-91.
John Cullen	1491-92.
Sir John Rutherford (8)	1492-93.
Alexander Reid (9)	1493-94.
David Menzies	1494-95.
Alexander Chalmers (7)	1495-96.
Sir John Rutherford (8)	1496-1501.
Alexander Menzies	1501-04.
John Leslie (10)	1504-05.
Gilbert Menzies (11)	1505-06.
Andrew Cullen	1506-07.
Gilbert Menzies (11)	1507-14.
John Mar	1514-16.
Gilbert Menzies (11)	1516-21.
John Collison	1521-22.
Gilbert Menzies (11)	1522-25.
Thomas Menzies (12)	1525-26.
Gilbert Menzies (11)	1526-33.
Thomas Menzies (12)	1533-35.
Andrew Cullen	1535-36.
Gilbert Menzies (11)	1536-37.
Thomas Menzies (12)	1537-45.
George, Earl of Huntly	1545-47.
Thomas Menzies (12)	1547-76.
Gilbert Menzies (13)	1576-88.
Thomas Menzies (14)	1588-90.
Alexander Cullen	1590-91.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1591-92.
Sir Thomas Menzies (16)	1592-93.
John Cheyne (17)	1593-94.
John Collison (18)	1594-95.
Sir Thomas Menzies (19)	1595-96.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1596-97.

Alexander Chalmers (20)	1597-98.	George Fordyce (39)	1722-24.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1598-99.	Robert Stewart (38)	1724-26.
Alexander Cullen	1599-1600.	George Fordyce (39)	1726-28.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1600-01.	William Cruickshank	1728-30.
Alexander Cullen	1601-02.	James Morison (Senior)	1730-32.
Sir Thomas Menzies (19)	1602-03.	William Cruickshank	1732-34.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1603-04.	Hugh Hay (40)	1734-36.
David Menzies (Elder)	1604-05.	John Robertson (41)	1736-38.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1605-06.	William Chalmers	1738-40.
Alexander Cullen	1606-07.	Alexander Robertson (42)	1740-42.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1607-08.	Alexander Aberdeen (Younger) (43)	1742-44.
Alexander Cullen	1608-09.	James Morison (Junior) (44)	1744-46.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1609-10.	William Chalmers	1746-48.
Alexander Cullen	1610-11.	Alexander Robertson (42)	1748-50.
Alexander Rutherford (15)	1611-15.	Alexander Livingstone (45)	1750-52.
Sir Thomas Menzies (19)	1615-20.	James Morison (Junior) (44)	1752-54.
David Rutherford	1620-22.	William Mowat (46)	1754-56.
George Nicolson	1622-23.	Alexander Robertson (42)	1756-58.
Sir Paul Menzies (21)	1623-34.	John Duncan (47)	1758-60.
Sir Patrick Leslie (22)	1634-35.	William Davidson	1760-62.
Sir Paul Menzies (21)	1635.—	John Duncan (47)	1762-64.
Robert Johnston (23)	1635-37.	George Shand	1764-66.
Alexander Jaffray (24)	1637-38.	John Duncan (47)	1766-68.
Robert Johnston (23)	1638-39.	James Jopp (48)	1768-70.
Alexander Jaffray (24)	1639-41.	George Shand	1770-72.
Sir Patrick Leslie (22)	1641-42.	James Jopp (48)	1772-74.
Alexander Jaffray (24)	1642-44.	Adam Duff	1774-76.
Sir Patrick Leslie (22)	1644-45.	James Jopp (48)	1776-78.
Sir Robert Farquhar (25)	1645-47.	William Young (49)	1778-80.
Thomas Gray (26)	1647-48.	James Jopp (49)	1780-82.
Sir Patrick Leslie (22)	1648-49.	William Young (49)	1782-84.
Thomas Gray (26)	1649-50.	William Cruden	1784-86.
Alexander Jaffray (24)	1650-51.	James Jopp (48)	1786-87.
Sir Robert Farquhar (25)	1651-52.	John Abercrombie (Junior)	1787-89.
Alexander Jaffray (24)	1652-55.	William Cruden	1789-91.
George Morison (27)	1655-56.	George Auldjo (50)	1791-93.
Thomas Gray (26)	1656-57.	John Abercrombie (Junior)	1793-95.
George Cullen	1657-60.	George More (51)	1795-97.
John Jaffray (28)	1660-62.	Thomas Leys (52)	1797-99.
Gilbert Gray (29)	1662-63.	John Dingwall (53)	1799-1801.
William Gray	1663-64.	James Hadden (54)	1801-03.
Gilbert Gray (29)	1664-66.	Thomas Leys (52)	1803-05.
Robert Petrie (30)	1666-67.	Alexander Brebner (55)	1805-07.
Gilbert Gray (29)	1667-71.	George More (51)	1807-09.
Robert Petrie (30)	1671-74.	James Hadden (54)	1809-11.
Robert Forbes (31)	1674-76.	James Young (Junior)	1811-13.
Robert Petrie (30)	1676-85.	James Hadden (54)	1813-15.
Sir George Skene (32)	1685-88.	Alexander Fraser	1815-17.
George Leslie	1688-90.	Charles Forbes (56)	1817-18.
Alexander Gordon	1690-91.	Alexander Brebner (55)	1818-20.
John Sandilands (33)	1691-93.	Gavin Hadden (57)	1820-22.
Walter Cochran (34)	1693-97.	Alexander Brown	1822-24.
Robert Cruickshank (35)	1697.—	Gavin Hadden (57)	1824-26.
John Johnston	1697-98.	Alexander Brown	1826-28.
Alexander Walker	1698-1700.	Gavin Hadden (57)	1828-30.
Thomas Mitchell (36)	1700-02.	James Hadden (54)	1830-32.
John Allardes	1702-04.	Gavin Hadden (57)	1832-33.
Thomas Mitchell (36)	1704-06.	James Blaikie (58)	1833-36.
Alexander Patton	1706-08.	James Milne	1836-39.
John Gordon	1708-10.	Sir Thomas Blaikie	1839-47.
John Allardes	1710-12.	George Thompson (Junior) (59)	1847-50.
John Ross (37)	1712-14.	George Henry	1850-53.
John Allardes	1714-15.	Sir Thomas Blaikie	1853-56.
Robert Stewart (38)	1715-16.	John Webster (60)	1856-59.
Patrick Bannerman	1716.—	Sir Alexander Anderson	1859-66.
Robert Stewart (38)	1716-18.	Alexander Nicol	1866-69.
John Gordon	1718-20.	William Leslie (61)	1869-74.
George Fordyce (39)	1720-22.	George Jamieson (62)	1874-80.
Robert Stewart (38)			

Peter Easlemont	1880-83.
James Matthews (63)	1883-86.
*William Henderson (64)	1886-89.
*David Stewart (65)	1889-95.
Daniel Mearns	1895-98.
*John Fleming	1898-1902.
James Walker	1902-05.
Sir Alexander Lyon	1905-08.

(1) Of Foveran. (2) Of Ruthrieston. (3) Of Waterton. (4) Of Waterton and Elsie. (5) Of Fyndon. (6) Of Barns. (7) Of Murthill. (8) Of Migvy and Tarland. (9) Of Pitfoddels. (10) Of Wardia. (11) Of Findon. (12) Of Pitfoddels. (13) Of Cowlie and Pitfoddels. (14) Of Kirkhill and Durn. (15) Of Rubislaw. (16) Of Durn and Culta. (17) Of Fortrie. (18) Of Auchlunies. (19) Of Culta. (20) Of Culta. (21) Of Kinmundy. (22) Of Idon. (23) Of Crimond. (24) Of Kingewells. (25) Of Mounie. (26) Of Mamewlay. (27) Of Kirkhill and Pitfour. (28) Of Dilepro. (29) Of Saphock. (30) Of Portlethen. (31) Of Rubislaw. (32) Of Fintray and Rubislaw. (33) Of Countesswells. (34) Of Drumbreck. (35) Of Banohory. (36) Of Thainston. (37) Of Arnage and Clochcan. (38) Of Bridgeford. (39) Of Broadford. (40) Of Park. (41) Of Pitmillan. (42) Of Glasgoego. (43) Of Cairnbulg. (44) Of Elsie. (45) Of Countesswells. (46) Of Colpnay. (47) Of Mostown. (48) Of Cotton. (49) Of Sheddocksley. (50) Of Portlethen. (51) Of Radden. (52) Of Glasgoforest. (53) Of Ardo and Rannieston. (54) Of Persey. (55) Of Learney. (56) Of Auchmedden. (57) Of Union Grove. (58) Of Craigiebukler. (59) Of Pitmedden. (60) Of Edgehill. (61) Of Nethermuir. (62) Of Rosebank. (63) Of Springhill. (64) Of Devanha House. (65) Of Banohory.

* Knighted subsequent to their Provostship.

Golf in Aberdeen.

Although golf was played in Aberdeen at an early date, it fell on evil times about a century ago. The following is extracted from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 10th April, 1816:—

"We are glad to see the ancient national amusement of golfing again revived in this city, and countenanced by so many respectable gentlemen. On the first Saturday of May next, at one o'clock, afternoon, we understand an elegant Gold Medal is to be played for on the Links by the members of the Club."

Contests over the country were sometimes engaged in for considerable amounts, the issue of 16th November, 1825, bearing that one had been played on Montrose Links between Lord Kennedy and Mr Cruickshank of Langley Park. The bet was three matches of five hundred sovereigns each, and Mr Cruickshank won by two matches to one.

University Alumni.

Recently, I picked up some volumes of "Alma Mater," the Aberdeen University Magazine. Vol. VII. belonged to D. K. White, Bajan, 1888-90; Vol. VIII. is inscribed D. Keith White, King's College, Semi, 1891. This gentleman is

evidently responsible for the following note written in pencil at the end of Vol. VIII. which I append for preservation:—

1896.

G[eorge] I[rvine] T[homson] Stewart, Assistant Physician, Aberdeen Infirmary, M.B., C.M.

W[illiam] G[arden] Fraser, Senior Wrangler, Queen's Coll., Camb.

A[lexander] W[illiam] Mair, 1st Class Honours Classical Tripos.

A[lexander] Wood, Episcopal Minister at Forfar. [Arts, Editorial Committee "Alma Mater," 1890-91]

W. Murison, Schoolmaster at Newburgh, Fife.

R. H. Strachan, Professor of Hebrew, Calcutta.

MacRitchie, solicitor, Abetdeen.

W. Alexander, Farming Transvaal, S.A.R.

W[alter] P[aterson] Crombie, Guy's Hospital, London, M.B., C.M.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Michies in America.

Through the courtesy of Dr J. G. B. Bulloch, Washington, we are enabled to give the following extracts made by Mr A. S. Salley, from the "South Carolina Gazette," a newspaper founded in Carolina in 1732:—

September, 1766. Last Tuesday Mr Alexander Michie was married to Miss Henrietta Carroll.

9th October, 1755. Last Thursday, Mr Charles Mayne was married to a daughter of the Hon. James Michie, Esq., a most agreeable young lady with fine accomplishments and a handsome fortune.

10th February, 1746. Mr William Dry and Mr Kenneth Michie were lately married to Miss Mary Jane Rhett and Miss Mary Clay, ladies of great fortune and merit.

Mrs Kenneth Michie, relict of the above, married secondly David Deas.

The Shaw Family.

["Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd S., viii., 157, 158.]

The following letter, dated 11th September, 1908, addressed to me by Mr A. M. Mackintosh, The Hermitage, Nairn (a skilled genealogist and writer, is worthy of preservation:—

On the 2nd January, 1907, you wrote me about a certain Shaw Shaw, father or grandfather of Robert Shaw, some time Sheriff officer in Aberdeen, and I was unable to give you any information about him. Now, however, I think I have found him.

From the mention of Shaws of Rothiemurcus and a family of seven sons, and from Robert being in Aberdeen, I thought Shaw Shaw might be connected with the Crathinard Shaws, but failed to trace any connection with

that family. The Petty Parish Register of 24th August, 1768, has the following entry—"Robert Shaw in Balchulchaich and Janet Clark, his wife, had a child baptised 'Shaw.' Witnesses—Hugh and James Shaw, the former in Balfonden (Polfaden?), and the latter in Balchulchaich." There seems every probability that this child was the "Shaw Shaw" you want. His date of baptism, 1768, fits in with the dates you give, 1775-1855, and his father's name Robert, was the same as his son or grandson, the Sheriff officer. The Christian name Shaw, combined with the surname Shaw, must be of very rare occurrence, probably unique; and I have little doubt that this Shaw is the Shaw you want. Who Robert, his father, was, I do not know, but he is perhaps identical with Robert, son of Alexander Shaw in Calder's Breachlay, baptised on 28th March, 1727 (Petty Registers). Robert and Alexander were favourite names in the Tordarroch family.

The parish of Petty contained many Shaws in the 18th century, some of whom I know to have been of the Tordarroch family. Tordarroch is in Strathnairn, some ten or twelve miles from Petty. Probably all these Shaws were offshoots from that family (to which, by the way, I myself belong). See "The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan," pp. 416-21.

Alexander Shaw in Calder's Breachlay married Hendret, daughter of John Beaton in Drumine, on 26th October, 1707. Their children, whose baptisms are recorded in the Parish Register, were—John (baptised 1708), Margaret (1715), Mary (1717), Anne (1720), William (1722), Donald (1725), Robert (1727). There are here only four sons, but there may have been other three between 1708 and 1715, and Robert was the youngest, as you said Shaw Shaw's father was. Two of the witnesses at Robert's baptism—28th March, 1727—were men of family, although only tenant farmers—Robert Mackintosh, in Milton of Breachlay (and wadsetter of Baucha in Kithdearn, of Kyllachy family), and James Dallas, in Galcraunay—the third was John M'Kilcan, in Croy.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

[Old Shaw Shaw, claimed to be a Highland chief, and possessed the proud and dogged characteristics common to such a personage. Upon one occasion, on his wife being ordered by her doctor to take a holiday for rest and change of air at the residence of a relative, sixteen miles distant, Shaw conveyed her thither in a primitively constructed farm cart, promising to return at the end of a fortnight to take her home again. The health of the lady rapidly improved, and at the end of a week, feeling anxious as to how matters were progressing in her household, she determined to return. No vehicle being obtainable, she walked the whole distance. Approaching her home, she was confronted by her husband, who sternly demanded "How came you here?" "On my feet," replied the lady. "Woman! do you not know that it is neither seemly nor

fitting that the wife of the chief of the Shaws should return to her home otherwise than by a carriage: go back at once! and at the time fixed, I shall come for you." Back, therefore, the poor lady had to trudge to suit the whim of the despotic Highlander, who; however, duly turned up with his cart.—Ed.]

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1772).

8th January. Died, of this date, at his house of Gordonstown, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, Baronet, aged nearly 80, and one of the oldest Baronets in North Britain.

2nd March. Died, of this date, in the lands of Skelmuir, and parish of Old Deer, Michael Yool, aged 105.

21st May. Died here, of this date, Mrs Euphemia Row, spouse to Dr James Forbes, Physician in Aberdeen.

6th June. Died at Philorth, of this date, the Hon. John Fraser, second son to Lord Saltoun, in the 11th year of his age.

8th June. Died last week the Rev. Mr James Nicholson, Minister of Banchory-Devenick.

20th June. Died, of this date, Mr John Menzies, Merchant in this place.

21st July. Died, of this date, Mr Alexander Leslie, Junior, Merchant in the Green.

9th August. Died, of this date, in the 24th year of her age, at Braeline, near Aboyme, whither she went for the benefit of her health, Anna Bannerman, daughter of Mr Alexander Bannerman, and spouse to Mr Alexander Garioch, Merchant in this place.

25th August. Died, of this date, at Hilltown, near this city, in the 41st year of her age, Dame Elizabeth Cleland, Lady of Sir William Johnston of that ilk, Baronet, and daughter of the late Captain William Cleland, of H.M. Navy, representative of the antient family of Cleland of that ilk.

27th August. Died here, of this date, Margaret Douglas, spouse of Mr William Young, merchant in this place, and daughter of John Douglas of Tilliwhilly, Req.

3rd September. Died at Oldmeldrum, of this date, Janet Milne, daughter to the deceased James Milne of Blairtown, and widow of the Rev. Mr Henry Likly, minister there.

7th September. Died last week the Rev. Mr Dow, minister at Fettercairn.

7th September. Died at London, of this date, Mr William Duncan, only son of Provost Duncan of this city.

24th September. Died, of this date, in Old Aberdeen, Sir James Reid of Barra, Baronet.

29th September. Died at her lodgings here, of this date, Mrs Isabella Stewart, relict of

Nathaniel Forbes of Aobernach and daughter of the also deceased John Stewart of Drimmin.

19th October. Died at Banff, of this date, Miss Peggie Shand, eldest daughter of James Shand, Esq. of Craigellie, Provost of Banff.

6th November. Died, of this date, the Rev. Mr. Garden, minister at St. Fergus.

13th November. Died at Rannas, of this date, Mr. Alexander Hay, only brother to Andrew Hay of Rannas, Esq.

6th December. Died at Kenethmont, of this date, Mrs. Margaret Forbes, youngest daughter of the Hon. Archibald Forbes, late of Putachy.

20th December. Died, of this date, George Turner, Esq. of Menie, Advocate.

Queries.

141. PRISONERS AT CULLODEN.—Can any reader direct me to a list of the prisoners captured by Cumberland's forces at Culloden?

J. B.

142. WILLIAM CUMMING.—Wanted to know the birthplace, family, etc., of William Cumming, who was at the battle of Culloden, and subsequently went to Maryland, where he named his holding "Culloden." Some of his family went to Georgia.

J. B.

143. THE GORDONS IN EASTER COLLONACH.—In 1829 James Gordon farmed Easter Collonach. What is known of his origin and descendants?

J. M. BULLOCH.

144. COPY OF POEM AND AUTHOR'S NAME WANTED.—Half a century ago there circulated freely in Buchan a booklet containing a copy of "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," by the genial schoolmaster of Lochlee, Alexander Ross, and also a copy of a poem—

"Auld Yule proved a fiction
In spite o' a' contradiction."

A meal millart of the Auld Light persuasion was reputed to be the author of the latter. Can any reader give his name, and say where a copy of the poem may be seen?

J. G.

145. ANTIQUARIAN FIND IN SKENE.—In the spring of 1821 there was dug up on the farm of Whitestone, while drainage improvements were proceeding, a rude earthen urn, containing human bones in a state of almost complete

decay. This was the third find of the same character on the property, one of the urns being in an almost entire state. Can any further information on this subject be furnished?

ANTIQUARIAN.

Answers.

120. EARLY SCOTTISH PEARL FISHING.—In the early half of the seventeenth century, Robert Buchan, burgess of Aberdeen, had a monopoly of the Scottish pearl fishing. On 26th January, 1633, he had a claim against the King for £485 for pearls supplied. (Privy Council Register V.—Second Series, 540.)

CHRONICLER.

121. THE GAME OF CAMACK.—This game is none other than the Scottish game of Shinty, or the Irish game of Hurley, both now called Hockey. See Jamieson's "Scottish Dictionary" and the "Encyclopædia of Sport," article "Hockey."

JAMES B. THOMSON.

The "English Dialect Dictionary" gives the meaning "the game of hockey," and quotations—"One of the most spirited camack matches witnessed for many years. . . . Matches were played on the policy before the house of Drakies, at the camack and football."—"Edinburgh Evening Courier," January 22, 1821; and from Caine's "Manxman," 1895, part vi., xlv.—"Don't be playing cammag with me." "Antiquarian" will find in the "Dialect Dictionary" why the game is so-called.

W.

137. WILLIAM FLEMING, INNKEEPER, COUPAR-ANGUS.—Fleming in his earlier years was a soldier, and he fought in the ranks of Prince Charles Edward against the Hanoverian forces, under Sir John Cope, at Prestonpans, on 21st September, 1745. During the engagement he attended the injured Captain Wedderburn, and he also assisted Colonel Gardiner when that brave officer was severely wounded. There being no rewards, or Victoria Crosses for the Jacobite soldiers, Fleming was glad to turn civilian, and to conceal his identity. He was the first operative artificer engaged in the building of the Bridge of Perth, and the first turnpike man upon the roads of Strathmore. His descendants—whom he lived to see in the fourth generation—numbered nearly one hundred.—("Aberdeen Journal.")

No. 32.—November 25, 1908.

Ballooning.

That this pastime is by no means new, is illustrated by the following extract from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 15th August, 1827:—

On Monday evening our ingenious townsman, Mr. Ramage, set off, from the Court of Marischal College, a balloon of most magnificent dimensions, the height being above 50 feet, and the diameter 30. The process of inflation commenced about six o'clock, and at a quarter before 7 the balloon slowly and majestically ascended, amid the loud plaudits of the spectators, not the slightest accident occurring to retard its progress. The wind was from the N.N.W., and the balloon, after rising to the altitude of about 3000 feet and travelling a distance of nearly four miles, fell into the sea about a mile and a half off the Cove. It was brought ashore by the men of the Preventive Coast Guard, but, we are sorry to add, was immediately laid hold of by some of the Fisher People, who either from the dread of the monster, or a desire to possess the materials of which it was composed, set about cutting it to pieces, and appropriating the fragments to their own use. . . .

Seeking Employment.

In these times, when complaints are so rife as to the scarcity of work, the following letter, written upwards of a century ago by one of the prospective unemployed will be read with interest—

The Honourable Archibald Fraser of Lovat.
Honour Sir,

I trust your acknowledged goodness and liberality will pardon the freedom which I take in requesting the favour of your nominating me as your Gamekeeper on any part of your extensive property, that may to your Honour be most agreeable.

In the Winter Season when our trade is slack I find a day as occasion may offer better spent in that way than being idle about the Streets—I did intend to take a Licence this Year, but I find the duty is raised from three to six Guineas, which is more than I can afford. As I never wish to kill a Bird unless a few for my own use tho in the present case I should be happy to do what would be most agreeable to the Honourable Archibald Fraser of Lovat—while I most respectfully beg leave to solicit this favour, I at the same time beg to be pardoned from the freedom which I take—And with the most profound respect I have the Honour to be,—Honour Sir, your most obedient and most humble Servant,

JAMES FRASER, painter.

• Inverness, 10th August, 1804.

Inscriptions in Belmont Street Congregational Church, Aberdeen.

Attached to the wall of the church in the vestibule a handsome brass tablet bears—

In Memory of
Reverend David Arthur,
Born 24 Oct., 1806, Died 26 Feb., 1890.

For 33 years the Earnest and Devoted Minister of this church to whose Energy and Zeal is largely due the Erection of this Place of Worship, which was Opened on 27 August, 1865.

Rev. David Arthur, who is thus commemorated, succeeded Rev. Alexander Thomson, 1820-1853, and his remains are interred in Allenvale Cemetery, Aberdeen, where an obelisk is erected to his memory. The following information concerning the Arthur family has been specially contributed to the writer for preservation:—

Rev. John Arthur, Helensburgh, and Rev. David Arthur (already mentioned) were both born in Johnstone, Renfrewshire, and were two of the thirteen children of William Arthur of that place. David Arthur, the youngest of the whole family, was born 24th October, 1805, and in January, 1842, he married Cecilia Grant Mackintosh, daughter of Colonel Colin Mackintosh, of the 42nd Highlanders, or Black Watch, and by her had issue:—

1. William Mackintosh Arthur, born 1st October, 1843, who graduated in Arts at Aberdeen University in 1865, became a Congregational minister at Thornton, Bradford, in 1868, and at Bamford, Lancashire, in 1875. He married Jessie Maitland Levis, with issue a son and a daughter. He has now retired from the ministry, and lives in Southport.

2. Helen Mackintosh Arthur, born 9th January, 1845, was married to Rev. Sidney Morris, and has issue one daughter.

3. Margaret Davidson Arthur, born 1846, unmarried; resides in Aberdeen.

4. Mary Stevenson Arthur, born 1848, was married to James MacDowall, banker in London, and has had issue one son and six daughters, of the latter of whom one is deceased.

An abridged biography of Rev. David Arthur will be found in the 1890 edition of "In Memoriam," pp. 69-70. See also Bulloch's "Centenary Memorials of the First Congregational Church in Aberdeen" (Aberdeen, 1898). A beautiful east window bears—

A.D.
1869.

This was the gift of Lord Provost William Leslie (born 15 March, 1802, died 18 February, 1879), a native of New Deer, who joined the church from that of Crichton in 1828. He was elected Provost of Aberdeen in 1869. He bequeathed the sum of £200, the interest of which is spent in the purchase of coals for the poor of the church. Provost Leslie was buried in

the churchyard of Oldmachar. Further particulars respecting him will be found in Munro's "Provosts," pp. 288-9, and in Bulloch's "Centenary Memorials."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Scotch in Georgia.

The Colony of Georgia was founded for the purpose of affording an asylum to the poor, the unfortunate, the oppressed, and for those in trouble, and General Oglethorpe, with his humane coadjutors, went to work with such zeal and energy that in June, 1732, one hundred and sixteen persons, including a considerable proportion of sturdy, brawny-armed Highlanders from Scotland, were induced to embark at Gravesend for Charleston, in South Carolina, which they reached safely seven months later. It was not to be expected that this small colony could alone sustain itself, and an important addition arrived in the persons of the Saltzburghers, from the Rhine, who had been exiled from their country for consciences' sake. More Scotchmen followed, and, in the beginning of 1735, settled on the banks of the Altamaha, founding the town now known as Darien. Too much credit cannot be awarded to these brave Highlanders, who not only proved excellent colonists, but secure defenders of the open territory against the hostile Spaniards and their savage allies. It being deemed expedient to secure a further consignment of Highlanders, "the trustees commissioned Lieutenant Hugh Mackay to agree with, and bring together, one hundred and ten freemen and servants—to whom fifty women and children were allowed—from that part of Britain called Scotland. This enterprising officer soon collected the required number in the vicinity of Inverness. These were not reckless adventurers or reduced emigrants, volunteering through necessity and exiled by insolvency or want; they were men of good character and carefully selected for their military qualities. In fact, they were picked men, numbers of them coming from the glen of Strathdean, about nine miles from Inverness. They were commanded by officers most respectably connected in the Highlands, some whose descendants have held and still hold high offices of honour and trust in the United Kingdom. Learning in their political sympathies with the fallen fortunes of the Pretender, and having been connected through their clans with the rising of 1715, they found themselves objects of jealousy and suspicion, and so resolved to seek in America that unmolested quietude which they failed to find in their native Highlands. Besides this military band, others among the Mackays, the Dunbars, the Baillies, and the Cuthberts applied for large tracts of land to people with their servants; most of them going over themselves to Georgia, and finally settling there for life. The Highlanders sailed from Inverness, October 18, 1735, on board the *Prince of Wales*, commanded by one of their own countrymen, Captain

George Dunbar, and, reaching Georgia in January, 1736, they went down immediately to the southward, where, on the north side of the Altamaha, they built a village which, in honour of the town they had left in Scotland, they called "New Inverness," the surrounding district being named Darien in honour of the useful but, "through the influence of faction and private interest, unsuccessful settlement on the Isthmus of Darien," now called Panama.

Amongst other settlers at Darien, in Georgia, were John Mackintosh, More; John Mackintosh, Lynville; Ranald M'Donald, Hugh Morrison, John M'Donald, John Maclean, John Mackintosh, son to L. John Mackintosh, Bain; James M'Kay, Daniel Clark, Alexander Clark, Donald Clark, Joseph Burgess, Donald Clark, second, Archibald M'Bain, Alexander Munro, William Munro, and John Cuthbert.

In a treaty entered into between General Oglethorpe, on behalf of the Colony and the Creek Indians, dated 11th August, 1739, and also in the deed giving land to the Colony, appear the names of other prominent settlers from the Highlands, several of whom gave the titles of the Scottish estates with which they were connected, thus—Eneas M'Intosh, brother to the Laird of M'Intosh; John Cuthbert of Drakies, George Cuthbert of Inverness, Robert M'Pherson, son of Thomas M'Pherson of Dalraide (or Dalsiel, or brother to M'Pherson of Phoneas); John M'Intosh, son of John M'Intosh of Holme; James M'Queen, son of James M'Queen of Carribrough; John M'Intosh, and Kenneth Baillie, son of John Baillie of Balrobert.

Among General Oglethorpe's officers were the well-known names of Dunbar and Mackay, while John More M'Intosh was President of that portion of Georgia known as Frederica, and it is his line who are entitled to the chiefships of the Borlum branch. He and his kinsman Kenneth Baillie were members of the Georgia contingent when Florida was invaded in 1740.

Page after page might be written to show what Scotchmen have done for Georgia by furnishing soldiers, statesmen, and men of prominence, enterprise, and character, who, in war and peace, manfully aided the infant Colony to breast the waves of adversity, and at last to anchor in a safe haven of rest, contentment, and prosperity. The following is a brief list of the most prominent sons of old Scotia coming under the above category:—

Baillie, Robert, of Cutler Allers, and Baghie, Senior Member of the Common House of Assembly.

Baillie, Kenneth, of the Dumain Family, Colonel of the Southern Colonial Regiment, and one of the Trustees of the town of Sumbury. His sons Kenneth and Robert Carnibe Baillie were officers.

Briebane Adam Fowler, Member of Provincial Congress of 1775.

Bulloch, James, King's Justice of Peace, both in South Carolina and Georgia, Member of Provincial Congress of 1775.

Bulloch, Archibald, son of preceding, Speaker of Royal Assembly, Member of Provincial Congress, and President of Georgia, 1776-77. Of his sons, James was a Captain, Archibald Stobo a Judge, and William B. Bulloch a U.S. Senator.

Campbell, John, Crown Agent for Georgia.

Cunningham, Major John.

Crawford, William H., statesman.

Chisholm, Thomas, member of first Executive Council of Georgia.

Cuthbert family furnishing a President (pro tem.) of Georgia, member of U.S. Congress, a U.S. Senator, and member of Commons House and several officers.

Douglas, David, first Speaker of Assembly in Georgia.

Douglas, Samuel, member of House of Assembly, 1780.

Dunwoody, James, one of the first physicians to practise medicine in Liberty County, Georgia, and member of the first Executive Council.

Forsyth, Robert.

Forsyth, John, statesman.

Glen, John, Chief Justice of Georgia, 1775-8, etc.

Glen, Archibald.

Graham, John, Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia when a royal province.

Graham, Patrick, President of Colony, 1754; member of King's Council, 1760.

Houstoun, Sir Patrick, Baronet, Registrar of Grants; member of King's Council. His sons—Sir Patrick, Sir George, Dr James, Governor John, Hon. William Houstoun, agent for Georgia.

Henderson, —, member of last Royal Assembly or Legislature, along with John Simpson, James Robertson, Simon Munro, John Irvine, M.D., of Cults; Robert Baillie, James Spalding of Ashintilly, William Panton, Samuel Douglas, Simon Paterson, William Rossetal.

Gordon, Peter, magistrate. The Gordon family of Georgia, of which there were several branches, are all well known.

Irvine, John, of Cults, Aberdeenshire, a physician; one of King's Justices of the Peace, and member of last Royal Assembly, etc. His sons, Charles, Kenneth, and Alexander, all held good positions in Georgia.

Irvin, Jared, Governor of Georgia; of a different family from that of Cults.

Irvin, Phineas.

Johnstone, Governor.

Johnston, Lewis, physician; member of King's Council.

Johnston, James, publisher of first newspaper in Georgia, "The Gazette." There were other prominent men of his family.

Macdonald, Charles, Governor of Georgia.

Maxwell family, of whom there were prominent members. Their places were known as Carrickfergus and Kilkenny.

M'Allister, a well-known Georgia family.

M'Clure, John, member of Provincial Congress.

M'Call, Colonel John, historian of Georgia.

M'Leod, Rev. Mr., a Scotch minister.

M'Gillivray, Alexander.

M'Gillivray, Laoban, Indian preacher.

M'Intosh family, of the Borlum line, a most distinguished set of men as officers, furnishing many members of great service to the country.

M'Key, Charles, member of Provincial Congress.

Mackay, Hon. James, member of King's Council and a friend of General Washington. His plantation in Georgia was called Strathy Hall.

Monro, Simon, member of Commons House of Assembly.

Mitchell, David B., Governor of Georgia.

Rae, Robert.

Rae, Colonel John, of Ireland, although of Scotch descent.

Reids, Bluff. There were more Reids in Georgia who had grants of land.

Robertson, Attorney-General.

Ross, William, member of Assembly.

Spalding, James, of Ashintilly, a well-known family; member of House of Assembly, and another a statesman; county named for family.

Stewart, General Daniel, a patriot; a county bears his name. There were other members of this family.

Stuart, Hon. John, a very prominent man.

Stuart, Colonel John.

Several M'Culloughs, members of Darien Congress.

Troup, George M'Intosh, Governor of Georgia. His mother was a M'Intosh of the Georgia family.

J. G. B. BULLOCH, M.D.,

Of Savannah, Georgia, now of Washington.

A "Black Watch" Episode.

Messrs W. and A. K. Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh, have just produced a handsome quarto volume of 50 pages devoted to "A Black Watch Episode of the Year 1731," written, with introduction and notes, by H. D. MacWilliam. Mr MacWilliam's purpose is both genealogical and historical. There does not seem very much in the episode itself. An Ensign James Grant, adjutant of the regiment, while it was in camp at Ruthven, in Badenoch (near Kingussie), interposed in a drunken squabble, and was mortally wounded by the discharge (accidentally or otherwise) of a pistol in the struggle, dying eleven days later; and the soldier who fired the pistol was tried at Inverness on a charge of wilful murder, and sentenced to transportation for life—apparently on a charge short of the capital one. But James Grant was the natural son of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, younger son of James Grant, third Laird of Rothiemurchus, the father being the Colonel of the company of the Black Watch of which the natural son was the ensign. Elspet Grant, residing at Pitchaise, near Ballindalloch, claimed to have been married to the ensign, but the Kirk-Session of Inveravon declined to recognise the marriage. She was the mother of some of his children, however, the ensign leaving at

least three sons—John, Hannibal, and Xenophon. It is here that the genealogical point comes in. The main line of Colonel Grant terminated in 1806, but there are not improbably numerous descendants of his through his natural son, Ensign James Grant. "Directed by such uncommon names as Hannibal and Xenophon, it should be no serious task at the present day to trace some, at least, of the ensign's descendants, who, it may be assumed, have not the remotest idea of their somewhat romantic descent from the Laids of Grant through the Rothiemurchus family." The historical interest of the little volume lies in the details furnished of the beginnings of the Black Watch, the terms of the royal warrants "for raising and augmenting the six Highland Ir. dependent (Black Watch) Companies," being now printed for the first time, along with the correct list of their first commanding officers.

The Fairfax Peerage.

There were no sensational features about the Fairfax peerage case which was brought before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords on 17th November—no mysteries to be unravelled; no gaps in family succession to be linked up, at least none of a serious nature; nothing to suggest any doubt as to the rightful heir. The claimant had little difficulty in establishing his lineal descent; and interest in his claim resolves itself into one of scrupulous genealogy, with a sprinkling of historical association. The peerage of Fairfax of Cameron is a Scottish one, and was created by Charles I. in 1627, being conferred on Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, near Otley, in Yorkshire. He died in 1640, and was succeeded by the second Lord Fairfax, who took part in the early struggles of the Civil War as one of the Parliamentary Generals, having the chief command at the battle of Marston Moor. The third Lord Fairfax played a still more conspicuous part in the war as Sir Thomas Fairfax, as he did not succeed to the peerage till 1647. He was General-in-Chief of the Parliamentary army, routed the King's forces at Naseby, and finally drove the King himself from Oxford. He was apostrophised by Milton in a sonnet—

"Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,

Filling each mouth with envy or with praise."
But he refused to act as one of Charles's judges, and was soon superseded and eclipsed by Cromwell. Coalescing eventually with General Monk, he materially assisted in the Restoration of Charles II. In 1660. The sixth Lord Fairfax inherited from his mother, the daughter and heir of Lord Colepepper, a large tract of land in Virginia; and having visited his American estates about the year 1739, he was so captivated with the climate and beauty of Virginia that he resolved to spend the remainder of his life there. The family then, to all intents and purposes, became an American family, the fortunes and careers of the subse-

quent Fairfaxes forming the substratum, it is generally believed, of Thackeray's novel, "The Virginians," the very inferior sequel to "Esmond."

But, though virtually Americans, the family did not renounce the Scottish peerage; and in 1800 the House of Lords substantiated the claim of Rev. Brian Fairfax to be the 8th Lord Fairfax. The case before the Committee of Privileges on 17th November simply amounted to the claimant, Albert Kirby Fairfax establishing his descent from this peer. There have been only three holders of the title since 1800, all in direct descent from the eighth peer, and one could hardly imagine proofs of the descent being wanting. But the American Civil War is responsible for the destruction of a large number of records. Most of the Fairfax family papers disappeared at the time; and in the burning of court-houses, which was a common feature of the war, many valuable registers perished. By entries in Bibles and inscriptions on tombstones, however, the family history has been pieced together. The 8th Lord Fairfax died in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas. This 9th Lord Fairfax was thrice married. His first two wives died without issue. His third marriage has to be "deduced" from a monumental inscription, and it was made out that he had a son Albert, who died in the lifetime of his father, leaving two sons—Charles Snowden, who became the 10th, and John Contee, who became the 11th Lord Fairfax. The latter died as recently as 1900; and his eldest son, Arthur Kirby Fairfax, born in 1870, now claimed the title. The only point really in doubt was whether Charles Snowden Fairfax died without issue—his tombstone, by the way, bore an inscription that "He was the tenth Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron in the peerage of Scotland, but he preferred to be an American gentleman." A niece of Albert Fairfax's wife, however, gave important evidence. She knew all the family, she said, including Charles Snowden and his wife, and they had no children. So the claim of Albert Kirby Fairfax to be the 12th Lord Fairfax was duly sustained. Unlike his predecessor, who preferred Virginia, he prefers England, and has announced his intention of settling in this country.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1773).

1st January. Died at Fintray House, of this date. Sir Arthur Forbes of Craievar, Bart.

20th January. Died, of this date, the Rev. Mr James Mitchell, first Minister of Old Machar, in the 72nd year of his age, and the 45th of his ministry.

23rd January. Died here of this date. Peter Gordon, Esq., Younger of Avochy, Advocate.

18th January. Died, of this date, at his house of Thornton, Robert Simson, Esq. of Thornton.

30 January. Died here, of this date, Mrs Anne Duff, sister to the late Earl of Fife, and spouse to William Baird, Esq. of Auchmedden.

5th February. We hear from Elgin that a woman in the parish of Cromdale, in Strathspey, named Janet Grant, relict of William Cuming, died there, of this date, aged 95. She retained her sight and senses till a few hours before she died. She was born about the end of Charles II.'s Reign; and lived in the time of seven crowned Heads. She saw 113 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren born or descended from her own body. She lived 50 years a widow, and was 24 years married.

7th March. Died, of this date, the Rev. Mr John Maxwell, Minister at New Machar.

4th April. Died at Logie-Buchan, of this date, the Rev. Mr John Rose, Minister of that Parish, in the 74th year of his age, and 47th of his ministry.

12th April. Died last week Mr Alexander Dyce, Junior, Merchant in this Place.

10th April. Died, of this date, the Rev. Mr George Campbell, Minister of the Gospel at Botriphney, in the 76th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

6th May. Died here, of this date, in an advanced age, Mary Gray, spouse to William Young, Senior, Merchant in this Place. A woman of a truly amiable character, and last of the ancient Grays of Shivas.

11th May. Died here, of this date, James Gordon, Esq. of Cobardie.

18th May. Died here, of this date, Alexander Thomson of Banchory, in the 81st year of his age.

24th May. Died last week in the parish of Drumoak, Robert Guthrie, in his 103rd year.

30th May. Died at the house of Craigston, of this date, Mrs Urquhart of Craigston.

12th June. Died of this date the Rev. Mr William Marr, who was a few months ago ordained Assistant and Successor to the Rev. Mr Sympson, Minister at Monymusk.

14th June. Died last week Hugh Fraser, Esq. of Powis.

21st September. Died here of this date Agnes Pirie, relict of Rev. Mr John Bisset, Minister of the Gospel in this City.

26th September. Died here, of this date, the Rev. James Gilchrist, Minister at Foveran, in the 72nd year of his age, and 49th of his ministry.

18th October. Died last week the Rev. Mr Kerr, Minister of Turriff.

26th October. Died at Dundee, of this date, the Rev. Mr William Bisset, one of the Ministers of that Place, in the 37th year of his age, and 17th of his ministry. He was first settled Catechist or Preacher at Footdee,

thereafter presented to the Parish of Drumblade, and from thence called to Dundee.

3rd November. Died at Peterhead, of this date, in an advanced age, Mrs Mary Gordon, daughter of Captain James Gordon of Barns.

1st December. Died at Peterhead, of this date, Captain Thomas Arbuthnot of Richmond.

Queries.

146. ABERDEENSHIRE FAMILIES OF TRAIL, AND TRAIL.—Particulars are solicited respecting these families, particularly of the branches of Udney and Newmachar. What was the connection between them and the Outram family?

T.

147. RESIDENCES OF ABERDEEN NOTABLES.—Would someone oblige by identifying the houses of the following, viz.:—(1) That at Persley, occupied by Provost James Hadden, and also the older residence of his in the Shiprow, Aberdeen; (2) that of Provost James Milne in the Gallowgate? I expect the last-mentioned has been demolished, but would someone localise, or describe it? There must be many still living who have been "entertained" at the Provost's board. Somehow, one always thinks of him as a type of the class immortalised in "Baillie Nicol Jarvie."

J. L.

148. TURF CARVING.—In a book, recently reviewed in the "Aberdeen Journal," mention is made of young people (presumably lovers) once going, on the 1st of May, to cut their initials on the turf near the Well of St Fittick, south of the Bay of Nigg. Has this observance been recorded from other parts of the north-east?

QUIZUNOOLE.

149. "POUNDLER."—The "Aberdeen Journal" of 16th August, 1826, in recording the death, on the 8th of that month, at Greenhill, parish of Deskford, of George Black, at the age of 103½ years, adds that he was born in Glenbuchat on 1st February, 1723, was bred a gardener, and that for the last seventy years he had been what, in the language of the country, was called a "Pounder" to the late Lord Findlater and his family. What does "Pounder" mean?

BIBLIOPOLK.

150. "THE COTTER'S SUNDAY."—Can any reader say who the author of this poem was? He is said to have been an Aberdeenshire man, but I have failed to trace his name.

R. D.

Answers.

110. DOVEBOOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—There are such buildings at Drum Cattle and Crathes Castle.

QUIZNUNCLE.

113. "JAMES HOWELL'S LETTERS."—The edition of this work mentioned by "A.R.U." is well known, and there is a copy in the University Library, Aberdeen. It is noted in Robertson's "Handbook."

A.

124. THE THOMSON FAMILY.—The surname "Thomson" means the son of Tom or Thomas. There are many branches of the family, and if "J. B. T." would mention the particular line regarding which he wishes information, I would endeavour to assist.

GENEALOGIST.

131. THE HOYES FAMILY.—The history of this family is interesting, and, through the courtesy of two Forbes gentlemen, I am enabled to furnish the following particulars:—

John Hoyes, farmer, Knockomie, married Beatrice Watson, and their family were—

1. James, farmer in Balnaferry, who married —, and had issue Andrew, also in Balnaferry (he married Justina Dunbar, Balnageth, with issue James, tenant of "Kinnidder," Drainie, who died 30th December, 1868, aged 67; Christina, who died 6th August, 1819; Helen, who died 9th February, 1837; Elizabeth, who died 29th April, 1837; Justina, who died 28th May, 1838; Margaret, who died 7th February, 1839; and Janet, who died 31st October, 1831); William, in Newton (he married — with issue Mary, James, Mrs Russell, Mrs Gill, etc.); and John (he married in Jamaica, West Indies, — with issue a son John, who married Julia Blake, of Ainslie Place, Edinburgh).

2. William, Baillie of Forbes, who married Margaret Logan with issue John (he was born in 1776, went to London in 1792, thence to Grenada in 1802, where he became a very prominent man, holding the office of Speaker of the House of Assembly; he married Louisa, daughter of Judge Bridgewater, of the Island of St Kitts, and although much attached to his adopted country, never forgot his native town of Forbes, to which he repeatedly remitted sums for the benefit of the poor. On his visiting the town in the winter of 1829, he was handsomely entertained, and on a return visit in March 1838, he

laid the foundation-stone of the new Public Buildings); Lewis (he also went to Grenada and married first Almeria Bridgewater, sister of his elder brother John's wife, with issue—William, who died in 1866, and Mary, who died in 1890; he married, secondly, Janet Fraser, with issue—Lewis, who died in 1838, and Elizabeth, who married Donald Taylor); Robert; and Finella (she was married to James Eddie, with issue Margaret, Thomas, and Louisa, who was married to Andrew Smith; and Finella, daughter of the last-mentioned couple, is married to Robert Urquhart, Town Clerk of Forbes).

3. John, alumnus of Marischal College in 1764, sometime schoolmaster of Alves, thereafter minister of the parish of Dalgety, and subsequently of that of Kinloss, who married Janet Reid, with issue four sons and eleven daughters—including John (he married and died in the West Indies, where also died his children); James (a cadet in the Honourable East India Company's service, who was drowned at sea in 1806); William (he became parish minister of Forbes); Alexander (he was some time in Jamaica, and afterwards of Bitterne Grove, Hants, married, first Eglantine Wallace, with issue a son John, who became a Major in the Royal Artillery, married secondly Miss Adams, with issue Alexander, a Lieutenant-Colonel; Andrew, who died in Calcutta; Elizabeth, who was married to Surgeon-General George Stewart Beaton, C.B., M.D. [he died 7th June, 1874. See "Dictionary of National Biography," IV. 21]; Eglantine Katherine, who was married to Surgeon Major-General William Marshall Webb [he died at Cairo, 16th March 1899]; and Mary); Agnes—Mrs Paton, Christina—Mrs Findlayson, Beatrice second—Mrs Gollan, Elgin—Margaret, Jessie, Beatrice first, Louisa, Finella, Isabelle, and Robina.

4. Margaret (she was married to Mr Dunbar, farmer in Balnageth).

5. Janet, who died unmarried.

6. Elspet, who died unmarried.

H.

154. THE "HORSEMAN'S WORD" ("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series, iii., 123, 143: V., 76; VI., 173).—To the answers by correspondents to this query, I may mention that I have recently handled a novel entitled "The Horseman's Word," by Neil Roy (8vo. viii., 438 pp.). It was published in 1895 by Messrs Macmillan and Company, London.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

No. 33.—December 2, 1906.

The "Downie Slaught" Legend.

There are some traditions which die hard. They may appear to be effectually killed, but within a year or two they spring up again with renewed vigour. In this class may be placed the "Downie Slaught" legend, once implicitly believed, but now regarded with something more than suspicion. There has always been a strange fascination in the tale of the unpopular sacrist Downie, and the mock execution culminating in his death from sheer fright. It has been in vain proved that there was never a sacrist of the name of Downie. Efforts have been made to point out that the story was unknown before 1829, when it suddenly sprang into existence under the fostering care of Professor Bannerman. In spite of all attempts to discredit it, the story has lived on, strengthened from time to time by some new piece of evidence brought forward in support of it. It is not many years since word came that the grave at Downie's Howe had been opened, and that a search had brought to light a skull and some bones which had been exhumed and removed to the Infirmary.

The latest addition to the literature dealing with the subject comes from the pen of Mr W. Keith Leask, who contributes to last week's number of "Alma Mater" an interesting article championing the truth of the story. He bases his argument on a tradition handed down through five generations, to the effect that James Angus, a student at King's College, was concerned in Downie's death; and had to leave the College about 1770 to escape the consequences of his action. The records it is added, show a corroboration of this tradition that a James Angus was a student in Arts from 1768 to 1771. It is further pointed out that the date assigned confirms the veracity of the story, because it falls within the period of 1753 to 1825, during which residence within the College was compulsory.

Now, if it could be proved that the earliest mention of Downie's Howe did fall within this period, it might not perhaps strengthen the story, but, at any rate, it would not detract from its probability. Unfortunately, documentary evidence is at hand to prove, not only that the name was in existence before 1770, but even that it was to be met with at an earlier period than 1753. In other words, the compulsory residence which played such an important part in the story of the sacrist Downie was a complete anachronism.

The story has been so carefully traced back in the past, and the facts so minutely examined, that little remains to be done in that direction; but, so far as I am aware, no one has yet studied the history of the piece of land in question, and, in doing so, endeavoured to fix the

identity of the original Downie who gave his name to the Howe.

Records show that Downie's Howe did not come under cultivation till a period considerably later than the surrounding lands. When the Freedom lands of Calsayseat were granted to John Leslie in 1597, the adjoining piece of ground (now known as Downie's Howe) was not included in the grant, but continued a waste common until as late as 1729. In that year, Alexander Fraser, Civilist at King's College, married Mary, daughter of Robert Cumine of Birnes, and, on his marriage, received charters of Powis, Peterstown, Calsayseat, and the other lands and fishings belonging to his father, Sub-Principal Alexander Fraser of Powis. The charter of Calsayseat is to be specially noted in this connection. At the end of the usual description of the land minutely defined by its boundary-stones, an addition is made of the adjacent muirland not formerly granted. This is the first extant mention of the land now known as Downie's Howe. In January of the following year, the ground was divided up between six sets of tenants under the designation "the Newland called Fraseretoun." In terms of their agreement, they held the land at a greatly reduced rent for the first four years to enable them to bring the muirland into cultivation. In the respective assendations, the name Downie's Howe is not expressly mentioned. It first makes an appearance in the inventory of the lands of the late Alexander Fraser of Powis, dated 15th January, 1742. In this document the following two entries occur:

"Isobel Spark in Downyshows being a part of the Newland called Fraseretoun pays yearly for her possession in Downyshows Eleven Pound Five Shilling Scots money."

"Item William Duncan in Downy's hows being a part of the Newland called Fraseretoun" . . . (etc.).

It may thus be safely assumed that Downie's Howe as a name had come into fairly general use by the year 1742.

The next problem is to ascertain how such a name came to be adopted. If it could be proved that an early proprietor or tenant possessed the name of Downie, the matter would be a simple one. Unfortunately, as mentioned above, the land was a waste and untenanted moor till 1729, and the name of the first tenants after that date were not Downy, but Christian Jamieson and John Kemp, who were in turn succeeded by the above-mentioned Isobel Spark and William Duncan.

Leaving the lands of Downie's Howe in favour of the ground immediately adjacent, the name of a man appears who may in all probability be the Downie for whom search has been so long made.

The register of births for Old Aberdeen contains the following three entries:-

27 June, 1669. John Downie in Cottoun, ane son called George."

"29 September, 1672. John Downy in Cotton, ane son cald Patk."

"31 December, 1676. John Downie in Frosterhill, a scone called Alexr."

I have the strong conviction that John Downie in Cotton and Foresterhill is the man for whom search has been made. It seems to me that Downie has been misjudged. I cannot believe that he was the cowardly, bullying sacrist whom history makes him out to be. A more likely figure is the old man, his day's work done, making his way to his favourite Howe, there to enjoy the beauty of the scene and to inhale the fresh and invigorating breezes. Then I can picture him dying full of years, surrounded by his family and friends, expressing the wish that when he is gone his bones may lie in the Howe at the spot which in life he loved so well. Time went on, and all recollection of John Downie faded, till round the unknown grave was woven the fable—now so familiar—of the College sacrist and how he met his tragic death at the hands of the students.

J. GEORGE BURNETT

—(From "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of 18th November.)

The Hardships of a Kethock's Mill Gordon.

Rev. John Gordon was the son of Professor Patrick Gordon (1613-95), Regent at King's College, Old Aberdeen, who belonged to the Gordons of Kethock's Mill. John, who was involved in Bacon's rebellion, 1676-7 (Hening's "Statutes"), was minister of Wilmington Parish, James City, Virginia, and died between 1700 and 1705. He seems to have been badly used by his parishioners, as the minutes of the Council of Virginia (preserved at the Public Record Office; Colonial Entry Books, Vol. 84, pp. 898, 901, 902) bear out:—

[On May 7, 1695.] His Excellency having received intelligence that some hardships have been put by Wilmington parish in James City Council upon Mr James Gourdon, minister of the said parish, and he turned out from officiating in the cure thereof without any known reason for their so doing, acquainted the Board therewith, desiring advice what could be done therein. Upon consideration thereof, it is therfor ordred that the Church Wardens of the said parish of Wilmington on Fryday next attend this board with an account of all the proceedings of the said parish concerning the said matter, and that the said Mr John Gourdon have notice then and there also to give his attendance to offer what he shall think proper, that right may be done.

The church wardens gave in their reply, on May 20, 1695:—

The Church Wardens of the parish of Wilmington in James City County this day attending this Board pursuant to the order of Council, of the 7th of May instant, made upon intelli-

gence given to his Excellency that hardships were put by the said parish upon Mr John Gourdon, their minister, and he turned out from officiating therein.

The Church Wardens answering that they did not turn him out, but that their vestrey offered to agree with him, the said Gourdon, but he would not, and that they still desire he would officiate as their minister, and they will call a vestrey and agree with him; with which the said Mr Gourdon was satisfied and consented.

J. M. BULLOCK.

Obligations Formerly Devolving on Aberdeenshire Farmers.

In the pleadings in the action *The Earl of Aberdeen v. Farquhar* in 1731, and in the House of Lords case *Irvine v. The Earl of Aberdeen* in 1776-77, it was brought out that the following were the obligations of Aberdeenshire tenant farmers about 1720:—

Each plough was bound to put up fold dykes, reeves, and penfolds, for cattle and sheep, and again to take down the reeves yearly as needed, to uphold houses and garden walls; to carry timber, feal, and divots; to bring in sacks; carry out the seed, sow, harrow, reap, and carry to the barnyard all corn upon the Mains or Home Farm; to carry and build earth and dung into dunghills of certain specified dimensions [55 feet in length, five feet in breadth, and 4 feet in height]; to carry out and spread the dung when desired; to transport the corn to, and meal from, the mill; to carry the meal to the market town; to dig, carry, and build the peats of the Mains yearly. Penalty £4 Scots for each plough, and half a merk for a day's work of a horse, and the same for a day's work of a labourer.

Monuments to Peninsular War Officers.

A tombstone at Bayonne, France, bears the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of Major-General Andrew Hay of Mountblair, in Scotland, who fell at Bayonne, on the night of the 14th of April, 1814, while repelling gallantly a sortie of the enemy. The lineal representative of an ancient Scottish family, he was in private life respected and beloved. But the respect and love of friends, the enjoyments and the honours of private life, and every ordinary object of ambition, disappeared before his passion for military fame. Fitted for camps, as well by temper as by spirit, cheerful, ardent, vigilant, and brave, he distinguished the whole of his military career by an elevated sense of the duties of a soldier, signal intrepidity, promptitude, and zeal. He lived to see his country triumphant; but, being himself amongst the

latest victims of war, he has left a memory dear to his associates-in-arms; while, as a companion of Wellington, and a partner in his victories, he has bequeathed his renown among the heroes of his time, as a grateful solace to his friends, and a sacred inheritance to his children.

This stone also records the premature fate and early fame of Major George Hay, who fell in the decisive battle of Vittoria, in the heroic discharge of his duty as aide-de-camp to his father. It is erected by Mrs Elizabeth Hay, as the only memorial which the affectionate mistress of a wife and a mother can consecrate to the valour of a husband and a son.

That Major-General Hay's services were appreciated by the British Government is shown by the following inscription on a handsome monument erected in St Paul's Cathedral—

Erected at the Public Expense to the memory of Major-General Andrew Hay. He was born in the County of Banff, in Scotland, and fell on the 14th of April, 1814, before the Fortress of Bayonne, in France, in the 52nd year of his age, and the 34th of his service, closing a military career marked by zeal, prompt decision, and signal intrepidity.

The estate of Mounthlairy lies in the parish of Alvah, and it was sold about two years before his death by the above-mentioned Major-General Hay to Theodore Morison of Bognie and Frendraught. It may be added that General Hay, in 1784, when captain in the 2nd Battalion of the 71st Regiment, married Miss Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, manufacturer, Banff.

Sale of Culter Estate.

The estate of Culter, in the parish of Peterculter, has been sold by Mr R. W. Duff of Fetteresso to Mr Theodore Crombie, manufacturer, of 18 Albyn Place, Aberdeen. The property extends to about 2000 acres, and embraces a stretch of excellent salmon fishing on the Dee. Culter was for generations the property of a family of the name of Cummin, which sprang from the Cumins of Inverallochy. Sir Alexander Cummin, the fourteenth laird, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1672; and his eldest son, Alexander, undertook a voyage to America, with the object of visiting the Cherokee Indians. He was crowned their commander and chief ruler in 1730, and returning to England with six Indian chiefs, he presented them to George II. at Windsor. He propounded a number of wild schemes for American development, dabbled in alchemy, and died a pensioner of the Charterhouse, London. Patrick Duff of Premnay, the fourth son of Patrick Duff of Oraigston, had lent large sums on the security of the lands of Culter, and acquired the lands in payment in 1729. Having no family, he left the estate to his brother, Admiral Robert Duff, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron for several years, and in that capacity

successfully defended Gibraltar during the memorable siege in 1779. The admiral was married, first, to Helen Duff, daughter of the first Earl of Fife; and, secondly, to Jane Abercromby, widow of George Morison of Haddo, and eldest daughter and heiress of General James Abercromby of Glassaugh. He acquired Fetteresso about 1782, and died in 1787, being buried in a very fine tomb at Culter. A litigation ensued as to the disposition of the estate of Culter, the House of Lords ultimately deciding in favour of the claim of Robert William Duff of Fetteresso, son of Admiral Duff by his first wife, Helen Duff. He was succeeded in the estates of Fetteresso and Culter by his son, Robert William Duff, who, dying in 1861, was succeeded by his nephew, Robert William Duff, son of his brother, Arthur Duff of Glassaugh, who assumed the surname of Abercromby. This last R. W. Duff was M.P. for Banffshire from 1861 to 1893, and died at Sydney in 1895 while holding the post of Governor of New South Wales. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Mr Robert William Duff, who has now sold Culter to Mr Theodore Crombie. The mansion house of Culter, which stands about a mile north-east of Culter Railway Station, and is surrounded by some lofty old trees, is supposed to have been erected about 250 years ago by Sir Alexander Cummin. The arms of the Cumins appear on the front wall, supported by two ostriches; crest, a garb; motto, "Courage."

Interesting Poem.

The following pathetic poem was composed in May, 1826, by Charles Bowman, while lying in Aberdeen Prison, under sentence of death for the crimes of housebreaking and theft:—

My days and months determined stand,
By Him that rolls them round:
They were determined by His hand,
Nor can I pass His bound.

But happy they who mind their end,
And precious time improve;
They now in hope their years shall spend,
And dwell in joys above.

What comfort now it yields to me
That I am in sight of shore!
Who long have sailed the stormy sea,
And heard its billows roar.

My children I to God commit,
He'll every good supply;
He needs no second on His side
Who rules the earth and sky.

The prospect of my near decease,
Their hearts with sorrow fill;
But hope of glory pours in peace,
And all the tumult stills.

Sad grief, when in death's double stroke
 Father and mother fall;
 Each child then gets her oup of woe,
 Of wormwood, and of gall.

But now the world, and all its cares,
 And every sin and snare,
 I leave, to rise to Paradise,
 And sing for ever there.

The death sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

The Bones of Bruce's Grandfather.

While excavating at Guisborough Abbey, North York (says the "Weekly Scotsman," 9th November, 1907), the workmen discovered the vault of Robert de Bruce, or Brus, who founded the abbey in 1119, and was the grandfather to King Robert the Bruce. The vault was discovered under the high altar. Colonel Chaloner, lord of the manor, who is the twenty-sixth descendant in a direct line from the founder of the abbey, ordered the excavations to be made. The skeleton is in fine preservation. The remains of De Bruce, who was a powerful Norman baron, were again enclosed in a leaden casket and reinterred in the vault. Recently a huge stone coffin containing the skeleton of a member of the De Bruce family, measuring 7ft. 6in., was unearthed near the same spot.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

References to Aberdeenshire in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

A roll of rents in cows, swine, etc., beginning "Redditus Vaccorum de Aberdeen" mentioned, in 1206. (I., 118.)

Norman de Lethelyn appointed Sheriff of Aberdeen by Edward I. in 1305. (I., 121b.)

Valuation of the shire according to the old extent £4448 6s; according to the true value £2588 5s 2d, in 1366. (I., 500.)

Statement of the sums due to the Exchequer from the thanage of Aberdeen and other Crown lands, etc., in the Sheriffdom, in consequence of the King's revocation, in 1367. (I., 529b.)

The Sheriff and Bailies of Aberdeen ordered to put to the horn the murderers of Sir Walter de Ogilvy, Walter de Lichton, and others in 1392. (I., 579.)

The Bishops of Aberdeen to have right to the second teinds of the farms, rents, escheats, and profits of courts in the Sheriffdoms of Aberdeen and Banff, in 1330, 1344, and 1360.

Order to the Sheriff to recognise the lands of Brynnes, possessed by the late Bishop of Aberdeen, in 1390. (I., 579a.)

List of persons from Aberdeenshire who answered to their names at the calling of the suits in Parliament in 1579. (III., 125a.)

The Sheriff of Aberdeen and his Deputies appointed justices for the waters of Dee and Don, in 1581. (III., 217.)

The number of officers-of-arms within the shire not to exceed twelve, in 1587. (III., 449.)

Two justice courts to be held at Aberdeen yearly for the shires of Aberdeen and Banff for the enforcement of the Act against thieves, reivers, etc., in 1594. (IV., 72b.)

The inhabitants of Aberdeenshire to assemble in arms at Dundee on 4th October, along with those of the other shires north of the Forth, in 1594. (IV., 95b.)

A Register of Sasines, etc., to be kept at Aberdeen for the Sheriffdoms of Aberdeen Banff, and Kincardine, in 1599, 1600, and 1617.

A commissioner from Aberdeenshire to attend the Council regarding a complaint against selling plaiding in rolls, in 1630. (V., 225a.)

Remit to Justices of Peace in the shires of Aberdeen and Kincardine the repair of the King's causeway in Cowie-month, being the highway between the north and south of Scotland, in 1630. (V., 227ab.)

Ratification to the Earl Marischal of a tack of the customs payable at the ports of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, in 1641. (V., 475.)

List of King's Justices for the shire with powers to hold Courts of Justiciary, in 1641 (V., 714a.)

Commission for levying six score men for the suppression of the broken Highlandmen in Aberdeenshire and other Sheriffdoms of the North and West, in 1641. (V., 715a.)

Protest by the shire against the ratification to the town of Aberdeen, in 1641.

New Work on Aberdeen.

In compliance with numerous requests, the interesting articles on Aberdeen—topographical, antiquarian and historical—by Mr John Milne, LL.D., which appeared in the columns of the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" last year, are to be republished in book form. The articles contained a mass of information about the city not easily gathered, and Dr Milne's investigations, besides, brought to light a number of new and important facts. Altogether, the articles in a collected form will constitute a very noticeable addition to the history of Aberdeen, and an invaluable aid as a work of reference, while to the general reader, interested in the rise and development of the city, the book will prove exceedingly attractive. The work is to be issued to subscribers at 7s 6d per copy. Orders will be received at the offices of the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" and "Evening Express."

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary, 1774.

21st January.—Died of this date in the 90th year of his age, Mr George Forbes, merchant, and formerly one of the baillies of this city.

31st January.—Died lately, Mr Arthur Shand at Westhall, factor for General Horn Elphinstone of Logie.

11th February.—Died at his house here, of this date, in the 66th year of his age, James Rose, of Clava, Esq.

14th February.—Died last week, in his 86th year, Mr William Erskine, brother to the late Mr Erskine of Pittodrie.

7th March.—Died lately at Manse of Logie-Buchan, in her 79th year, Jean Rose, daughter of Alexander Rose of Lethenty, and widow of the Rev. Mr James Burnett, minister of Ellon.

10th March.—Died at Ellon, of this date, Alexander Rose, son of Alexander Rose of Lethenty, in his 71st year.

19th March.—Died, of this date, the Rev. Mr Andrew More, minister of the Gospel at Ellon, in the 70th year of his age, and 46th of his ministry.

2nd April.—Died of this date, in the 80th year of his age, and 51st of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Arthur Mitchell, minister of Skene.

14th May.—Died of this date, after a few days' illness, at Aberdeen, in her 39th year, Ann Gordon, spouse of John Gordon of Craig, Esq.

30th May.—Died in this place, of this date, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Askew, relict of Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Blackford.

29th May.—Died here of this date, in her 56th year, Jean Stuart, relict of the Rev. Mr James Anderson, minister of the Gospel at Keith.

25th June.—Died at this date, at Woodside, in his 73rd year, Patrick Barron, Esq. of Woodside.

10th July.—Died of a consumption, of this date, Mr Charles Moir, preacher of the Gospel.

13th July.—Died of this date, in Strathdon, Mr Alexander Thom, preacher of the Gospel.

19th July.—Died here, of this date, in his 74th year, Dr James Forbes, Physician.

12th September.—Died last week, Mr James Ramsay, advocate.

11th October.—Died at his House of Pitmedden, Sir William Seton of Pitmedden, Bart. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Archibald Seton, a Lieutenant in the Navy.

17th October.—Died last week, in his 71st year, Mr Patrick Souper, Merchant in Aberdeen.

16th October.—Died at Grange, of this date, the Rev. Mr Archibald Campbell, Minister of that Parish, in his 69th year.

24th October.—Died of this date, in his 73rd year, the Rev. William Smith, a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

2nd November.—Died, of this date, in the parish of Daviot, Isobel Walker, aged 110.

3rd November.—Died, of this date, Anna Rose, relict of Patrick Souper, merchant in Aberdeen.

26th December.—Died here, of this date, Robert Sandilands, Esq. of Wester Draikies, in his 54th year.

29th December.—Died at Coldstone, of this date, Mrs Helen Forbes, spouse to Rev. Mr John M'Innes, Minister there, in her 70th year.

Queries.

151. ROBERT TULLIS, PRINTER, OUPAR-FIFE.—He was printer to the University of St Andrews, and died in, or about, 1835. Can any reader oblige me with the names of his wife and children?

T.

152. WILLIAM MELVIN, ABERDEEN.—The "Aberdeen Journal" of 10th September, 1823, records that Mr Melvin had been honoured by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Commerce with their large silver medal, for a Detached Chronometer Escapement, of his invention. Who was Melvin, and what is known of his invention?

ALPHA.

153. BAILLIE CROMBIE'S HOUSE.—Which is the "Large Old-Fashioned House" in Aberdeen, referred to by Lord Cockburn in his "Circuit Journeys" as occupied by Baillie Crombie, where his lordship was entertained in the autumn of 1841?

J. L.

154. "GILCOMSTON STEPS," ABERDEEN.—The street, or triangular thoroughfare, called "Gilcomston Steps," has frequently puzzled strangers. After diligent inquiry, I have come to the conclusion that even the oldest inhabitant does not recollect the stepping-stones laid across the burn which crossed the street. Is there anyone who can state the exact site of the "steps"? I am in a position to give some information on the point, but would like to know if there are any who have knowledge of the facts which gave rise to the name before I give my views.

J. L.

155. KNOX FAMILY.—Charlotte Gordon in Ellon was married at Edinburgh on November 16, 1773, to James Knox in Logie Buchan (Edinburgh Parish Registers). What is known of them?

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

110. DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—OLD PITSLIGO.—This dovecot, which is situated in close proximity to the ruins of the Castle of Old Pitsligo, looks nearly square, being 18ft. in length, by 15ft. in breadth, the walls rising to a height of 15ft. A little above the door lintel it has a projecting course of flag stones, which is carried on a level all round the four sides. This projecting course is a feature in all the local dovecoats, and must have been intended as an outside resting place for the doves. The roof is slated and pavilion, tapering on all sides to a point, but it ends a little below the apex. Topped by a slightly larger point, lapping downwards a little over, but higher than the main roof, it leaves a space between the two. This opening apparently was intended both as a ventilator, and an entrance for the doves. Inside it is divided into two equal halves by a wall, the end of which faces the entrance door and runs to the back. This wall on both sides, and all the rest of the interior wall space from 3ft. above the floor, are covered with a honeycomb of niches about 1 foot square, formed of thin schist slabs (got from the sea-beach) neatly dressed, and fitted together with their inner ends built into the walls behind to keep them in position. They run in straight lines, both horizontally and perpendicularly. This dovecot may be regarded as one of the most perfect square dovebots in the district.

MONTHOOLY.—The most elaborate sample of a dovecot in the Buchan district may be seen on the farm of Monthooly, a short distance south-west from the one at the Castle of Old Pitsligo. It stands on the top of a large gravel mound, in a field a considerable distance from the farm steading. It is about 12 feet square, but the corners are levelled off till they show a face of about 3 feet. The walls rise to about 20 feet in height. There are two projecting flagstone bands running all round it, which divide the height into three storeys or sections. The door fronts the west, but the doves' entrance is through round windows in the four longest sides in the second storey. The third storey projects a little over the lower ones, and the walls at the top form a battlemented parapet, showing two embrasures on the long sides, and one over each corner. The merlons between the embrasures are topped by short, tapering props, supporting round, dressed stone balls, which give the whole a fine appearance. Only about half the roof, which is pavilion and slated, appears above the decorated parapet. Over one of the windows are the figures "1800," evidently the date of building.

ARDLAW, TYRIE.—Another dovecot belonging to what may be termed the Old Pitsligo group deserves mention in respect of its age. It is situated in an arable field near the farm steading of Ardlaw. It is a square block of rubble masonry, having a breadth of 15 feet to the

side, and rises to the height of 12 feet. It has the usual projecting flagstone course running all round, about half-way up, with a small square hole directly above it on each side as an entrance for the doves. The door stanchions and lintel are of fine dressed freestone, the lintel having a sculpture of a man's head on each end, and the figures 1730 in the middle, evidently the date of erection. The roof is pavilion and slated.

PHILORTH, FRASERBURGH.—The dovecot at Philorth, a short distance west from Rathen railway station, is of the same type as the one at Monthooly. The height is about the same, some 20ft. The corners are bevelled off, but not so deeply as the Monthooly one, yet far enough to give it an eight-sided shape, but the shaft is scarcely so large. The projecting course is shown, and the upper storey projects more over the lower, but the embrasures in the parapet are not so deep, and the merlons are flat-headed, and show no ornaments. The outside walls are built of ashlar granite blocks. It stands on what appears to be a small artificial mound on the top of a fine rounded-off rising ground away from any other building.

MEMSIE.—About a mile to the south-west, and not far from the old Cairns of Memsie, there is a small, plain, square old dovecot with a slated roof, but it is of the usual type, and has nothing peculiar about it, beyond that it stands alone, distant from other houses.

JOHN MILNE.

Atherb Cottage, Maud.

131. THE HOYES FAMILY.—The following particulars supplement the answer in the last issue:—

James Hoyes, in Bogtown—a farm a little to the north of the Forbes obelisk—prior to 1698, married Elizabeth Watson, and had three sons and five daughters—John (died 24th May, 1784, aged 86), farmer, Knockomie, who married Beatrice Watson (died 5th March, 1785) being the eldest son. William Hoyes (born 1742, died 1800), second son of the last-mentioned, became a merchant and supervisor of Excise in Forbes, and was some time bailie and treasurer there. His wife, Margaret Logan (born 1744, died 1816), was a daughter of Rev. Robert Logan, Rafford.

James Hoyes (born 1700), second son of James Hoyes in Bogtown, was a farmer in Burn Ness. He married Katherine Jack, with issue two sons and one daughter—

1. John Hoyes (born 1734, died 1804), merchant in Forbes, who married Florence, daughter of Baillie Warrander, Forbes, no issue.

2. James Hoyes (born 1732, died 1772) married Elspet Williamson, with issue Amelia, who was married to John McGowan, farmer, and went to the United States; James, saddler and horse-hirer, who went to the United States, Samuel

John, who died in infancy; Helen, who died in infancy; Katherine; Joanna; Agnes and Helen, who both died in infancy.

3. Janet Hoyes (born 1746, died 1822), who was married to William Knight, merchant, Drumblade, afterwards bookseller in the Gallowgate, Aberdeen, with issue, besides a daughter, Isabella, who died in infancy, a son William (born 17th September, 1786), M.A., Marischal College, 1802; LL.D., 1817; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Academical Institution, Belfast, 1816-1822; thereafter Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College; married, 17th September, 1821, Jean, daughter of Dr George Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College, and died 3rd December, 1844.

Professor and Mrs Knight's family were—Margaret, Janet, Jane, George (who married

Anne Elizabeth Hansen, with issue a son Godfrey), William, and Mary, who married to William Tait [he was a leading member of the County Council; prominently identified with the introduction of technical education: LL.D., 1885], Broomend, Inverurie, with issue a daughter Mary, who is married to Rev. William Macpherson, B.D., minister of Kintore United Free Church; and Thomas, who is married to Margaret Reid Robertson, daughter of Dr John Robertson, Dumbarton.

H.

149. "POUNDLER."—This word in the sense quoted by "Bibliopole," probably means the man in charge of the weighing scale. In certain districts, however, the word is used as a corruption of "poinder," i.e., the Sheriff-Officer who executes a poinding.

C. C.

No. 34.—December 9, 1908.

Derivations of the Names of Days.

The following were Saxon idols worshipped in Britain, whence the names of our days are derived:—

1. The Idol of the Sun, from which Sunday is derived, among the Latins dies Solis, was placed in a temple and adorned and sacrificed to, for they believed that the sun did co-operate with this idol. He was represented like a man half naked, with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel with both hands on his breast, signifying his course round the world; and by its fiery gleams, the light and heat wherewith he warms and nourisheth all things.

2. The Idol of the Moon, from which cometh our Monday, dies Lunae, anciently Moondav: this idol appears strangely singular, being habited in a short coat like a man: her holding a moon, expresses what she is, but the reason of her short coat and long-eared cap is lost in oblivion.

3. Tuisco, the most ancient and peculiar god of the Germans, represented in his garment of a skin, according to their ancient manner of cloathing; next to the sun and moon, they paid their adoration to this idol, and dedicated the next day to him; from which our Tuesday is derived, anciently Tuisday, called in Latin dies Martis. But this idol is very unlike Mars, whom Woden much nearer resembles than he does Mercury.

4. Woden was a valiant prince among the Saxons; his image was prayed to for victory over their enemies, which, if they obtained, they usually sacrificed the prisoners taken in battle to him. Our Wednesday is derived from him, anciently Wodnesday. The northern histories make him the father of Thor, and Friga to be his wife.

5. Thor was placed in a large hall, sitting on a bed, canopied over, with a crown of gold on his head, and twelve stars over it, holding a sceptre in the right hand; to him was attributed the power over both heaven and earth, and that as he was pleased or displeased he could send thunder, tempests, plagues, etc., or fair, seasonable weather, and cause fertility. From him our Thursday derives its name, anciently Thoraday; among the Romans, dies Jovis, as this idol may be substituted for Jupiter.

6. Friga; this idol represented both sexes, holding a drawn sword in the right hand, and a bow in the left, denoting that women as well as men should fight in time of need; she was generally taken for a goddess, and was reputed the giver of peace and plenty, and cause of love and amity. Her day of worship was called by the Saxons Frigedæg, now Friday, dies Veneris; but the habit and weapons of this

figure have a resemblance of Diana rather than Venus.

7. Seater or Crodo stood on the prickly back of a porch: he was thin-visaged, and long-haired, with a long beard, bare-headed and bare-footed, carrying a pail of water in his right hand, wherein are fruit and flowers; and holding up a wheel in his left; and his coat tied with a long girdle; his standing on the sharp fins of this fish signified to the Saxons that by worshipping him they should pass through all dangers unhurt; by his girdle flying both ways was shown the Saxons' freedom, and by the pail with the fruit and flowers was denoted that he would nourish the earth. From him, or from the Roman deity Saturn, comes Saturday. ["Gentleman's Magazine," November, 1748.]

Archibald Simpson Exhibition.

The following is a list of the drawings, elevations, etc., by Archibald Simpson, the eminent Aberdeen architect, which were on exhibition in Aberdeen on 7th November last in connection with the Northern Arts Club:—

1. Photograph. House, No. 15 Guestrow, in which Archibald Simpson was born. View from inside courtyard. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

2. Photograph. The same. View of Gateway, from Guestrow. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

3 and 4. Photographs (from engraved plans). Mansion House, Warley, Birmingham. By Robert Tugar (Archibald Simpson's employer), London. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

5. Engraving. St Andrew's Episcopal Church, 1822. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

6. Photograph. The same. (The property of Public Library.)

7. Engraving. Medico-Chirurgical Hall, King Street, 1822. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

8. Elevation. Union Buildings. An early design of Simpson's. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith, Messrs Macandrew and Company.)

9. Elevation. Athenæum Buildings—Castle Street front. An early design of Simpson's. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

10. Photograph. View of Castle Street, showing Simpson's buildings prior to erection of Municipal Buildings. (The property of Public Library.)

11. Photograph. The same—after erection of Municipal Buildings. (The property of Public Library.)

12. Engraving. Lunatic Asylum, Clerkseat, 1822. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

13. Engraving. Public Rooms (Music Hall Buildings). 1822. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

14. Drawing. Greek detail. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

15. Elevation. Mrs Esmaie's Institution (Girl's High School.) Front and East Elevations. (Lent by Messrs Kelly and Nicol, architects.)

16. Elevation. The same. South elevation. (Lent by Messrs Kelly and Nicol, architects.)

17. Drawing. The same. Details. (Lent by Messrs Kelly and Nicol.)

18. Sketch (by Simpson). The same. Front and west elevation. (The property of Public Library.)

19. Plan. The same. (The property of Public Library.)

20. Engraving. The same. General view. 1840. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

21. Elevation. Stracathro House, Forfarshire. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

22. Drawing. The same. Section of vestibule, etc. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

23-28. Drawings. Castle Newe, Strathdon. Various elevations. (Lent by Mr C. Christie, Estates Office, Castle Newe.)

29. Engraving. The old East Church—prior to demolition by Simpson. (Lent by Mr D. Sinclair, solicitor.)

30. Engraving. The new East Church—on completion by Simpson. (Lent by Mr D. Sinclair.)

31. Engraving. Old Marischal College—prior to demolition by Simpson. (Lent by Mr D. Sinclair.)

32. Engraving. Marischal College, as completed by Simpson. View from Quadrangle. (The property of Public Library.)

33. Engraving. The same. View from the north-east. (The property of Public Library.)

34. Engraving. Screen and gateway to Marischal College, supposed to be by Simpson. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

35. Photograph. Marischal College (recent), showing the McGregor Obelisk—now removed. (The property of the Public Library.)

36. Engraving. North of Scotland Bank. From a drawing by T. Mackenzie (father of Mr Marshall Mackenzie). (The property of the Public Library.)

37-44. Elevations. The same. Alternative designs by Simpson. (Lent by North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, Ltd.)

45. Elevation. The North Bank design carried along King Street same distance as in Union Street. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

46-49. Elevations. Hamilton Monument, St Nicholas Churchyard. Competitive designs (Simpson being unsuccessful). (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

50. Elevation. Royal Infirmary. The accepted design. 1832. (The property of Public Library.)

51. Elevation. The same. Alternative design. (The property of Public Library.)

52. Photograph. The same. As it appeared before the recent extensions. (The property of Public Library.)

53-55. Elevations. Gordon Schools, Huntly. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

56. Elevation. Glenferness Mansion House. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

57-58. Elevations. Asylum for the Blind, Aberdeen. Simpson's (unsuccessful) competitive designs. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

59-60. Plans. Market Street—showing con-

struction of arches, etc. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

61. Engraving. The same—showing New Market, Post Office, etc. (Lent by Mr D. Sinclair.)

62-63. Elevations. Woodside Parish Church. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

64. Elevation. Kebbaly Mansion House. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

65. Elevation. Linton Mansion House. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

66-68. Elevations. Carnoustie Mansion House. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

69. Sketch. Skene House. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

70. Photograph. The same—present day. (The property of Public Library.)

71-72. Elevations. Meldrum House. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

73-75. Elevations. Banff Episcopal Church. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

76-77. Elevations. Drumoak Parish Church. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

78-79. Elevations. Peterculter Manse. Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

80. Elevation. Gateway and Lodge, Hatton Castle. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

81-83. Elevations and section. Elgin Parish Church. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

84-85. Elevations. Arbroath Church. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

86-87. Elevations. Forres Assembly Rooms. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

88. Engraving. Group of Free Churches, Belmont Street. (The property of Public Library.)

89. Plan of Aberdeen, 1840. By Archibald Simpson. (The property of Public Library.)

90. Plan of Aberdeen, 1846. Drawn by Simpson to illustrate his scheme of new streets. (The property of Public Library.)

91-92. Feuing plans. Rubislaw Terrace and district. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

93. Engraved portrait (and autograph) of Simpson, by Giles. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

94. Photograph. Archibald Simpson's grave in St Nicholas Churchyard. (The property of Mr Fraser.)

95-98. Elevations. Unidentified. (Lent by Mr J. A. Smith.)

Blairs College Burial Ground.

When the recent extensions were made at Blairs College, a private burial ground was provided. A beautiful Celtic cross, in white Kemnay granite, has recently been erected therein. It stands about 15 feet in height by some 5 feet at base, and is artistically carved in high relief on each of the four sides. An inscription, in Latin, is cut on the die and inlaid with lead. The following is a translation in English—

Beneath the saving symbol of the Cross here rest together in Christ teachers and students of this College. . . .

STUDENTS. Charles Kelman, Aberdeen, born 8th January, 1885; entered College 31st August, 1901; died 5th February, 1905. Philip Brennan, Glasgow, born 1st October, 1890; entered College 1st September, 1905; died 23rd November, 1906. Thomas Hickey, Glasgow, born 4th November, 1888, entered College 1st September, 1905; died 14th January, 1908.

TEACHERS. Rev. Andrew Murdoch, Aberdeen, born 7th January, 1874; ordained 19th September, 1897; Professor till his death 22nd August, 1907.

Most Rev. James Lennon, Liverpool, domestic prelate of the Pope, apostolic protonotary, a distinguished benefactor of the College, died 27th April, 1908, in the 70th year of his age, and the 45th of his priesthood.

"Memorials of the Family of Skene of Skene."

The following inscription, copied from a table stone in Oldmachar Churchyard, will enable possessors of the New Spalding Club's volume bearing the above title to make several corrections on, and additions to, the pedigrees given under "Skene of Belhelvie," pp. 128-29—

Here lies Thomas Rhind, merchant in Old Aberdeen, who died April, 1692, and his spouse, Marjory Macondachie, who died in April, 1697, aged 57 years, and also four of their children—Janet who died in June, 1674, Elspet and Jane, who both died in April, 1681, and Thomas, who died in May, 1687. Here also lies the body of Thomas Skene, merchant, and one of the Baillies of the city of Old Aberdeen. He died the 17th of May, 1798, aged 85 years. And of Thomas Skene, late Farmer in Blackdog, who died the 30th May, 1822, aged 82 years. Also Thomas, second son of Captain Skene, Royal Veterans, who died 28th November, 1828, aged 6 years. And of Margaret Gill, wife of the late Thomas Skene, Farmer in Blackdog, who died the 23rd December, 1838, aged 92 years. Also of Thomas Skene, merchant, who died 18th October, 1850, aged 47 years.

A. B.

Demerara Tablet Inscription.

The following inscription is copied from a marble tablet erected in the church at Demerara to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Milne, of Banff, who fell a victim to the unhealthy climate:—

Sacred to the Memory
of
Alexander Milne, Esq.,

Late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Foot, who departed this life on the 5th of November, 1827, aged 46 years thirty of which had been most zealously devoted to the service of his country. This tablet has been erected by the Officers of the 19th Regiment as a mark of their sincere esteem and respect to

the memory of their much-beloved and lamented Commanding Officer, whose remains, by his own particular desire, are interred in the military burial ground at Eave Scary.

A Long Pedigree.

The following death announcement appears in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 1st February, 1826:—

At his house in Durham, on the 18th ulto., highly respected, aged 73, Andrew Philip Skene, B.A., of New York, Esq. of Hallyards in Fife, and Kilmacoe, Wicklow, Ireland, only son of the late Colonel Philip Wharton Skene of Skenesborough, United States, and of Hackleton, Northamptonshire. Governor of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, North America. This gentleman was a descendant of the famous Sir William Wallace, and traces his descent from the year 1014, from the first Skene of Skene, according to tradition a younger son of the (Donald) Lords of the Isles. He also held a military commission, in the British service, above sixty years. His remains were interred in the Cathedral, on the 21st ulto., and were borne to the vault, according to his request by eight old soldiers. A few weeks before his death, he requested the following epitaph to be placed on his tomb—

TERRÆ FILIUS IN TERRAM HIC REPOSCIT.

The above Andrew Philip Skene married, 20th December, 1792, Henrietta, only child of David James, of Serjeants' Inn, London, and they had issue five sons and two daughters—Philip Orkney, first lieutenant, Royal Engineers; David James, lieutenant in the 68th Regiment of Foot, and afterwards in the 1st Light Dragoons; Andrew Motz, a captain in the navy; William Wallace; George Robert; Katherine Heyden; and Henrietta. (New Spalding Club's "Memorials of the Family of Skene of Skene," pp. 59-60.)

"Spur Money."

At one time in Scotland and England a curious custom prevailed in the cathedral and collegiate churches, which was due to the frequent interruptions to divine service which were occasions by the ringing of the spurs of persons walking about and transacting business. In order to put a wholesome check upon this nuisance, the choristers claimed the spurs of any person entering a church so accoutred during the time of divine worship, or to mulct the offender in a fine which was called "Spur Silver." James IV., while on his way to Tain in 1496, was so mulcted, as appears from the accounts for that year of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. The entry in the accounts is thus—

"Item, that samyn day (16th March) to the laddis of Brechin, that tuk the Kingis spuris in the quere . . . iiij s."

Both Henry VII. and Henry VIII. also paid fines in this connection, both at Windsor, the former "to the children for the King's spouses iiij^s," and the latter "to the coirsars of Wyndor, in reward for the Kinges spures vjs. viij^d."

K.

References to Aberdeenshire in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

Banffshire and that part of Aberdeenshire not under the Earl Marischal's command to furnish 1600 foot and 240 horse of which Lord Gordon to be colonel. The proportion of men laid on the Earl Marischal's portion to come out under him as their colonel, in 1644. VI. Pt. 1, 79a.

Lord Eldon to enforce the Act for collecting the Loan and tax in the shire, in 1644. VI. Pt. 1, 105.

The trial of certain gentlemen of the shire for disobeying the Marquis of Argyll's proclamation to compare at Aberdeen, remitted to the Committee of Estates for the Northern business, in 1644. VI. Pt. 1, 122.

List of Commissioners to value the shire for the Loan. The shire to lend £53,632 Scots for the army in Ireland. The shire to pay £7661 Scots monthly of the tax for the army, in 1643. VI. Pt. 1, 28a, 35a, 36a.

Sir William Forbes of Craigievar to enforce the Act against runaways and deficients in the shire, in 1644. VI. Pt. 1, 169.

A committee appointed for the suppression of the Rebellion in Aberdeenshire and other shires in the North, in 1644. VI. Pt. 1, 175ab.

The levy in the shire to be armed from the public magazine, the whole arms in the shire having been taken by the Irish rebels, in 1645. VI. Pt. 1, 297.

The shire to pay £6543 Scots monthly of the tax for the army, in 1645-6-7-8. To pay 6543 merks in 1649. To pay £7847 12s Scots, in 1649.

The noblemen and gentlemen of the shire to assist General Hurrie, 180 dragoons to be raised in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, in 1645. VI. Pt. 1, 356b.

The Earl Marischal entrusted with the chief charge of the forces to be raised in the shires Kinordine, Aberdeen, and Banff, and to have his choice of any of the regiments raised in these shires. The Viscount Frendraught, the Master of Forbes, Lord Fraser, or the Master of Fraser, to have the command of the remaining forces in Aberdeenshire, in 1645. VI. Pt. 1, 371a.

The following regiments ordered to march into Aberdeenshire, viz., Lord Montgomerie's, Colonel Robert Montgomerie's, and Colonel Barclay's with two companies of dragoons attached to each, and Lord Kenmure's and Colonel Stuart's, in 1645. VI. Pt. 1, 487.

Remit to ascertain whether the lands of Caneilrik, belonging to Burnet of Lyes, lie in

Aberdeenshire or in Kinordine, in 1646. VI. Pt. 1, 518.

Special Commissioners appointed for Aberdeenshire and the North on the Commission for regulating the money, Excise, and public accounts, and for collecting the same and the fines of malignants, in 1646. VI. Pt. 1, 570ab.

Commission to ascertain the losses inflicted by the rebels in Aberdeenshire, in 1646. VI. Pt. 1, 573.

The Perthshire and Galloway regiments of horse to be recruited partly out of the malignants' lands of Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeenshire, in 1646. VI. Pt. 1, 599.

Commission for a new valuation of the shire in 1646; renewed in 1646; Act for revaluation in 1646; Commission to rectify the valuation in 1662.

Complaint that the shire has borne more than its share of the public burdens sustained. To be relieved by other shires, in 1646. VI. Pt. 1, 623.

Aberdeen and Banff shires to pay £120 sterling to support wounded soldiers and the families of those killed, in 1647. VI. Pt. 1, 699a.

Payment by Aberdeenshire of the monthly maintenance suspended on account of the devastated condition of the shire, in 1647. VI. Pt. 1, 702a.

Lieutenant-General David Lealie authorised to raise forces in Aberdeenshire against the rebels in the Highlands, in 1647. VI. Pt. 1, 722.

Sir William Forbes of Craigievar appointed Sheriff Principal, and John Forbes of Aalounie Sheriff Depute, to the shire for the year, in 1647. VI. 755.

Mr William Davidson deposed from the office of Sheriff Depute as a malignant, and fined, in 1647. VI. Pt. 1, 827.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1775).

3rd January. Died in this place, of this date, Isabella Douglas, spouse to William Urquhart of Meldrum, Esq.

12th January. Died of this date, near Chapel of Seggat, in the Parish of Auchterless, Peter Garden, at the extraordinary age of 131. He retained his memory and senses till near the last. He has lived under ten Sovereigns, viz.: Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, and George I., II., and III. He remembered to have been sent when a boy to the wood to cut boughs for spears in the time of the Civil Wars.

27th January. Died here of this date, in the 18th year of her age, Miss Elisabeth Johnston, eldest daughter to Sir William Johnston, Bart.

28th January. Died at Invernettie, of this date, Mrs Moir of Invernettie, relict of James Moir of Invernettie, Esq., and sister to the Viscount of Arbuthnot.

5th February. Died here of this date, in his 74th year, William Baird, Esq. of Auchmedden.

13th February. Died here of this date, in his 71st year, Doctor Francis Skene, Professor of Philosophy in Marischal College.

15th February. Died at Strichen House of this date, Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Strichen, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and General of the Mint in Scotland, in the 76th year of his age, and the 44th year of his having sat upon the Bench.

31st March. Died here of this date, in the 21st year of her age, Jean Leslie, spouse to the Rev. Mr George Abercrombie, one of the Ministers of this City.

14th April. Died at Fochabers of this date, Mrs Gordon [Mary Lindeay] of Oluny, relict of John Gordon of Oluny, Esq., in her 67th year.

20th April. Died here of this date, aged upwards of 90, Mrs Helen Farquharson, relict of Mr John Ker, Professor of Humanity, Edinburgh, and formerly relict of Lewis Gordon of Kinnmundy.

27th April. Died at Strichen House, of this date, Miss Frances Fraser, eldest daughter to Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Strichen.

20th May. Died at Buffle, of this date, the Rev. Mr Charles Hunter, Minister of the Associate Congregation at Touch and Banchohy, in the 33rd year of his age, and 6th of his ministry.

27th May. Died here of this date, Sir Archibald Seton of Pitmedden, Bart., in his 66th year, and is succeeded by his nephew, now Sir William.

11th June. Died of this date the Rev. Alexander Orem, Minister of the Gospel at Monwhiter, in the 78th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry.

19th June. Died last week in the parish of Logie-Durno, John Benzie, aged 101.

26th June. Died of this date, at Concraig, Mrs Isabel Gordon, relict of Alexander Symson, Esq. of Concraig.

4th July. Died here, William Urruhart of Meldrum, Esq., in his 78th year.

9th July. Died of this date at Castle Downie, near Inverness, John Forbes, Esq., of New.

28th August. Died last week the Rev. Mr Alexander Reid, Minister of the Gospel at Kemnay.

5th October. Died at Hatton in Buchan, of this date, in the 17th year of his age, John Gordon of Fingaask, son to the deceased James Gordon of Cooklarachie.

7th November. Died here of this date, in her 86th year, Mrs Henrietta Rymer, relict of Mr Robert Willock, Minister of the Gospel at Echt.

20th November. Died of this date at Glasgow, Provost Alexander Robertson of that place, in his 74th year.

29th November. Died here of this date, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs Cecilia Barclay, relict of Mr Arthur Irvine.

5th December. Died here of this date, Mrs Sarah Elphinstone, spouse to George Gordon, Esq. of Rothney.

8th December. Died of this date, Margaret Turner, spouse to the late Thomas Burnett of Kirkhill, in her 81st year.

Queries.

156. SCOTSMEN IN RUSSIA.—In 1633, Sir Alexander Leslie, a Scotsman, who commanded all the foreign forces in the service of the Emperor of Russia, and had already a detachment of Scots serving under him, secured powers from King Charles and the Privy Council to raise a force of other 200 Scots to join their fellow-countrymen in Russia. Has any list of these Scotamen been preserved, and what is the military record of the force?

HISTORICUS.

157. SIR JOHN WEMYSS OF CRAIGTON, KNIGHT.—Sir John was a Lord of Secret Council and a Senator of the College of Justice. He was admitted a burgess of Aberdeen, ex gratia, 10th April, 1623. I am anxious to secure further information concerning him, and particularly where his estate of Craigton was situated.

R. R.

158. PATRICK LESLIE, HAT MANUFACTURER, ABERDEEN.—Leslie, who died 10th January, 1789, aged 75, is stated by the "Aberdeen Journal" to have been "the first who brought the hat manufactory into this country." Is this statement accurate?

HATTER.

159. "THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND."—Some time ago the "St James's Gazette" stated that Lord Erroll "is the owner of the identical card (the nine of diamonds, hence called the 'curse of Scotland') on which the Duke of Cumberland wrote the order for the butchery of the Highland prisoners after Culloden. It is preserved at his Aberdeenshire seat, Slains Castle." Is there any foundation for these assertions?

ACCURACY.

160. — ADAMSON.—Information is specially desired regarding a man bearing the name of Adamson, who fought for Prince Charlie at Culloden, and is understood to have afterwards settled about Drumoak or Peterculter. Can any reader oblige?

DEBSIDE.

Answers.

110. DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—In Gordon's map of 1661, the site of a dovecot is marked as being at the south end of Union Terrace. Here Sir John Cope encamped preparatory to leaving Aberdeen for Prestonpans in 1745. Another dovecot stood before 1430, in the angle between Denburn (west side) and the way from the Green to Justice Mills. (See Register Great Seal, extra volume, p. 253.)

J. M.

123. JOHN ANDERSON, MUSICAL COMPOSER.—About John Anderson very little seems to be known. He was born in 1737, and died at Inverness, 5th June, 1808. He may have been the Anderson who had a music warehouse in Perth, from about 1793 to 1798; but this is doubtful. Again, there was an Anderson associated with James Johnstone, the Edinburgh engraver: but neither in this case can identity be established. Anderson published two collections of dance music:—

1. "A selection of the most approved Highland Strathspeys, Country Dances, English and French Dances; with a Harpsichord and Violoncello Bass dedicated to the Gentlemen of the Musical Society of Greenock, by John Anderson—Edinburgh. Printed for the author, and sold, etc."

2. "A collection of new Highland Strathspey Reels. For the Violin or German Flute with a Harpsichord and Violoncello Bass. Composed by John Anderson, Edinburgh. Printed for the author, and sold, etc."

The earlier collection, published about 1789, is a folio of 36 pp., and contains only four tunes by Anderson. One—"Miss Jean Aberdeen"—has a local connection. The second collection was issued a year or two later, and is

a folio of 16 pp., containing seven tunes by Anderson. I have come across four of these—"The Bonny Links of Aberdeen," "The New Bridge of Dumfries," "Sir James Grant," and "Mr James Ramsay." These exhibit no originality, and have hardly any melodic interest or value—being little more than mere exercises in arpeggios. Anderson, indeed, would appear to have been rather an executant than a composer.

GAVIN GREIG.

150. "THE COTTAR'S SUNDAY."—The author of this poem was Peter Still, at whose grave, in Peterhead Churchyard, a headstone bears the following inscription:—Erected by W. S. in memory of Peter Still, author of "The Cottar's Sunday" and other poems, who died March 21st, 1848, aged 34 years 2 months 21 days. Also Grace, his daughter, who died September 29th, 1847, aged 1 year 7 months 3 days.

O, what is life? A passing dream,
Man like the grass does fade and die:
His time is short—death calls him home
To an eternal destiny.

• Still was the son of a small farmer in the parish of Fraserburgh, whom reverse of fortune obliged to take to manual labour. After receiving a limited education at the Parish School of Longside, Peter was sent to farm service. He married in his twentieth year, and subsequently wrought as a day labourer. Constitutionally delicate, he was frequently, for months together, laid aside by illness. On these occasions, when strength permitted, he composed verses which appeared in three separate publications. His last work, "The Cottar's Sunday, and Other Poems," was published in 1845. An excellent sketch of his career appears in Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord" (pp. 481-500).

H.

No. 35.—December 16, 1908.

Field-Marshal Keith.

At the annual meeting of the Buchan Field Club on 10th inst., Mr Robert Anderson, editor of the "Aberdeen Journal," the retiring President, delivered a valedictory address, which was devoted to a sketch of the life of Field-Marshal Keith, the 150th anniversary of whose death occurred two months ago. Taken all in all, he said, the Field-Marshal was, perhaps the most notable man that Buchan had produced—the one who achieved the greatest distinction in history, and has left behind him the most abiding fame. Exiled from his native land at an early age owing to his devotion to a proscribed dynasty, he became one of those soldiers of fortune whose ranks were so frequently and so honourably recruited from the noble class to which he belonged. His life was spent almost wholly in foreign military service, in Spain, Russia, and Prussia successively; and with the abundant experiences of warfare that fell to his lot, he developed insight and abilities of the highest order, being eventually accorded a place among the military geniuses of his time. The "Dictionary of National Biography" says of him that "As a soldier, he was beyond question by far the greatest of all Scots abroad." The author of "The Scot Abroad" declares that he "made for himself a place in history, and achieved a fortune far above the home respectability, affluence, and rank from which calamity had driven him." Carlyle has eulogised him, and there is a consensus of opinion as to his valour and skill and generalship. The career of such a man, so eminent and so highly lauded, would naturally form an attractive subject for exposition in itself, but there was an additional element in connection with it which was calculated to considerably augment the interest attaching to the theme. Field-Marshal Keith was the last but one of a family, not only associated with Buchan for a long period, but for long the dominant family in the region, and many members of which had figured conspicuously in the history of the country as well. It was one of the ironies of history to find a line of Whig statesmen like the earls Marischal expiring in two brothers devoted to the Stuart cause—George, the 10th Earl Marischal, and James, who became the trusted Field-Marshal of Frederick the Great. Their story, as a writer put it, "combines all the romance with which high descent, youthful enthusiasm, and great sacrifices enhance the misfortunes of the votaries of a fallen cause, with the respect that attends on the courageous carving out of a new career in foreign lands."

THE JACOBITE RISINGS OF 1715 AND 1719.

After describing the early years and education and upbringing of James Francis Edward Keith, who was born at the Castle of Inverugie

on 11th June, 1686, and referring to the Jacobite influences to which he was exposed in the person of his mother, the Lady Keith who wrote the well-known ballad, "When the King Comes Ower the Water," and of his tutor, "the ingenious and learned" William Meeton, Mr Anderson gave a brief sketch of the rising of 1715, in which Keith took part with his brother the Earl Marischal, the battle of Sheriffmuir, the retreat to Aberdeen and Ruthven, and the dispersion in the West Highlands; and he also described the Glenshiel "affair" in 1719, which was more an incident than a real rising, and an incident, too, occurring rather out of international politics and the territorial conflicts of the time, than from devotion to the Pretender or enthusiasm for the Jacobite cause. Interesting sidelights on both risings were furnished by James Keith in some Memoirs written by himself. Unfortunately, this autobiography went no farther than 1734, and therefore gave no account of Keith's Prussian services. But for the period with which it deals it is an exceedingly valuable contribution—an "authentic" record in a sense, yet somewhat limited; devoid to an extreme degree of all self-glorification and containing very little introspection, yet shrewd and observant withal. Between 1715 and 1719, Keith was in Paris completing his studies at the Academy, and he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to secure an appointment in the army of Peter the Great. After the 1719 affair, he made his way to Madrid, and was for a time in very straitened circumstances, but he ultimately got his commission as a colonel in the Spanish Army recognised, and found some employment in the futile siege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards in 1726-7. His Protestantism was a bar to his promotion in Spain, however, so he availed himself of an opportunity of transferring his services to Russia.

IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Keith entered the Russian Army in the beginning of 1728 with the rank of Major-General, and remained in it for the next nineteen years, serving through the reign of the Empress Anna, and part of that of the Empress Elizabeth. His advancement was rapid, and was quite independent of the machinations of princely families and the successive changes in the Imperial rulers. For five years, he had little or no opportunity of displaying his undoubted military genius in the field of warfare, but he must have exhibited capacity of a distinctive kind in organisation or in the disciplining of troops, else, in such a hotbed of intrigue as the Russian Court, he could not have gained the promotion he did. That he took his profession seriously and applied himself to its study is evidenced by his behaviour on reaching Russia. He was ordered at once to take the command of two regiments of foot. Being ignorant, however, both of the language and the manner of service, and recognising that the latter was very different from that of other countries, he asked for a delay of three months, so that he might acquaint himself with

both. The request was readily granted—with advantage to everybody concerned, it may be assumed; but the request itself is a striking testimony alike to the modesty of the man and the zeal of the true soldier, willing to spare no trouble in perfecting himself in his work. Here we have a notable example of that "capacity for taking pains" which has been familiarised to us as a definition of genius. A war occurred over the Polish succession in 1733, however; and of this campaign, and the war with Turkey that followed, and of the part Keith played in both, a brief synopsis was given. In 1740, he was sent to London "in a public character, to manage some affairs of great moment" and he had an audience of George II., the Jacobite, rebel, and exile being received and honoured as a distinguished general and the representative of a Great Power. Keith took a prominent part in the war with Sweden (1741-3), and on the conclusion of peace he was sent to Stockholm with a force to repel a threatened attack by Denmark, acting for nine months in the double capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces and as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden. He had now reached the zenith of his fortunes in Russia, however; henceforth he was subjected to a series of petty indignities that eventually led to his abandoning a country that proved insensible to his services. In fifteen arduous years he had thoroughly established his reputation as an able and trustworthy military commander; he had been repeatedly victorious in war, and had no less emphatically demonstrated his administrative capacity in peace-time; he had earned distinction, awards, and the favour of the Sovereigns he served—indeed, the Empress Elizabeth fell in love with him, and offered to marry him, and of course to raise him to the highest dignity in the State. But it is not easy for a foreigner to maintain a position of pre-eminence in any country, far less in a country so exclusive as that of Russia, with a Court so honeycombed with intrigue and influence; and Keith gradually became the object—and in the end the victim—of the jealousies of Russian generals and of the personal animosity of high State officials. He was removed from one post after another till, in 1747, he found himself left with the command of a couple of militia regiments only. Keith, whose practical common sense was one of his most characteristic qualities, must have had a tolerably clear apprehension of what all this was leading to, and he very promptly arrived at the conclusion that it was high time to remove himself elsewhere.

FIELD-MARSHAL TO FREDERICK THE GREAT.

So, making his way to Hamburg, he addressed himself to Frederick the Great with an offer of service, and was instantly created a Prussian Field-Marshal, and, two years later, he was appointed Governor of Berlin. The last phase of Keith's career thus began. At the age of 51, we find him a conspicuous figure at the

Prussian Court, with a high military reputation derived from his achievements in the Russian army, honoured and esteemed by Frederick the Great no less on that account than on account of his personal qualities, and associating on terms of equal footing with the wits and men of letters, from Voltaire downwards, with whom the Prussian Monarch was wont to surround himself, first patronising and petting them, and then quarrelling with them and dismissing them. The next nine years of his life were years of comparative inactivity—in a military sense, at all events; and we have a pleasing picture of Keith acting as the King's confidant and adviser on many subjects outside his immediate duties—designing massive bridges over the Spree, negotiating for the settlement in Prussia of an English manufacture of woollen goods, and endeavouring to secure an opening for Prussian industry in the East Indian markets. What is perhaps the oddest thing of all is to find Keith the medium of ordering pictures for the King, the prices to be paid and all arrangements being left to Keith's judgment. How the Field-Marshal came to be an authority on the fine arts is more difficult to make out even than how he gained a mastery of the art of war. But, surprising as it may seem, and not easy to account for, looking to his training and career, Keith was a man of many accomplishments. The Royal Academy of Berlin, "proud of having a Governor alike remarkable for his military genius and his literary acquirements," enrolled his name in the list of their honorary members; and he invented a "war game," in imitation of chess, at which the King and he used to play, and so, in a sense, he was the inventor of Kriegspiel. The outbreak of the Seven Years' War in 1756 at last gave Field-Marshal Keith the opportunity of once more manifesting his military genius, and the several operations in which Keith participated were briefly outlined—the occupation of Dresden, the battle and siege of Prague, the march on Leipzig, the battle of Rossbach, the siege of Olmutz, and finally the battle of Hochkirch, on 14th October, 1758, in which Keith fell—the narrative being enlivened by the quotation of graphic passages from Carlyle's History.

ESTIMATE OF THE FIELD-MARSHAL.

Mr. Anderson, in concluding, quoted from various eulogies, in poetry and prose, that had been written upon the Field-Marshal, and particularly from a "Discourse" on his death read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin and published in 1760; and remarked that it was unfortunate that they were couched in the excessively artificial and extravagant style of the eighteenth century, which the improved taste of the present day was apt to regard as grandiloquent and too high-pitched. Discounting the exaggerations of style, however, and examining these eulogies in combination with what was to be learned from other sources, it was not difficult to arrive at a reasonable conclusion as to what manner of man Keith was and wherein his eminence lay. That he was a great general, possessed of a dis-

tinot genius for the science of war, did not require to be insisted upon. His whole career was a demonstration of it. His employment in two foreign armies, his rapid promotion in each, the skill and success with which he conducted the operations assigned to him, and the crowning fact that he was trusted general and second in command of Frederick the Great, the "war god" of the latter half of the eighteenth century—all this testified to the high position that Keith holds, and must continue to hold, among the world's distinguished captains of armies. Specially pleasing was it to note also that this great military genius was a man of culture, who could on occasion wield the pen as well as the sword, could write charming letters, and could take his part and hold his own in conversation and debate with wits and literati—these qualities being all the more conspicuous in the case of Field-Marshal Keith owing to their rarity among military men of his day. Other characteristics he had that endear his memory. He was essentially a humane commander—at a time, too, when humanity in warfare was an almost unknown quantity. He revolted at and protested against Russian barbarities in war—prevented them as far as he could; and he ruled by affection, not by dread. Living in a period when pillage was an ordinary concomitant of war, he died poor. "My brother leaves me a noble legacy," wrote the Earl Marischal after Hochkirch; "last year he had Bohemia under ransom, and his personal estate is about 70 ducats" (about £25). And they could not better take leave of the striking personality of the Field-Marshal than by recalling the concise answer of the Earl Marischal to a request for materials for a biography of his dead brother—"Probus vixit, fortis obiit" ("He lived a pure life, and died a brave death"). These words are inscribed on the statue of the Field-Marshal, which, with commanding gesture, looks down Broad Street of Peterhead, and they fittingly epitomise the career of one whose name and fame are imperishably associated with the Buchan which gave him birth, and which, in so doing, contributed not a little of those eminent qualities that earned for James Francis Edward Keith the distinguished and distinctive position he occupies among the great men of his time.

A portrait of Field-Marshal Keith forms the frontispiece to this volume of "Notes and Queries." The engraving from which it has been reproduced was presented to Mr Anderson shortly after the delivery of the above address by Mr Joseph Ogilvie, LL.D., Aberdeen, who found it among the papers of the late Mr Alexander Cruickshank, LL.D., Aberdeen. Nothing is known of the origin or history of the picture, or where Dr Cruickshank got it; and inquiry at the Prints Department of the British Museum revealed that the picture was unknown there.

The Reids of Barra.

The common ancestor of the old family of Reid of Barra was William Reid, who, in 1589, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen (Records Society). He was Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire in 1595-97 (New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records," I., 473). He acted as factor and commissioner for Earl Marischal.

Alexander Reid, son of the preceding, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1624 (Records Society). He was proprietor of the lands of Birkenbrowell from 1627 ("Sheriff Court Records," II., 403), and joint proprietor of the estate of Dilapro (otherwise Grandholm, by which name it is now known), and mill and salmon fishings on the Don, from June, 1628 (Ibid., 346). He was killed in the battle of Crabstane, Aberdeen, 13th September, 1644 (Records Society and Kennedy's "Annals"), where also fell, with others, Robert Reid, Advocate and Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeenshire, who is believed to have been a near relative.

James Reid, son of the preceding, was alumnus of Marischal College, 17th July, 1643 (New Spalding Club's "Records of Marischal College," II., 211). He was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1650 (Records Society). He and his wife, Isabella Hay, bought the lands of Bourtie from James Seton in 1657, shortly after which they acquired the estate and castle of Barra in the same parish. With an elder son John, they had a son James, who became a magistrate in Aberdeen, and died at Mill of Bourtie, 4th July, 1708, his remains being interred in the east end of the Church of Bourtie (Row's Diary). They had also a daughter, Christian, who, on 3rd June, 1707, was married, as his third wife, to Thomas Mercer of Todlaw and Smiddyburn (Ibid.), and died 31st August, 1752. Mr Reid died 21st April, 1666 (Records Society).

John Reid, elder son of the preceding, is referred to as being heritably in possession of Barra on 17th January, 1769 ("Scottish Notes and Queries," XII., 152). He married Marion Abercrombie, and besides a son Alexander, had at least four daughters—Margaret (in 1710 she was married to Adam Irvine, sometime of Brucklay), Elizabeth, Anna, and Helen, who was married to William Gordon of Glenbucket, and died 6th May, 1766, aged 52 ("Jervise's Epitaphs," I., 69). In 1696 Mr Reid, with his wife, son, and three eldest daughters—resided at Barra Castle, where two male and two female paid servants were kept. Mr Reid was, on 30th November, 1703, created a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, with remainder to heirs male of his body (G. E. C.'s "Complete Baronetage," IV., 415-16). He is believed to have died about 1720. (Ibid.)

Alexander Reid, only son of the preceding, succeeded as second baronet. He studied at Marischal College during sessions 1698-1702 (New Spalding Club's "Records of Marischal

and member of Parliament for Elgin Burgh 1710-13 (Foster's "Members of Parliament"). He married on 28th January, 1705 (Douglas's "Peerage," I., 144), Agnes, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglan, a Senator of the College of Justice. Lady Reid died 26th February, 1750, in her 63rd year ("Aberdeen Journal"). Sir Alexander surviving for only seven days longer, as he died 5th March, 1750, in his 67th year (Ibid.). Their eldest son, Captain Alexander Reid, died unmarried before 4th September, 1745 (Aberdeenshire Wills), and James, the second son, succeeded. John, third child, was born 12th December, 1709 (Row's Diary), George, fourth child, 25th January, 1711 (Ibid.), Anna, fifth child, 2nd March, 1712 (Ibid.). A daughter, Katharine, was baptised 24th December, 1714 (Bourtie Birth Registers); twin sons, Francis and William, were baptised 1st March, 1727 (Ibid.); and a daughter, Barbara, was baptised 19th June, 1728 (Ibid.). One of these sons, when an apprentice in Aberdeen, in December, 1745, joined the Rebels under Lord Lewis Gordon, and marched to Inverurie, where a defeat was inflicted upon the Laird of Macleod (New Spalding Club's "The Albemarle Papers," I., 134).

James Reid, second but eldest surviving son of the preceding, succeeded as third baronet. He married three times; first—Ogilvie, of County Cork, by whom he had two sons, who, with their mother, predeceased him (Burke's "Peerage," 1886 and 1136); secondly, Mary, third daughter of Alexander Dyce of Raeden, Aberdeen, who likewise predeceased him without leaving issue (Ibid.); and thirdly, before 1760, Miss Jean Stronach, by whom he had six children—John, who succeeded, David, baptised 25th May, 1761 (Oldmachar Registers), William, baptised 8th December, 1762 (Ibid.), M.D., of Aberdeen, who died in the Isle of Man (Foster's "Peerage," 1882, p. 526), Robert, born and baptised 13th July, 1764 (Oldmachar Registers), Isabella, who was married to—Lumsden, and died at Oldmeldrum, 15th January, 1844, aged 86, and Harriot, wife of Rev. William Stronach, minister of the parish of Newmachar, and subsequently of Marnoch, who died 18th February, 1796, aged 28. Sir James, who sold the estate of Barra about 1757 to John Ramsay, took up his residence in Old Aberdeen, of which he was Provost in 1761-66 (Munro's "Provosts," etc., 312). He was for some time Collector of Cess for the County of Aberdeen, and died "of a consumption" at Old Aberdeen, 24th September, 1772, aged 62 ("Aberdeen Journal"), his remains being interred in the Cathedral of Oldmachar (Oldmachar Registers).

John Reid, eldest surviving son of the preceding, succeeded as fourth baronet. He was born 4th June, 1760, and became a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. As such he was admitted an honorary burgess of Old Aberdeen, 15th October, 1783 (New Spalding Club's "Records of Old Aberdeen," I., 289). He married, at Aberdeen, 2nd June, 1785, Barbara, daughter

of the late Thomas Livingstone, M.D., of Downiehill, physician in Aberdeen ("Aberdeen Journal"). He died at his house, Devonshire Place, Liverpool, 3rd November, 1829, in his 70th year (Ibid.). Issue—James, of the Royal Navy, who predeceased his father, and died 15th March, 1824; Thomas, also of the Royal Navy, who likewise predeceased his father, and died 11th April, 1824; John, fifth baronet; William, sixth baronet; Alexander, seventh baronet; David, who was born 18th September, 1804, and died unmarried 3rd October, 1829; Mary, who in 1809 was married to Francis Shand, of Liverpool, and died 10th July, 1862, leaving issue Jean, second daughter, who was married at Isle of Whithorn, 22nd July, 1816, to John Jeffreys, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of John Jeffreys, collector of Customs, Banff, and died 13th December, 1860, leaving issue, and Barbara, born 16th February, 1797. (Burke's "Peerage" 1886, p. 1136.)

John Reid, eldest surviving son of the preceding, born 8th May, 1794, succeeded as fifth baronet. He married in July, 1834, Janet, daughter of Hugh Metthie, of New Hall, Cheshire, by whom he had an only surviving daughter, Agnes, who, on 13th February, 1868, was married to Stephen Smith Lowther-Crofton, vice-admiral, Royal Navy. (Foster's "Peerage," for 1882.) Sir John died 27th April, 1844, in his 50th year.

William Reid, younger brother, and heir male to the preceding, succeeded as sixth baronet. He was born 19th August, 1795, and became a superintendent of a coffee estate in Ceylon at a salary of £300 a year. (G. E. O.'s "Complete Baronetage.") He died unmarried while on passage to England from Mauritius, 20th October, 1845, aged 50. (Ibid.)

Alexander Reid, younger brother, and heir male to the preceding, succeeded as seventh baronet. He was born 12th November, 1798. He was for some time a merchant in Brazil, and for twenty-five years Consul-General there for the Argentine Republic. He married 11th May, 1840, Frances Amelia, daughter of Don Francisco Ferreira de Sampaio. (Ibid.) She died at 49 Hereford Road, Bayswater, London, 26th April, 1884, aged 65. Sir Alexander died at same address 7th December, 1865 (aged 87), and, he leaving no son, the baronetcy awaits a claimant.

Foster ("Peerage and Baronetage" 1882, p. 526) gives the following note:—

The editor has been unable to discover the heir presumptive to this baronetcy. It is said that Sir John Reid of Barra had a grandson, Thomas Reid, M.D., son of John Reid of Barra. Dr Reid assumed name of Caldecott, and died at Bath, 15th January, 1802, leaving issue.

J. A. H.

Lawraoces in Aberdeenshire.

(Continued from No. 30.)

LONMAY—Vol. 2, Births 1758-1821; Marriages 1776-1820.

1784, October 10. Thomas Laurence in Cairnshina, a son George.

1785, July 27. John Lawrence in Belfatton, a son William.

1786, September 8. Thomas Laurence in Cairnshina, a son Thomas. Witnesses—John Keith in Park, and John Park, in Cairnshina.

1788, May 25. Thomas Laurence in Cairnshina, a daughter Isabel. Witnesses—The congregation, it being the Lord's day.

1788, October 22. Alexander Laurence in Netherpton, Lonmay, a son William. Witnesses—William Kelman in Cross Kellie, and William Rob in Easter Cairness.

1790, March 14. Thomas Laurence in Cairnshina, a son Charles. Witnesses—The congregation, it being the Lord's day.

1791 [No date]. Alexander Laurence in Netherpton, Lonmay, a son Alexander. Witnesses—Geo. May and (Will. Robb, both in Lonmay.

1794, December 23. Thomas Laurence in Cairnshina, a son William. Witnesses—John Milne in Park, and John Keith there.

1795, January 16. Alexander Laurence in Lonmay, a daughter Margaret. Witnesses—Geo. May, and William Robb there.

1796, January 14. Alexander Laurence in Lonmay, son Andrew. Witnesses—Alexander Willox and William Robb there.

1799, March 23. Alexander Laurence in Lonmay, a daughter Margaret. Witnesses—Al. Willox and Will. Kelman.

1802, April 27. Alexander Laurence in Lonmay, a son John. Witnesses—John Will. and Andrew Pyper there.

1808, May 19. John Lawrence in Park, a son John. Witnesses—Thomas Laurence and William Shand.

1809, April 3. Thomas Laurence and John Park were witnesses to the baptism of Margaret, illegitimate daughter of George Park.

1817, October 9. Alexander Laurence in Quarryhill, a son Alexander. Witnesses—Thomas Fraser and John Lawrence there.

1818, October 9. Alexander Laurence in Quarryhill, a son Thomas. Witnesses—Thomas Fraser and John Lawrence there.

1819, November 10. Alexander Laurence in Quarryhill, a daughter Mary Forbes. Witnesses—William Fraser and John Lawrence there.

LONMAY—Marriages 1776-1820.

1779, October 31, Wednesday. Alexander Laurence, parish of Rathen, and Margaret Milne, parish of Lonmay.

1779, December 5, Wednesday. George Mitchell, parish of Lonmay, and Jean Laurence, parish of Rathen.

1785, August 13. Charles Laurence and Anne McBeath, both in parish of Lonmay.

1787, November 18. Alexander Laurence and Majory Kelman, both in parish of Lonmay.

1788, November 9. George Mathers, parish of Longside, and Agnes Laurence in Lonmay, declared, and were married November 20th.

1789, December 6, Wednesday. William Laurence, parish of Rathen, and Jean Robertson.

1790, March 21, Wednesday. Roderick Henry, in the parish of Crimond, and Jean Laurence, parish of Lonmay.

1809, July 23. James Smith, parish of Lonmay, and Jean Laurence, parish of Rathen.

1820, January 2. William Mitchell, parish of Lonmay, and Isobel Laurence, parish of Rathen.

1820, May 19. Andrew Laurence and Jean Penny, both in parish of Lonmay.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

71 Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1776).

23rd January. Died here of this date, in his 88th year, John Robertson of Pitmillan, Esq., late Provost of this city. . . .

25th January. Died at Rubislaw of this date, in the 40th year of his age, George Skene of Rubislaw, Esq.

2nd February. Died of this date, in his 82nd year, and 55th of ministry, the Rev. Mr James Ogilvie, one of the Ministers, and Patron of the Trades, of this city. . . .

19th February. Died last week in an advanced age, Mr George Cruickshank, merchant in this place.

26th February. Died lately at Udach, near Turriff, John Henderson, Esq. of Balmade in the 86th year of his age, and the 65th of a married life with one woman.

4th March. Died of this date, in her 73rd year, Katharine Skene, widow of Alexander Thomson of Banchoory.

6th March. Died of this date Jean Gordon of Knockespoek, whose loss will be felt by many of the poorer sort. . . .

16th March. Died of this date, Charles Anderson, Esq., of Candacraig.

24th March. Died of this date, in the 64th year of his age, and 34th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr George Ogilvie, Minister at Premnay. . . .

26th March. Died here of this date, Mrs Barbara Burnett, relict of Mr Alexander Chalmers, late Minister of Marnoch, in her 89th year.

28th April. Died in this place, of this date, Alexander Grant, Esq. of Grantfield, aged 83.

21st May. Died at Edinburgh of this date, Mrs Janet Bradfute, daughter of the late Professor Bradfute, of King's College, and spouse of Mr Walter Ruddiman, printer in Edinburgh.

2nd June. Died early in the morning of this date, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, eldest Baronet of North Britain.

27th May. Died of this date at Nancy, in Lorraine, Mrs Marion Maxwell, widow of John Menzies of Pittfoddels.

25th July. Died at his house of this date, in his 85th year, William Baxter, Esq. of Glasel.

3rd August. Died of this date at Straloch, after a short illness, William Leslie, Esq. of Melross.

10th August. Died at Mountblairie of this date, Mrs Katharine Russel, only daughter to the deceased John Russel, Esq. of Rathen, and spouse to John Hay, Esq.

17th August. Died of this date at Muchalls, in Mearns, the Rev. Mr John Troup, Minister of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, aged about 80.

20th August. Died here of this date, Andrew Burnett, Esq. of Kirkhill, Clerk to the Signet.

7th October. Died of this date at Haokney, near London, John Leith of Leith-hall, Esq.

24th December. Died here of this date, Baillie William Forbes of this place.

Queries.

161. JOHN ADAIR, MAP-MAKER.—Particulars regarding the parentage, life, and work of this gentleman would oblige.

ARCHITECT.

162. MAJOR JOHN MALCOLM, OF THE 42ND REGIMENT.—This officer, who died at Cork in 1829, is understood to have been an Aberdeenshire man. Any particulars regarding him will be esteemed.

R.-D.

163. SIR JOHN HATTON OF LONG STANTON, BART.—In the parish graveyard of Birse, close to the church, is an enclosed grave with a tombstone bearing an inscription that Sir John "died at Ballogie, greatly regretted by his friends, on the 26th day of June, 1811, aged 52." Mr Jervise ["Epitaphs and Inscriptions" II., 43] mentions that Sir John long rented the house and shootings of Ballogie, that he was of an eccentric disposition, and that as he had assumed the name of Mr Brown, his real name and rank became known only after his death.

"Tradition asserts that he died through 'foul play' on the part of a domestic servant, who escaped justice at the time, but who is said to have been afterwards convicted of forgery, and to have suffered the extreme penalty of the law." Further particulars regarding Sir John and his death, as also brief details regarding the Hatton family, will oblige.

S. B.

164. APOSTOLIC PROTONOTARY.—In the inscription on the Celtic Cross recently erected at Blairs College, the Most Rev. James Lennon, Liverpool, is designed as "prelate of the Pope," and "Apostolic protonotary." What are the duties of the latter office?

G. Y.

165. COUP HUNDRED.—The following advertisement appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 27th December, 1820—"Stolen from New Grange, near Arbroath, a brown, coup hundred switch tailed horse, with a snip in his forehead." What is the meaning of the term "coup hundred"? Is it still in use, and, if so, where? Is the word "coup" pronounced like "coop," in hen coop, or in "coup," to upset?

W. G.

Answers.

102. "BATTLE OF HARLAW" GAME.—In the interesting booklet "Nineteenth Century Progress in the North" by the Very Rev. Dr William Walker, various references to the battle are made. The narrative proceeds—"At Harlaw a blow was struck for Scotland which resounded through the nation. Its importance was highly appreciated at the time, but, if I am not much mistaken, it is still more highly appreciated now. . . After the battle the people rejoiced, and the schoolboys played at 'the battle of Harlaw' (this is on the high authority of John Major, who had played at the game himself), and now the wisest of wise men in the nation look back to this—'the bloodiest battle ever fought in Scotland,' with thankful hearts."

G. D.

110. DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—As a large number of these have been enumerated, it may interest readers to know that in former times the right to erect a dovecot was restricted to persons having land of an annual yield of not less than ten chalders of victual [Bell's "Principles of the Law of Scotland."]

H.

M 2

144. COPY OF POEM AND AUTHOR'S NAME
WANTED.—The lines:—

"Idol Yule proved a fiction
Without all contradiction,"

form the heading to an appendix of 25 pages to "Scotland's Glory and her Shame," a production referred to in Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord," page 189. The appendix of 25 pages deals with five or six of "the corrupt customs of our day" in somewhat dull and unpolished verse. It is fair to the author, however, to say that he was conscious of some of his failings and limitations—

"I only wish some abler hand
That hath the world at command,
Would at spare hours take pen and ink,
And give my lines a better clink:

And mark my points thro' every line;
For truly I cannot get time."

The writer of this note would lend his copy of "Scotland's Glory and her Shame" (title page wanting) to "J. G." through the editor, if he cannot readily procure it elsewhere. Is there not a copy among the local books of your Free Library?

160. ADAMSON.—Alexander Irvine of Drum, who died in 1761, was at Culloden, accompanied by his attendant, who bore the name of Adamson. This is probably the person "Deeside" inquires about. In any event this Adamson returned to Deeside with a quantity of spoil, and became a prosperous man.

W. B.

No. 36.—December 23, 1908.

The New Spalding Club Volume.

A second volume of the "Miscellany of the New Spalding Club" has just been published. It comprises three items. The first is a Summary of Fairs Prices in Aberdeenshire from 1603 till 1619, compiled by Dr Littlejohn, the Sheriff Clerk, the prices from the latter date till 1900 being subjoined as far as the incomplete records now extant permit. Dr Littlejohn prefaces the summary with "Some General Observations." He points out that the Commissary Records of Aberdeenshire, which would have been a mine of wealth to the investigator, unfortunately perished by fire in 1721, and, had they existed, considerable light would probably have been obtained from them, for the Commissary Court, both before and immediately after the Reformation, fixed fairs for the rents of church lands, which were given effect to in the Sheriff Court. The commodities or species of grain or victual dealt with, he says, have varied, but not greatly—

"Oats was, of course, an important feature, and of it there have always been at least two kinds of qualities in evidence and for the greater part of the three centuries three species, viz.: great oats or white oats, blaudit oats (at a later period styled "brockit"), and small cats. The present system of dividing oats into first (sometimes called potato oats) and second quality, was adopted in 1813 for crop 1812. . . . Barley, which was first introduced into the list with great hesitation by the jury in 1811 for crop 1810, and of which two qualities were first struck for crop 1879, has now after 90 years, ousted its older rival bear. Oatmeal always occupied and still occupies a leading place among the species of victual submitted to the assize summoned to settle the fairs."

BAPTISMS IN ST PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The chief item in this volume of Miscellanies, however, is a reprint of the Register of Baptisms of St Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen, from 1720 till 1793, edited by Mr Alexander Emalie Smith, son., advocate, Aberdeen. During the last twenty of the years specified—that is, from 1773 to 1793—

"There are included in the register the baptisms of children of many outstanding citizens. Among these may be mentioned those of three of the well-known families of Bannerman, that is to say of Dr Alexander Bannerman, Thomas Bannerman, merchant, and Charles Bannerman, advocate; of Irvine of Drum; of Gordon Cumming of Pitlurg; of Turner of Menie; of Hary Lumsden, advocate, the father of Hugh Lumsden, afterwards of Pitcairne, Henry Lumsden afterwards of Clova, and Thomas afterwards Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie Lodge, all of whom have descendants still among us; and of Alexander Bremner of

Learney, Provost of Aberdeen, whose second daughter, Jane, was the mother of Colonel Innes of Learney, C.V.O. Mrs Innes was the niece by her mother's side of Thomas Lays, of Glasgofores, Convener of the County, and twice Provost of Aberdeen."

To the list of baptisms Mr Smith prefixes an interesting Historical Introduction—a detailed account of St Paul's Church, which "was founded by, and represents in direct succession, the Episcopal congregation of the West Church of St Nicholas, as that church existed at the Revolution, when the Scottish Church was disestablished and disendowed." The succession is distinctly traced from the ejection of Dr Garden and Dr Burnet from the church of St Nicholas in 1692 and 1695 respectively, to the foundation of St Paul's in 1720 and the completion of old St Paul's Church in 1722. Mr Smith maintains that 'it is certain that in founding St Paul's there was no intention of separating from the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and it was by the prohibitory action of the Bishops themselves that St Paul's was for years kept apart. . . . There was certainly no pretence of setting up what was afterwards erroneously called a 'congregation of the Church of England.'"

CHARLES II. IN ABERDEEN.

The remaining item in the Miscellany is a transcript of the Register of Burghesses of Aberdeen from 1631 till 1700, in continuation of the register from 1399 till 1631 given in the first volume of the Miscellany. This transcript is edited by Mr A. M. Munro, the City Chamberlain, who furnishes a brief introduction, from which one exceedingly interesting item may be excerpted—

'The action of the partisans of Huntly in March, 1644, in kidnapping Provost Leslie and others brought the Covenanting army of six thousand horse and foot, under the command of Argyle, to the burgh in May, and on the 28th of that month, he, along with Lord Burleigh, Lord Elcho, and other gentlemen were received into the freedom of the town. On 28th June, 1650, a distinguished party were received as burghesses in the persons of the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Cassilis, the Earl of Lothian, the Earl of Cleveland, and others who were in the burgh attending Charles II. on his way south after the landing at Speymouth. Charles is said to have remained several days in Aberdeen, and from an entry on 2nd July, 1650, we learn that during his stay he was lodged in the house of Baillie George Morison. [Morison, who was afterwards provost, died in 1658, and his property went to his nephew, George Morison. From a description of the burgh properties conveyed in March, 1659, it is evident the family house was an inland tenement on the north side of Castle Street, with yard, well, and pertinents and galrie of the seamen together with the for-gat passage and entrie callit the through gang.] Tradition has asserted that the house in which Charles lodged was the old Bursars' house in Castle Street,

demolished when the Exchequer Row area was cleared, but this seems doubtful in view of the statement in the *Sasine Register* just quoted. At the date of the King's visit, Dr William Guild, who acquired the Bursars' house in 1636, was probably staying in the property, as in 1655 when he conveyed it to the Incorporated Trades he described the property as 'his fore house in Castlegate, wherein I dwell.' Charles is said to have visited the burgh a second time in February of the following year, but no confirmation of this visit is to be got from the *Register*."

The Authorship of "Hoch, der Kaiser!"

The "Aberdeen Journal" of December 8 contained the following:—

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan (retired), of the United States Navy. The New York correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs—Admiral Coghlan was one of the most outspoken and popular officers in the navy. He is more likely to be remembered by his audacious verses, "Hoch, der Kaiser!" which were recited at a public dinner of the Union League Club in New York in 1898, than for his zeal and gallantry as an old-fashioned naval officer. Admiral Coghlan commanded the Raleigh at the battle of Manila Bay, and probably was closer than any other officer to Admiral Dewey. Admiral Coghlan's verses were suggested by rumoured friction between Admirals von Diederich and Dewey at Manila Bay, and were published in the "World." They aroused much discomfiture in the German Navy, and among Germans generally, and it is said that they were the subject of international correspondence, which, it is stated, was only made a closed incident by the personal intervention of President McKinley.

This led to the publication of the following letters in the "Journal":—

Sir,—I observe quoted in the "Journal" a statement by the New York correspondent of the "Times":—

"Admiral Coghlan . . . is more likely to be remembered by his audacious verses, 'Hoch, der Kaiser!' which were recited at a public dinner of the Union League Club in New York, than for his zeal and gallantry as an old-fashioned naval officer. . . . Admiral Coghlan's verses were suggested by rumoured friction between Admirals von Diederich and Dewey at Manila Bay, and were published in the 'World.'"

In the interests of Aberdeen academic bibliography this statement must not be allowed to pass unchallenged. It is true that Admiral (then Captain) Coghlan recited the "audacious

verses" at a public dinner, but he did not claim them as his own composition. They were written by the late Rev. Alexander Macgregor Rose (Aberdeen University, 1863-67), at one time F.C. minister of Evie and Rendall, and afterwards a journalist in America, where he died (at Montreal) on 10th May, 1898. The verses first appeared in the "Montreal Herald" in 1897. I have before me:—

(1) A reprint from the "Montreal Herald" of sixteen stanzas, with autograph of the author, sent me by himself.

(2) A small octavo booklet. "Hoch, der Kaiser!: Myself und Gott." By A. Macgregor Rose (A. M. R. Gordon). The pictures by Jessie A. Walker. (Second edition.) New York: The Abbey Press [1900]. This gives only thirteen stanzas, on separate leaves, each with a spirited illustration.

(3) A duodecimo volume, "Poems of A. Macgregor Rose (Gordon). Collected and edited, with a life of the author by Robert Dey, M.A. Manchester: John Heywood [1906]." "Kaiser and Co." is printed on pp. 142-5—sixteen stanzas.—I am, etc.,

P. J. ANDERSON.

University of Aberdeen,
10th Dec., 1908.

Sir,—Now that the authorship of "Hoch, der Kaiser!" has been so thoroughly established by Mr P. J. Anderson, it may be of some interest to reproduce the following, which appeared in "The Lounge" section of the New York "Critics" April, 1899, furnished in a letter from "J.W.D." :—

"This poem was written by the late A. M. R. Gordon of this city, and was first published in the Montreal 'Herald' something over a year ago. Gordon was also the author of a poem, in French-Canadian dialect, detailing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's trip to England at the time of the jubilee, which, published in pamphlet form, had an extraordinary sale, and was warmly praised by literary journals in the United States and England. Gordon was a remarkable man. For twenty years or more he had been a Bohemian newspaper man, and as such had worked on nearly every important paper in the American and Canadian West. An intractable temper, an abnormal self-pride, and unfortunate personal weaknesses made him but a temporary sojourner in every office he entered, and so he drifted from paper to paper and from town to town. He had been in Montreal for some four or five years at the time of his death, which occurred something over a year ago. It came out after his death that Gordon was an assumed name. He had been, twenty or more years ago, a brilliant Free Church minister in the north of Scotland; but he abandoned his wife, family, Church, and name, and became a wanderer on the face of the earth for some unexplained reason. He was a man of brilliant parts and good education.

and wherever he went excited admiration for his splendid abilities. That such a man should have died as he did, the charity patient in a hospital, and have been saved from the corporeal end which awaits pauper patients by the accidental discovery of his remains by a friend, who, missing him, had been searching the city for him, shows what tragedies there are in life.

A copy of "Hoch, der Kaiser!" is given in the March (1899) number of the "Critic."—I am, etc.,

R. A.

11th December, 1908.

The verses which have drawn forth these interesting statements are as follow:—

Der Kaiser auf der Vaterland
Und Gott on High all dings gommand.
Ve two! Aoh! don'd you onderstand?
MEINSELF—und Gott!

He reigns in heafen, and always shall,
Und mein own Embire don'd vas shmall!
Ein noble bair, I dinks, you call
MEINSELF—und Gott!

While some men sing der power divine,
Mein soldiers sing der Wacht am Rhein,
Und trink der healt' in Rhenish wein,
Auf ME—und Gott!

Dere's France dot svaggers all aroundt,
She's susgespiekdt—she's no aggoundt,
To much, ve dinks, she don'd amoundt—
MEINSELF—und Gott!

She vill not dare to fight again;
But, if she should, I'll show her blain
Dot Elsass und (in French) Lorraine
Are MEIN—und Gott's!

Von Biemark vas ein man auf might,
Und dought he vas glear oudt auf eight;
But aoh! he was nicht goot to fight.
Mit ME—und Gott.

Ve knock him like ein man of sdraw,
Ve let him know whose vill vas law.
Und dot we don'd wuold stand his jaw—
MEINSELF—und Gott!

Ve send him oudt in big disgrace,
Ve give him insuldt to his face,
Und—put Goprivi in his place—
MEINSELF—und Gott!

Und r'en Goprivi git svelled he't,
Ve very bromptly on him set,
Und doid him to git up and get
MEINSELF—und Gott!

Dere's gran'ma dinks she's nicht shmall bier—
Mit Boers und dings she interfere—
She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere
But ME—und Gott.

She dinks, good frau, some ships she's got,
Und soldiers mit der scarlet coat—
Ach! Ve could knock dem—pouf—like dot!
MEINSELF—und Gott!

Dey say dot badly fooled I vas,
At Betersburg, by Nicholas,
Und dot I act shust like ein ass
Und dupe, Herr Gott!

Vell, maype yah, and maype nein,
Und maype Czar mit France gombine
To dake dem lands upon der Rhine
From ME—und Gott.

But, dey may blay dot leedle game,
Und make deir breaks—but all der same,
Dey only will oncrease der fame
Auf ME—und Gott.

In dimes of peace brebared for wars,
I bear der helm und shear of Mars,
Und care nicht for ten dousand Czars—
MEINSELF—und Gott!

In short, I humor efery whim,
Mit aspect dark und visage grim;
Gott pulls mit me, and I mit him—
MEINSELF—und Gott!

"The Irvines of Drum, with Collateral Branches."

Those who have taken an active part in tracing the genealogical history of the leading families of the North of Scotland are aware that the late Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Forbes Leslie, author of "Early Races of Scotland and Their Monuments," left, in manuscript, at his decease, on 23rd December, 1877, a very full and carefully-prepared history of the Irvines of Drum, with collateral branches, from the time of King Robert Bruce. In the preparation of the work, Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie had assistance from Mr Joseph Robertson, LL.D., Curator of the Historical Department, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh, and from other eminent antiquaries, besides which he had unrestricted access to the title-deeds and other ancient writs in the Drum Charter Room. He was thus enabled to intersperse extensive notes on the lesser barons of Scotland; while an elaborate appendix deals with the Irvines of Allathen, Altrie, Artamford, Ardlogie, Auchmunziel, Auldquhat, Buddinsooth, Balbithan, Beltie, Bieleide, Blackhills, Boyndlie, Brucklay, Cairnfield, Collairlie, Cornhaugh, Coull, Oults, Fedderate, Fornet, Germany and Prussia, Glasel, Glencuthil, Hilton and Govill, Kingcausie, Kinnock, Kirkcoun of Rayne, Larachmoir, Learnie, Lenturk, Lomnay, Mon-

coffer, Monboddo, Murtle, Pitmurchie, Saphock, Tarssets, Torrieleith, etc.

It is only now that Mr Irvine of Drum, yielding to the solicitations of numerous friends, has consented to the publication of this interesting work. It is passing through the press, and will shortly be published, with a complete index, in one volume, post size, at 10s net. Only 150 copies will be on sale.

Knights of "The Royal Oak."

At the Restoration, arrangements were made for the forming of a new order of knighthood to be designated "The Royal Oak." A list of the proposed knights (687 in number) arranged in counties, is given in Dugdale's "Ancient Usage of Arms" (1812 edition, pp. 160-72), as well as in Burke's "Commoners" (1837 edition, I., pp. 688-694). The most striking feature of the details is the comparatively moderate income of those gentlemen who were of the first rank in the country. Only one had £6000 a year, three had £5000, and eight had £4000—the remaining 675 having less than £4000. A millionaire was unheard of then.

A Religious Impostor.

Of the many religious impostors who have cropped up from time to time, one of the most notorious was Johanna Southcott. Born in Devonshire about 1750, of humble parents, she acted as a domestic servant till nearly forty years of age. Joining one of the Methodist bodies, her religious feelings became so powerfully stirred as to unhinge her mind. Posing as a prophetess and as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation, she attracted a numerous band of converts. Although quite illiterate, she scribbled a deal of unintelligible nonsense, and for a time prosecuted a lucrative business in the sale of seals, which were to secure the salvation of the purchasers. An attack of dropsy giving her the external appearance of pregnancy, she had the audacity to announce herself as the mother of the Shiloh promised to Jacob, which would be the second coming of Christ. "Her prophecy was that she was to be delivered on the 19th of October, 1814, at midnight, being then upwards of sixty years of age." The converts, who are said to have at one time amounted to 100,000, were in the highest state of excitement. They subscribed liberally to the purchase of a cradle of ornate and expensive design, while other gifts were presented. Needless to remark, no babe appeared, and the disappointment was accentuated by the death of the prophetess on 27th December following. A post-mortem examination revealed the undoubted cause of the abnormal appearance, but her followers were by no means convinced. Expecting her speedy resurrection, they held together, and endeavoured to secure additional converts. The efforts in this direction in Aberdeen are set

forth in the following extract from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 3rd March, 1830:—

The Southcotean Church in this place is still on the increase, and they have lately taken two rooms in St Andrew's Street, which they have made into one, "and there they hold their court." Every Sunday their sanctuary is crowded, and although they have for some time had no regularly-ordained priest, yet one of their own brethren, who has got a direct call, as he says, officiates in very good style, being supported by a female in giving out the psalm.

Gordons of Upper Deeside.

Mr J. M. Bulloch, the untiring historian of the Gordons, has commenced a series of articles in the columns of the "Huntly Express" on the Gordons of Upper Deeside, particularly those of Ballater, Crathie, Glenmuick, and Braemar, so far as they are represented in the parish registers. All interested may thus secure a mass of interesting information hitherto unpublished.

References to Aberdeenshire in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(CONTINUED.)

List of colonels for the Sherifdoms of Aberdeen and Kincardine. 1648. (VI., Pt. ii., 30b.)

The number of horse and foot to be put out by the shire fixed, and the colonels nominated. 1648. (VI., Pt. ii., 55b., 56ab.)

Commission to report on the burnt and wasted lands, with a view to their exemption from public payments. 1648. (VI. ii., 75.)

Colonel Arthur Forbes appointed to have charge of the fencible men in the shires of Aberdeen and Banff at 200 merks per mensem. Lord Fraser, the Master of Forbes, and the Laird of Echt appointed Colonels of horse and foot in Aberdeenshire. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 164b, 186b.)

The Sherifdom of Kincardine and Earl Marischal's part of Aberdeenshire to contribute to the levy 600 foot and 200 horse; the rest of Aberdeenshire and the Sherifdom of Banff, 800 foot and 480 horse.

The Viscount of Arbutnot to be Colonel of the foot, and Lord Brechin of the horse of the former; Colonel Arthur Forbes to be Colonel of the foot, the Master of Forbes of the horse, and the Laird of Echt the Lieutenant-Colonel of the latter. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 218a, 219b.)

John Hay of Knockavdie to be paid £2000 Scots out of the Papists' rents in the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, or Inverness, for his losses in 1645 and 1646. The commission to Arthur Forbes of Echt to uplift Papists' rents in the same shires ratified. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 265.)

The Master of Forbes nominated Sheriff for the ensuing year. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 316.)

Alexander Strauchane of Glenkindie obtains

relief for 10,000 merks against other gentlemen of Aberdeen and Banff. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 336.)

The number of horse to be put out by Aberdeenshire fixed. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 278.)

Commission to determine whether the lands of Innerugrie (Inverugie) and Stralochie lie in Banffshire or Aberdeenshire. 1649. VI., Pt. ii., 279.)

Order, on the application of Mr John Row, minister at Aberdeen, for the payment of the stipends of sundry ministers of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff out of the rents of the Marquis of Huntly and Lord Aboyne. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 337, 722a.)

The Lieutenant-General's and Colonel Robert Montgomerie's troops, and Colonel Forbes's regiment of foot, to quarter in the shires of Aberdeen and Banff. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 399a.)

Aberdeenshire exempted from payment of maintenance to the extent of £533. 1649. (Pt. ii., 448a.)

The valued rent of Aberdeenshire £313,000. The monthly maintenance payable by the shire £568 7s 1d. 1649. (VI. Pt. ii., 501b.)

Act regarding the maintenance payable by the shires of Aberdeen and Banff in respect of the parishes which lie partly in both. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 506.)

Recommendation to pay Mr Alex. Forbes, minister of Crathie, £3805 10s, being the amount of his losses incurred by having 2500 men quartered upon his lands in April, 1647, and March, 1649. 1649. (VI., Pt. ii., 508.)

Warrant to the Sheriff, on the petition of the provost and Council of Aberdeen, to try Gilbert Simpsons for the murder of William Annan. 1649. VI. ii., 516.

The price of bear in Aberdeenshire £4 6s 8d the boll of Linlithgow measure. 1649. VI. Pt. ii., 524b.

Notice of the quartering of some Irish companies in Aberdeenshire and the neighbouring shires for a month. 1649. VI. Pt. ii., 535.

Deduction to be allowed to the share in the levy on account of the devastation of the lands of the Earl of Dunfermline by the enemy. 1649. VI. Pt. ii., 704a.

Supplication by the Lairds of Gight and Dyce for the Committee of War of Aberdeen read. 1650. VI. Pt. ii., 692b.

Act anent the £6000 Scots to be paid by the shire for His Majesty's house. Not recorded. 1650. VI. Pt. ii., 621b, 624a.

Abatement of the quantity of meal imposed upon the shires of Aberdeen and Forfar refused. 1650. VI. Pt. ii., 621b.

The Earl of Dunfermline, the Laird of Balmain, the Laird of Pitarro, and the Laird of Johnstone (Barclay) to be judges for Aberdeenshire of the sufficiency of recruits, horses, and arms. Directions as to the amount of provision in victual and money to be carried by the forces from Aberdeenshire. 1650. VI. Pt. ii., 625b, 626a.

The inland Excise of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire farmed to John Forbes of Tilligony for £245 monthly. Receipts of Custom and

Excise in Aberdeenshire for October, November, and December, 1654, estimated at £200. 1655. VI. Pt. ii., 898a, 898b.

The shire to pay £574 19s 6d as its proportion of the tax of £10,000 Scots per mensem. 1655. VI. Pt. ii., 837a.

Ratification to William Earl Marischal of the Sheriffship for life. Protest by the Marquis of Huntly. 1661. VII. 68a, 68b.

Commission to audit the accounts between Forbes of Tilligony and Stephen Turnor, joint farmers of the Excise of Ale, etc., in Aberdeenshire. 1661. VII. 270.

The shire and its burghs relieved from paying their share of the two months' Maintenance, with respect of the losses of the inhabitants during the Usurpation. 1661. VII. 322b, 326a.

Remit to the Court of Session of a question between the burgh and shire of Aberdeen regarding the sale of malt. 1662. VII. 413.

List of fines imposed on noblemen and gentlemen within the shire, as the condition of their gaining the benefit of the Act of Indemnity. 1662. VII. 425b.

Ratification to Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Symmer of Pittmukston of the office of Mair of Fee of the Sheriffdom. 1662. VII. 442a.

The shire to pay £2418 18s Scots monthly as its share of an Excise. 1663. VII. 469.

Kincardineshire and the Marischal's part of Aberdeenshire to raise 800 foot and 74 horse as their quota of a levy of 20,000 foot and 2000 horse. 1663. VII. 480.

A Correction-House to be provided at Aberdeen for the shire. 1672. VIII. 90a.

The Earl of Dunfermline to be Master of the Game for the district between Orachus, Bannachie, and the sea; and the Earl of Kintore above that district, with powers to enforce the game laws. 1685. VIII. 476b.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1777).

8th January. Died here of this date, in his 73rd year, Thomas Forbes of Ballogie.

19th January. Died here on the morning of this date, Mr Alexander Lumsden, Advocate in Aberdeen.

20th January. Died in Old Aberdeen of this date, Miss Betty Innes, daughter of the late John Innes of Tillyfour.

20th January. Died of this date, James Ferguson, Esq. of Kinnmundy.

26th January. Died at Midmar of this date, after a very short illness, in his 32nd year, James Davidson, Esq. of Midmar.

28th January. Died at Banff of this date, Miss Abercromby Gordon, youngest daughter of George Gordon, Esq. of Gight.

15th February. Died here of this date, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs Isabel Moir, daughter of the deceased James Moir of Stonywood.

15th February. Died at Manse of Towie of this date, the Rev. Mr James Lumsden, of Corrachree, Minister of the Gospel at that

place, in the 73rd year of his age, and 46th of his ministry.

15th February. Died here of this date, Miss Anna Arbuthnott, daughter of the late Hon. John Arbuthnott of Fordoun.

15th February. Died here of this date, Miss Mary Dingwall, eldest daughter to John Dingwall of Rannieston.

26th February. Died at Rayne of this date, in the 60th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr John Mair, Minister there.

13th March. Died here of this date, Dr John Garioch, Physician in Aberdeen, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College.

25th March. Died of this date at Parkargue, Forgue, the Rev. Mr Alexander Smith, Minister of an Episcopalian Congregation there, in his 63rd year of age and 36th of ministry.

1st April. Died at his house in Banff, of this date, Captain George Morrison of Haddo.

11th April. Died at Tullos of this date, Patrick Leslie Duguid, Esq. of Balquhain, in his 77th year.

27th April. Died here of this date Mrs Christian Wilson, spouse to Robert Turnor, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.

27th April. Died of this date, in his 73rd year of age and 47th of ministry, the Rev. Mr William Hay, Minister of Cruden.

9th June. Died last week, Charles Burnett, Esq. of Caskieben.

15th July. Died at Whitehaugh of this date, Henrietta Forbes, daughter of the deceased William Forbes of Tolquhon.

23rd August. Died here of this date in the 86th year of her age, Mrs Sophia Fraser, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Fraser of Cairnbulg, and relict of Mr William Watt, Minister at Inverury.

9th October. Died at Freefield of this date, Mrs Martha Ross, daughter to John Ross, Esq. of Arnage, and spouse to Alexander Leith, Esq. of Freefield.

21st October. Died of this date at the Manse of Colston [Logie-Coidstone] the Rev. Mr John M'Innes, in the 88th year of his age, and 63rd of his ministry.

26th November. Died here of this date, William Leith, aged 97. He was son of Mr Patrick Leith, Minister at Lumphanan, and served as a soldier in King William and Queen Anne's War.

Queries.

166. BARONET OF SCOTLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.—An explanation regarding this honour will oblige.

Y.

167. GLADSMUIR.—When unseasonably fine weather (like that recently experienced) occurs, old folk in some districts remark—

Twa summers in ae year,
Synne comes Gladsmuir.

Will someone kindly say whether the reference is to Prestonpans?

QUIZUNCLE.

168. "BLACK CAIRN," HILL OF ROTHMAISE.—Information will oblige as to where authoritative information may be found as to the opening of this cairn upwards of a century ago. I understand it disclosed the skeleton of a chief in armour (supposed to be that of William de Tullidaff who fell at Harlaw), as also a key of rude workmanship. What became of the find?

ANTIQUARIAN.

169. SIR WILLIAM WALLACE'S SWORD.—The "Aberdeen Journal" of 6th July, 1825, states that "within these few days an order has been received from Government to send up to the Tower that old relic which has been for such a length of time shown in Dumbarton Castle as Sir William Wallace's sword." Does the sword still exist, and, if so, where is it?

PATRIOT.

170. WILLIAM KEITH, EARL MARISCHAL.—I understand that, about 1625, this Earl had a Baronetcy conferred upon him, with a grant of land in Nova Scotia. Particulars will be esteemed.

Y.

Answers.

110. DOVECOTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—The following three are rounded specimens in Buchan:—

INVERUGIE, ST FERUS.—The ruins of a fine dovecot stand near the old Castle of Inverugie. It is built of rubble-stone, and has a circumference of 56 feet, rising to the height of 23 feet. It has the usual double projecting flag-stone courses dividing it into three sections or storeys. It begins to taper inwards above the first projecting course, and above the second it curves round archways till the top is nearly flat, but has in the centre a round hole or window, about three feet in diameter, which would appear to have been the doves' entrance. The walls had been from 30 inches to 3 feet thick, and covered inside with a honeycomb of niches for nests. These niches have been entirely broken up, the ends of the broken slab stones of which they were formed projecting a little from the remaining masonry, in which they were fixed. Here and there are proofs that bricks had been used for the perpendicular divisions instead of slabs. The door stanchions

and lintel have been torn out and carried away, and no date has been left. There is a large hole right through the wall on the north side, and several wide rents show in other parts of the structure. The whole building may collapse at any time, and what was once the dovecot of "bonnie Inverugie" will be nothing but a cairn of stones. Without dates, it is impossible to say when this dovecot was built. From the masonry, however, the opinion may be hazarded that it was not earlier than 1581. In this year George, 5th Earl Marischal, succeeded to the estate, and afterwards built part of what is now the ruins of Inverugie Castle. It could not have been built after 1716, as in that year the estate was forfeited to the Crown.

FEDDERATE, NEW DEER.—A round, arched dovecot, to outward appearance a facsimile of the one at Inverugie, once stood in a field near the ruins of the old Castle of Fedderate, but it was demolished, and the materials carried away near the middle of the last century. As the masonry was akin to that of the castle itself, namely, "run-rubble," it must have been built at an early date. The castle is supposed to have been built about 1490, and was reported ruinous in 1732, so the dovecot must have been built for some time before the latter date.

AUCHMACCOY.—The dovecot at Auchmaccoy stands in a field west from the Home Farm, and policies of Auchmaccoy House, in the parish of Logie-Buchan. It is a round structure at the bottom, about 54 feet in circumference, while the side walls rise to about 20 feet. It has two projecting courses of flagstones, but as they are pieces of red sandstone, many of them are much weathered and mouldered away, leaving gaps in the bands. The first one is about eight feet from the bottom. Some distance above the second, and on the east and west sides, four dressed granite corbels project over the vertical face of the wall, and extend outwards, step by step, till they reach the square of the circle. From these rise two corbel stepped gables, forming a small square house on the round base. The roof is slated. In each gable there is a small square window, a little above which are two projecting flagstones, some distance apart, with a third one a little higher, overlapping the two. On the two south skew-put stones are sculptures of a human face much weathered. The entrance is by a small door on the north side. There is no date to be seen. The walls have been kept in good repair by harling.

JOHN MILNE.

Atherb Cottage, Maud.

159. "THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND."—The "Westminster Gazette" of 5th August contained a letter from Mr W. P. Courtney, in which he said that, while the most frequent explanation of the nine of diamonds card being called "the curse of Scotland" was that the Duke of Cumberland used the back of it for his order for the massacre of the prisoners after Culloden, there is abundant evidence that the card has been so called long before that date. He then continued—"A writer in 'Notes and Queries' in May, 1893, while allowing this, maintained that the Duke did write the order on its back, and that the identical card was preserved at Slains Castle. The value of this statement was destroyed by a subsequent communication in the same paper in January, 1894, stating on the authority of Captain Webbe, who had married the sister of the Earl of Erroll, that the only card preserved in the castle among the Kilmarnock papers was the eight of diamonds, with a note on the back sent by the Duke of Hamilton to the Countess of Yarmouth, which simply expresses regret at his not having been able to call upon her."

A.

162. **MAJOR JOHN MALCOLM.**—The "Aberdeen Journal" of 9th December, 1829, records in its obituary column—"Died at Cork, on the 14th November, in the 39th year of his age. Major John Malcolm, of the 42nd Regiment or Royal Highlanders, a native of Greenhaugh, near Huntly. He entered the 42nd Regiment at the age of 16, and served with that distinguished corps during the greater part of the Peninsular War, having been present in the memorable battles of Albuera, Fuentes d'Honore, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Burgos, and finally at Waterloo, when he was severely wounded. . . His remains were conveyed to Glasgow, where they were interred on the 30th ult., with military honours."

A. B.

164. **APOSTOLIC PROTONOTARY.**—In the Roman Catholic Church the "protonotary" was originally one of seven officers, on whom devolved the duty of registering the acts of the Church, lives of the martyrs, etc.; but now one of twelve, constituting a college, who receive the last wills of Cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonisation of saints, etc.

A. B.

No. 37.—December 30, 1908.

"The Gay Gordons."

Mr Bulloch, as is well known, has devoted himself to the investigation of the genealogy and history of everybody bearing the name of Gordon—a gigantic and laborious task, which he has pursued, however, with a never-failing assiduity, and a spirit as "gay" as that ever displayed by any of the multifarious scions of the prolific race whom he seeks to chronicle. Some people regard this "hunt of Gordons" as a fad, a craze, an obsession; but it has been justified by its fruits. Two portly volumes on "The House of Gordon," under Mr Bulloch's editorship and largely contributed to by him, have been added to the publications of the New Spalding Club, and more are promised; and now Mr Bulloch gives a volume exclusively his own—not genealogical or antiquarian and therefore apt to be regarded as "dry," but packed full of extraordinary adventure and written in a vivid, and even vivacious style. "An attempt," he modestly calls it, "to illustrate some well-defined characteristics of the family in several centuries, different countries, and under varying conditions." A very successful presentation, in reality, of a series of incidents that are truly romantic, and that read like so many chapters in a highly-sensational novel.

"An' what sic men may the Gordons hae been?" Mr Bulloch maintains that there is a historical basis for the widespread idea that the family of Gordon "possess an unusual share of the spirit of dash, chivalry, and all the other qualities that go to make up what is known as 'romance'"; and his book largely supports the thesis. The Gordons were, in the language of to-day, strenuous and pushful. They over-ran the north of Scotland, became the "cooks of the north," and for centuries had "the guidin' o't." But with their inherited forcefulness and restlessness, Scotland even became too small a sphere of action for them.

"From a very early period they sought fame and fortune far beyond its shores, and found their way to every country in Europe, except, perhaps, the Balkan States, where the unrest of our own day would undoubtedly have attracted them if America and the colonies had not long since absorbed our emigrant energies. They flocked into France as soldiers and priests, and founded several families there. The armies of Gustavus Adolphus, and his antagonist, the Emperor, led them all over Scandinavia, Germany, and Austria. They traded largely in Poland, where the fecklessness of the people stood out in striking contrast to their purposeful characteristics. Their appearance here is complicated by the fact that Gordon has become quite a common name among Polish and Russian Jews, but the Scots Gordons have always been deficient in all those qualities which distinguish Israel, especially its marvellous

gift of patience. They made a great name for themselves in the service of Russia during several generations, and the diary of one of them, the laird of Auchleuchries, in Aberdeenshire, is almost our only data in certain gaps in Muscovite history. Through the Russian service they fought on Turkish soil. In the last century, Thomas Gordon, the laird of Buthlaw and Cairness, took a prominent part in the Greek War of Independence, in which Byron—whom he, curiously enough, never met—kept their flag flying. Their Catholicism led to many of them being educated in the Scots College at Rome; and Orolalanza's 'Dizionario Storico-Blasonico' treats of a Gordon family who settled in Messina, where, in the middle of the eighteenth century, one was a 'governatore della pace' and another, a senator."

The ramifications of the Gordons are further shown by the remarkable coincidence that three women bearing the name of Catherine Gordon married foreigners who came to a bad end. Catherine, the daughter of the second Earl of Huntly, married Perkin Warbeck, the pretender to the crown of England, who was executed in 1499. Catherine, daughter of the second Marquis of Huntly, became the wife of a Polish poet and statesman who died in exile in 1683, and whose great-grandson, Stanislas Poniatowski, became the last King of Poland. Catherine Gordon, the last laird of Gight, married Jack Byron, who died—possibly by his own hand—in 1791, leaving a very troublesome son, the future Lord Byron. Then we have a Colonel John Gordon (of the Gight family), who was concerned in the assassination of Wallenstein; Admiral Thomas Gordon (origin unknown), who was Governor of Kronstadt and a favourite of Peter the Great; and John Gordon of Glenbucket, the famous Jacobite, whose prowess so alarmed George II. that he would waken from his sleep in terror lest "de greet Glenbogget vas coming." (By the way, Lord Mar did not hold his "historic meeting" at Aboyne on August 27, 1715, as stated in the Glenbucket sketch. The term "historic" must be applied to the meeting held at Braemar on 26th August; and though a meeting followed at Aboyne on 3rd September, it was more for consultative purposes). Accounts are given of all these Gordons and of several others—a David Gordon, killed at the battle of Giurgevo, near Bucharest, in 1771; a Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon, a Dutch-Scot, the discoverer (in 1779) of the Orange River in South Africa—so named by Gordon in honour of William the Hereditary Stadtholder of the Netherlands; and General Thomas Gordon of Buthlaw and Cairness, who fought in the Greek War of Independence. One chapter is devoted to "Some 'Gey' Gordons"—a transformation of the word "key" familiar to people in the north but puzzling, we think, to Englishmen: while various female members of the family fit through the book, notable the famous Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon. Doubt is thrown upon the traditional story of the Duchess rais-

ing the Gordon Highlanders by kissing the recruits; and we are told how the Gordon tartan came to be designed and how Jane Maxwell wore a tartan gown at Court, with the result that in a very short time tartan became "the rage of the town."

Under the heading "The Last of His Line," we have an account of George fifth and last Duke of Gordon, whose statue stands in the Castle-gate; and from it we excerpt an interesting passage—

"His Grace's tastes were all for an outdoor life, for soldiering, hunting, and the pursuits of the country gentleman. He was physically very strong, and could endure much fatigue without turning a hair. A story is told of him which illustrates his powers. He and the Chief of Glengarry once drank between them five bottles of raw whisky at the inn of Dalwhinnie. Huntly then rode over to the inn at Pitmain, some 18 miles distant, where he ordered a beef-steak and drank two bottles of port. He then rode on to Gordon Castle, 45 miles away, arriving at four in the morning. He rose at eight, and went out and shot a deer, and then attended his sister's wedding. This was probably the marriage of his eldest sister, Charlotte, with the future Duke of Richmond. A better authenticated story notes that in October, 1808, he rode from Aberdeen to Inverness, a distance of 105 miles, in less than seven hours, having eight relays of horses on the road. He was so little fatigued, however, that his 'convivial powers' were 'unremittingly and most successfully exerted to increase the pleasure of the company,' for he had ridden north to attend the Northern Meeting, at which his mother and his sister, the Duchess of Manchester, were present."

The concluding sketch is that of the sixth Earl of Aberdeen (the present Earl's elder brother and immediate predecessor), who spent three and a half years as a seaman in America, and was swept overboard from a vessel and drowned. There are several very interesting illustrations, some of them reproductions of old prints; and a beautiful photograph of Huntly Castle by Mr W. F. Webster, Chancery, forms the frontispiece.

*THE GAY GORDONS: Some Strange Adventures of a Famous Scots Family. By John Macleod Bulloch. London: Chapman and Hall.

Forbeses in Ireland.

The projected matrimonial alliance between an Irish peer, the Earl of Granard, and an American heiress, Miss Beatrice Ogden Mills, recalls the fortune that followed one of the Scottish house of Forbes in his adopted country of Ireland. In Sir Alexander de Forbes, who with his 100 horse and 40 lances fought in France against the English under Henry V., the present Lord Forbes, Lord Sempill, and Irish Earl of Granard have a common ancestor. In 1424, Sir Alexander was created by James II. a peer of Scotland, apparently in recognition

of his services against the "auld enemy," and his peerage of Forbes stands first in the Union Roll, his descendant, the present Lord Forbes, nineteenth holder of the title, taking rank as the premier baron of Scotland. James, second Baron Forbes, had three sons, of whom the youngest, Patrick Forbes of Corse, was armour-bearer to James III. Patrick's great-grandson, William Forbes of Corse, had six sons, of whom the eldest was the celebrated Patrick Forbes of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeen. The second was William Forbes, first of Craigievar, who completed the unfinished castle of that name in 1626, and was father of Sir William Forbes, the first baronet of Craigievar, created in 1630, and ancestor of the present Lord Sempill. William of Craigievar died in 1629, and his virtues were enshrined by Arthur Johnson, the great Latinist, in the lines beginning "In obitum Gulielmi Forbesii Cragivarii." The fourth son of William of Corse was Arthur Forbes, who served in Ireland in 1620, and was father of the first Earl of Granard.

In the sister kingdom Arthur Forbes attained to the position of Master of the King's Horse (a position, strange to say, held by his descendant, the Earl of Granard, in the present Government), and on 27th January, 1620, in connection with the "plantation" of Leitrim, he obtained a grant of 500 acres of arable land and 670 acres of wood and bog in the County of Leitrim. He had already obtained a grant of 1268 acres in the parish of Clongish in the County Longford, and the whole grants were then erected into the Manor of Castle Forbes. After getting possession of these lands, Sir Arthur (he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628) spent the most of his time abroad in active military service, leaving his wife, Lady Jane Lauder, to look after them. In 1624, she built the Irish Castle Forbes, still the residence of their descendants. The name shows the strong family feeling of the Scottish colonist, wherever he goes, in perpetuating the memories of his homeland. Sir Arthur himself had a small property in Aberdeenshire, which his son sold in 1678. Lady Forbes was the worthy spouse of a soldier, and in 1641 held the castle against the Irish troops of Colonel Preston. "Defences are very good," says an Irish chronicler of the event, "when a man's stomach is filled, but in this case the canny Scots, who formed the garrison, had not the wherewith to fill their stomachs, and after a valiant show of resistance on the part of their female commander, they surrendered prisoners of war, and were marched off as such by Colonel Preston to Trim, where they were subsequently released, and whence Lady Jane went into Scotland, where she died." Sir Arthur died in Hamburg in 1632, being shot in a duel.

He was succeeded by his son, Sir Arthur, who, in 1675, became Baron Clanehugh and Viscount Granard, and in 1684, Earl of Granard, all in the peerage of Ireland. In 1806, his descendant, the sixth earl, was created Baron Granard in the peerage of the United King-

dom—a title by which the present Earl of Granard sits in the House of Lords. This Sir Arthur, the first earl, was a notable man, and of a most ambitious disposition. In 1641, when only eighteen, he tried to relieve his mother in Castle Forbes, but unsuccessfully. He then came over to Scotland, attached himself to the cause of King Charles, and was imprisoned on Edinburgh Castle for two years. In 1653 he joined the rebellion against the Commonwealth, which General Monk suppressed, and in 1655 he returned to Ireland. In 1660, King Charles II. appointed him one of his Commissioners of Claims, and in 1661 he received a grant of the Manor of Mullingar. This was followed in 1673 by his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Ireland, and in 1671 as a Lord Justice of Ireland. In 1675 he received his first step in the peerage, and in 1684, having raised a regiment of infantry, he was created an earl, which "completed the goal of his ambition." In 1687 he went over to England, and died there in 1696.

The second earl, Arthur, took a prominent part with John Sobieski, King of Poland, in the repulse of the Turks at Buda-Pesth; and George, third earl, represented Britain at the Court of Russia. On his recall in 1734, he was highly complimented by the Czarina, and while at St Petersburg is said to have "acquitted himself as only an Irishman can, being always polite and deferential to all those he came in contact with." George, the sixth earl, was a zealous Government supporter in Ireland, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1806 by the title of Baron Granard. He was great-grandfather of the present peer, the eighth Earl of Granard, who succeeded his father in 1889, when in his fifteenth year. True to the family traditions, both the earl and his brother have served in the Gordon Highlanders, proving that an absence of nearly three hundred years from Scotland cannot sever the clan feeling for the home country.

The Great Flood of 1829.

The following casualties are reported in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 12th August, 1829:—

The beautiful haugh of Pitfodels, which a few years ago was embanked at a very great expense, was completely under water, and a part of the embankments destroyed.

On the haugh of Nether Banchory, a deep excavation was made by the water flowing over the barrier, and nearly an acre of ground was covered with sand and stones, in some places to the depth of about three feet.

The bridge at Ballater over the Dee is completely destroyed.

One of the arches of the Bridge of Invercauld was carried away.

The Bridge of Banchory has received so much damage that a part of it will require to be taken down.

The garden of the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge has been entirely swept away, one of the bow windows of the lodge driven in; and an accu-

mulation of mud and gravel deposited in the lower part of the house, to the depth of two to three feet.

Mr Harvey of Bedlieston, in the parish of Dyce, lost several head of cattle from the haughs, and the destruction of grain, turnips, etc., along the Don was incalculably great.

A part of the meal mill of Kemnay, and the whole of the moveable machinery, were carried off.

At Mr Davidson's paper mill (Mugiemoss) much injury was sustained. A house occupied by Mr Watson, jun., was reduced to a heap of ruins, and Mrs Watson nearly perished in the flood, she having remained by the house until part of the furniture had floated out. Another house adjoining was also swept away.

Considerable damage was done at the Printfield, and Persley bleachfield shared also in the general devastation. The sluices of the mill-lead gave way, and in a few moments the workmen were surrounded by the water. Boats were procured, and the people carried to a place of safety.

Opposite to the Manse of Towie the river has completely altered its course, striking out for itself a new channel, and leaving its former bed, and the bridge which crossed it, quite dry.

On Tuesday, a blacksmith, in rashly attempting to swim across the Don, at Towie, was drowned; and the assistant schoolmaster at Strathdon shared the same fate in endeavouring to ford the river there on horseback. Mr W. Williamson, fisher, George Street, was drowned near Monymusk.

In some parts of the country scarcely a bridge is left.

In Stonehaven the houses in Cameron Street, Arbutnott Street, Ann Street, and part of Barclay Street were inundated to the depth of many feet. Many of the inhabitants only received the first intimation of their perilous situation by the water coming in contact with their warm beds. Two wooden bridges over the Carron were swept down the stream.

The following bridges are either thrown down or so much damaged as to be rendered impassable:—The bridge over the Fiddich, near Craigellachie; two bridges on the Boharm road, and two on the Botriphnie road; the fine new bridge over the Deveron, on the road to Glass; the small bridge near Huntly, on the Keith road; three bridges on the road between Tarland and Alford, two bridges in the neighbourhood of Drumlassie, on the turnpike road from Aberdeen to Tarland; and three on the road from Aberdeen to Kincardine O'Neil, by Garlogie.

Twenty houses have fallen at the lower end of Garmouth and Kington, and the loss of shop goods, household furniture, etc., in both these places is to such an amount as to reduce many a respectable householder to a state of destitution.

The river Isla destroyed several dwelling and other houses.

In the issue of the same newspaper of 14th October, 1829, it is stated that the loss caused

by the flood in Inverness and Moray shires amounted to £20,600. The loss of the Duke of Gordon was £16,494 6s 4d. and that of Mr Grant of Ballindalloch £8500.

Aberdeenshire Proprietors in 1814.

The noblemen who are proprietors of land, and who reside either generally or occasionally within the county, are the Duke of Gordon (the Marquis of Huntly, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, resides at Huntly Lodge; and his father, the Duke of Gordon, is proprietor of about 70,000 English acres in Aberdeenshire, and 580,000 acres more in Banff, Moray, and Inverness; in all, 650,000 English acres; or above 1000 square miles), the Earls of Erroll, Aboyne, Kintore, Aberdeen, and Fife, and the Lords Forbes and Saltoun. Of the numerous and respectable freeholders of the county, the most prevalent names are Anderson, Bannerman, Burnett, Cumming, Duff, Farquharson, Ferguson, Forbes, Fraser, Hay, Irvine, Keith, Leslie, Leith, Lumden, Milne, Morison, Robertson, Skene, Udny, and Urquhart; but, above all, that of Gordon, of which name there are more than 20 persons who rank among the more considerable landed proprietors.

[Sinclair's "Appendix to General Report"—1 to 41].

The same author, in dealing with Kincardineshire (*Ibid.*, page 40) gives the names of its prominent proprietors as Barclay, Burnett, Carnegie, Douglass, Nicholson, Ramsay, Stratton, and Scott.

As regards Banffshire, the most general names of the freeholders are stated to be Gordon, Grant, and Duff, while those of Abercrombie, Innes, Leslie, and Morison, are also numerous. (*Ibid.*, page 44).

Musie in Aberdeen.

In view of the recent local renaissance in music, it may be of interest to note that contributions entitled "Musie in Aberdeen: Historical Notes," appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 30th January and 27th February, 1856.

J. A.

Aberdeen.

Family Bible Inscriptions.

It is a curious thing that so little has been done to preserve the valuable family facts preserved in old-fashioned Family Bibles up and down the whole country. The immense value of these documents was proved the other day, when a Bible was produced to prove Lord Fairfax's descent. It strikes me that this column is an admirable place for printing some of these inscriptions. Personally, of course, I

am mostly interested in Gordon families, and shall be glad if any of your readers will transcribe details to me.

J. M. BULLOCH.

118 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

[Mr Bulloch's suggestion is a good one, and we shall be pleased to insert extracts of births, deaths, and marriages from family Bibles, of date preceding—say—1850.—ED.]

Michies in Aberdeenshire.

(Continued.)

LONMAY—Marriages, 1687-1773.

1747. March 28. William Lisk and Margaret Michie, in the parish of Aberdour, married April 1.

RATHEN—Baptisms, 1764-1819;

Marriages, 1742-1820.

1767. December 19. James Michy had a son called John. Witnesses—James Mitchell and James Charles.

1769. September 10. James Michy in Tophead had a son George. Witnesses—James Mitchell and George Smith.

1776. April 23. James Michy, at the Cairn Culter Mill, had a son by his wife Isabel Gall, named James. Witnesses—Charles and Thomas Masson, in Auchiries.

1795. June 19. Jno. Michie, in Auchiries, by his wife Jean Cruickshank, a son James.

1805. April 30. John Michie, in Mill of Auchiries, and Alexander Cooper, there, were witnesses to the baptism of William Anthony Keith, son of Robert Turnbull and Elis Hunter, in Auchiries.

The "Aberdeen Saturday Post," September 14, 1861, p. 5, col. 3, contains the following:—

At Tornouran of Abergeldie, on the 8th instant, in the 22d year of her age, Ann Michie, youngest surviving daughter of Mr John Michie, blacksmith, after a protracted illness of two years, which she bore with exemplary Christian patience and resignation. She is deeply and justly regretted by numerous friends and acquaintances.

The same paper, dated 28th September, 1861, p. 6, col. 1, records a marriage:—At Tanbridge, in the County of Surrey, by the Reverend G. T. Hoare, on Tuesday, September 10, William M'Hardy, son of Andrew M'Hardy, of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, to Margaret Michie, daughter of Harry Michie, of Glengairn, in the same County.

In the Churchyard of Fordyce, according to the late Dr William Cramond, there is a stone bearing:—Here lies the corps of an honest woman, called Margaret Michie, spouse to George Robertson, the Muir of Glassaugh, who died May the 13th, in the year of God 1729.

"The Church of Aberdour," by Dr Cramond,

contains the following references to some troublesome Michies, viz. :—

1688. July 10. James Lawrence, in Aberdour, for eating his neighbours' grass with horses on the Lord's Day; also Thomas Michie, in Achline, for carrying cloath to the walker's on the Lord's Day. They are all appointed to be cited to the next session day. (Ibid. p. 34.)

1688. July 21. Compeared James Lawrence, and denied the accusation. Thomas Mihi also appeared and denied. (Ibid. p. 35.)

1688. August 7. Alexander Gall witnesses that Thomas Mihi came to his house on the Lord's Day, and was carrying a little piece of cloth. Alexander Gall's wife did not see or know of it. The matter cannot be made out, and the said Thomas Michie was seriously admonished to be circumspect in all tyme coming, and let this be a warning to him, and so was dismissed. (Ibid. p. 35.)

1700. May 16. Complaint was given in against William Mihi, in Arslahill, and Janet Keith, his mother, that they have had a very scandalous behaviour to one another in cursing one another, and that on the Lord's Day. They are to be cited. (Ibid. p. 43.)

1701. July 12. The minister reports that George Michie and his wife Helen Lamb compeared before the congregation, and were publicly rebuked for their charming. (Ibid. p. 45.)

1702. June 14. It being represented that George Mihi and Hillen Lamb, his wife, in Quarrelburn, are guilty of charming in laying hot stones above their door head, thereby some sickness of their child, whereby it has come to pass in the just judgment of God that their house and all their plenishing, with barns and byrs, are totally burnt to ashes, viz., the hot stones taking fire in the thack of the house. They are appointed to compear before the session the next dyet. (Ibid. p. 48.)

1702. June 28. This day compeared George Mihi and his wife confessing that they used these charms of hot stones, whereby their house was burnt, and they learned their same from a beggar wife. The session did favour them upon the accompt of their simplicity and ingenuity, and because the Lord has punished them for their folly. They are appointed to be publicly rebuked the next Lord's Day. (Ibid. pp. 48-49.)

1702. October 11. Collected for George Mihi £5 17s 4d, which was given him with an admonition to beware of charming in tyme coming. (Ibid. p. 49.)

Amongst the subscribers to James Fordyce's "Hymns" (Aberdeen, 1787) there was a Mrs Michie, Hardgate.

According to the "Aberdeen Herald," 12th December, 1840—

Died here, on the 20th ultimo, aged sixty-three years, Mary Mitchell, wife of Mr John Michie, Proprietor; and on the 21st, aged twenty-seven years, his daughter Helen, wife of Mr William Kidd, and their infant son.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

References to Aberdeenshire in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

Act for sowing peas and beans, and prohibiting the casting up of ground within the shire. 1685. VIII., 494.

The expense of rebuilding the Bridge of Logie to be borne by the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, 1686. VIII., 587.

Proposal by the nobility and gentry in the shires of Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff for securing the peace in these shires remitted to the committee. 1689. Supp. 75a.

The excise of Aberdeenshire for one year, from 1st March, 1699, stated at £916 0s 10d. XI., 168ab.

The heritors in Aberdeenshire to be liable to the party injured for sornings and robberies committed in their parish and in adjacent parishes, and to have relief for half of the amount against their tenants. 1690. IX., 235.

The unfree traders in Aberdeenshire to pay 13s of the 10 per cent. of taxes on Royal burghs as their proportion, in return for the communication of trade. Allocation on the burghs of barony and regality and parishes in the shire. 1699. X., app. 117a, 126a, 129b.

Report from the Commissioners of Supply of the shire to the Commission for settling the communication and freedom of trade, with the Commissioners' opinion on the offer therein contained. 1700. X., app. 143a.

The Commissioners of Supply authorised to impose £1000 Scots yearly for five years upon the land-rent of the shire, for the support of two apprentices from each presbytery at the woollen Manufactory at North Mills. 1703. XI., 81a.

Petitions of Robert Martin of Bruntbrae, regarding his tack of the excise in Aberdeenshire, and proceedings relative thereto. 1703 and 1707.

An Address presented against the Union by some of the inhabitants of Aberdeenshire. 1706. XI., 382a.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary (1778).

3rd January. Died here of this date, James Gordon, Esq., of Badenscoth.

8th January. Died at Peterhead of this date, Alexander Chalmers, Esq., late of Antigua, in 48th year, eldest son of the late Provost William Chalmers, of Aberdeen.

13th January. Died at Corrachree of this date, in her 77th year, Mrs Mary Grant, relict of the deceased Mr James Lumden of Corrachree, late minister of the Gospel at Towie.

17th January. Died at Banff of this date, aged 64, Mrs Isobel Paton, daughter of the late John Paton of Grandholm.

18th January. Died of this date, in his 65th

year, Mr Laurence Leith, of the family of Leith-Hall.

14th January. Died at Wester Micras, Tullich, of this date, George Symon, aged 109.

23rd January. Died at Rothiemay, in her 110th year, Janet Craig, never four miles from the place of her nativity.

24th February. Died of this date, Mr John Clerk of Kincardine, advocate in Aberdeen, aged 74.

2nd March. Died lately, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr Gordon, minister of Birse.

2nd March. Died at Alford of this date, in 59th year of age, and 32nd of ministry, the Rev. Mr Alexander Johnston, minister there.

4th March. Died here of this date, Jean Fordyce, relict of William Dingwall, of Culsh, aged 73.

22nd March. Died of this date, at his house near Peterhead, William Moir of Invernettie.

2nd April. Died at Menie of this date, Mrs Margaret Catnach, widow of George Turner, Esq. of Menie.

2nd April. Died of this date, John Thomson, Faichfield.

9th May. Died at Gordon-Hall of this date, Mrs Gordon of Wardhouse.

12th May. Died of this date, in an advanced age, Dr Alexander Rose, physician in his place.

19th May. Died of this date, Mrs Margaret Abercrombie, spouse to the Rev. Mr William Paterson, minister of Slains.

23rd May. Died at Keith of this date, Mrs Jean Duff, widow of John Innes of Edingight, in her 83rd year.

10th June. Died here of this date, Mr John Dingwall, junior, merchant, one of the present magistrates.

7th August. Died at Kinnmundy of this date, in her 38th year, Elizabeth Urquhart, spouse to James Ferguson, Esq. of Kinnmundy.

2nd August. Died of this date, at her house in Old Aberdeen, Dame Margaret Strachan, relict of Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar, Bart.

31st August. Died of this date, Mrs Elizabeth Strachan, widow of Mr James Ogilvie, one of the ministers of Aberdeen.

17th September. Died at Monymusk of this date, Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bart.

25th October. Died in this place of this date, William Duncan, aged 108.

2nd November. Died last week, Mr James Allardyce, merchant in this place.

23rd November. Died last week in an advanced age, Mr George Still, merchant in this place. He was many years treasurer to the Infirmary.

7th December. Died last week in this place, the Rev. Mr James Grant, a Roman Catholic clergyman.

Queries.

171. "ECCLESIASTES," SATIRICAL POEM.—Where can I see "Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher or the Penitential Retractions of Mr James Gordon of Banchory," published about 1680? There seems to be no copy in the British Museum or the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

J. M. BULLOCH.

172. THE "CHARTIST CIRCULAR": A GLASGOW PERIODICAL.—In the late Mr William Lindsay's privately printed volume "Some Notes: Personal and Public" (Aberdeen, 1898), he tells us (p. 201) that "about 1837 there was published in Glasgow a political publication of four pages entitled 'The Chartist Circular,' price 1d. There was also an English paper of the same name. The 'Circulars' were devoted mainly to articles on politics, written by authors who earnestly believed in political equality being meted out to every class of the community. These writers had studied the effect of class-made laws, and saw the misery they had produced, and exposed these by a closeness and clearness of reasoning such as I have never met with in any publication of the kind."

"When I kept a circulating library on a small scale, in 1849" (continues Mr Lindsay) "I put a volume of this splendid publication into it, and in that way this famous publication was lost—a loss that I have ever since felt, never having been able to procure another copy."

I shall be glad if any of your readers will tell us the names of contributors and duration of the enterprise.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

173. HOW A SURNAME WAS CHANGED.—About a year ago I had occasion to make inquiry for an official purpose into the case of a man named Charles M'Ewen. He was born in Rhynie, and was the youngest son of Charles Gordon, farm servant, and Elsie M'Ewen. His father and mother were legally married; he was legitimate. How did he come to bear the name of M'Ewen? His explanation was that when he was about a year old his father died. Instead of the neighbours calling the widow Mrs Gordon, they called her by her maiden name, "Eppie M'Ewen." Her children met the same fate. They became known as M'Ewens! Is this case unique?

J. A.

Aberdeen.

174. ORGANS.—Wanted — the approximate date when organs were introduced into Aberdeen.

MUSICUS.

Answers.

150. "THE COTTAR'S SUNDAY."—The particulars furnished by "H." in No. 34 are confirmed by Mr J. Adams, and by "Desdemona." The former adds that he knew Peter Still, the author, personally, upwards of sixty years ago, while the latter gives the additional interesting fact that "The Cottar's Sunday" was dedicated to Grace Bolt, wife of Rev. William Jack, M.A., M.D., Principal of King's College and University, Aberdeen

EDITOR.

151. ROBERT TULLIS, PRINTER, CUPAR-FIFE. —Through the courtesy of Mr George Innes, "Fife Herald and Journal," Cupar, I am enabled to give the two following inscriptions from tombstones in Cupar Churchyard, which furnish all the particulars "T" asks for—

(1)

Sacred to the memory of Robert Tullis, bookseller and printer, Cupar, who died 3rd February, 1831, aged 56; Agnes Smith, his spouse, who died 9th January, 1847, aged 67, and their two sons, who died in infancy; also of their son Robert, who died at Auchmuty Mill, 23rd January, 1839, aged 25, and of their two daughters, Alice, spouse of James Wallace, who died 24th April, 1845, aged 33, and Jane, spouse of Dr Nichol, who died at Glasgow Observatory on the 18th March, 1851, aged 41, all interred here.

(2)

Sacred to the memory of George Smith Tullis, eldest son of Robert Tullis, who died at Cupar on 7th May, 1848, aged 42; Jane M'Brair, his spouse, who died 2nd December, 1838, aged 28; and of their two daughters, Janet and Jane, the former having died in infancy, and the latter on 30th January, 1845, aged 6; also of Agnes Biggar Brash, his second spouse, who died at Cupar on 8th January, 1861.

H.

163. SIR JOHN HATTON, OF LONG STANTON, BART.—"G. E. C.," in the "Corrigenda et Addenda" to Volume I. of his "Complete Baronetage," confirms Jervise in the assertion that Sir John was tenant of Ballogie "under the designation of Mr Brown, an Irish gentleman, his real name being unknown till after his death." His identity could not have remained long undiscovered, however, as the "Aberdeen Journal," of 31st July, 1811, records in its obituary column—"Died lately [26th June] at Ballogie, Sir John Hatton, Bart., of Longstanton, Cambridgeshire." I have failed to find any authoritative statement as to the alleged "foul play" occasioning his death. The Baronetcy in the family was conferred, 5th July, 1641, upon Thomas Hatton, of Long Stanton, barrister, and for long a member of Parliament. Sir John above-mentioned was the ninth baronet, and as he died without issue, he was succeeded by his brother Thomas Dingley Hatton, who was killed in consequence of a fall, 19th September, 1812, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

H.

INDEX

Index of Names and Places.

Abercrombie (and Abercromby), Lord, 52.
 — George, minister, Aberdeen, 172
 — Isabell, wife of James Dunbar, 133.
 Aberdeen, Earl of, 95.
 — Barracks, 2.
 — Bibliography, 3.
 — Hospital for Incurables, 33.
 — "Journal" Obituary, 18, 22, 28, 38, 50, 54,
 58, 64, 69, 84, 89, 95, 98, 104, 109, 114, 119,
 123, 128, 133, 137, 143, 148, 153, 164, 171,
 178, 185, 192.
 — Last Camp at, 77-79.
 — Music in, 191.
 — New Work on, 164.
 — Old Houses in, 89.
 — Provosts, 150-52.
 — Pealter of, 1629, 6.
 — Silerton's House, 4.
 — University Arts Curriculum, 64.
 Aberdeenshire Afforestation, 64.
 — Dictionary of Biography, 4.
 — Proprietors in, 1814, 191.
 — References to, in Acts of Parliament, 164.
 171, 184, 192.
 — Toll Bars, 61-63.
 Aberdour, 120, 144.
 Aberluthnott (Marykirk), 79.
 Abernethie (and Abernethy), Jean, 23.
 — William of Crimonmogate, 20.
 Aboyne, Earls of, 14.
 Adair, John, map-maker, 179.
 Adamnan, St., 31.
 Adamson, —, Decade, 172, 180.
 Aedie, Clara, centenarian, 39.
 — Baillie David, of Easter Echt, 28.
 — Giles, wife of Alexander Skene, 28.
 Agriculture, Records in, 109, 134.
 Alberta, Origin of Name, 64.
 Alehousehill, 143.
 Alford, 5.
 — Battle, 13.
 — Church of, 10.
 — District Road Overseers, 103.
 Allan, Thomas, 76.
 Allardice, James, of Allardice, 69.
 Allardyce, Alexander, author, 91.
 Almond, 2.
 Anderson, Alexander, centenarian, 104.
 — Charles, of Candacraig, 178.
 — Christian, 7.
 — Christian, wife of Thomas Melville, 13.
 — David of Finzeach, 13.
 — Euphemia, wife of Alexander Davidson, 13.
 — George, professor, 128.
 — Gilbert, magistrate, 13.
 — J., of Westhills, 71.
 — James, minister, Keith, 143, 165.
 — John, painter, 7, 13, 27.
 — John, author, 27.
 — John, minister, 36.

Anderson, John, musical composer, 123, 173.
 — John, minister, Bellie, 139.
 — P. J., University Librarian, 4, 37, 49, 55,
 56, 64, 125, 182.
 — Robert, Aberdeen, author, 9, 174.
 — Thomas, "Banffshire Reporter," 40.
 — Thomas, minister, Aberdour, 120.
 Angus, William, merchant, 128.
 Annand, William, minister, Bellie, 139.
 Apprentices, 95, 116.
 Argo, Gavin, Udn, 90.
 Arbuthnot, Robert, of Haddo, 65.
 — Baillie Thomas, 104.
 — Captain Thomas, 159.
 Arnhall, 140.
 Arthur, David, minister, Aberdeen, 155.
 Artrochie, 56.
 Askew, Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Forbes,
 165.
 Auchindown, 2, 114-15.
 Auchinleck, Alexander, minister, Fraserburgh,
 50.
 Auchries, 107.
 Auchlossan, 28.
 Auchmaooy, 114.
 Auchmedden, 65, 119, 148, 171.
 Auchnacant, 22.
 Auchronie, 7, 85.
 Auchry, 28.
 Auchterless, 128.
 Auchtidonald (Auchtydonald), 5, 10, 14.
 Ayr, Blessing of the Friar of, 45, 110.
 Bain, Professor Alexander, 11.
 Baird, William, of Auchmedden, 65, 119, 148,
 172.
 Baker, S. O., minister, Machelney, 10.
 Balgownie, Bridge of, 82.
 Ballogie, 83, 185.
 Ballooning, 155.
 Balmuir, 5, 10.
 Balnacraig, 28, 65, 109.
 Banchory Estate, 118.
 Banff, Alexander Lord, 148.
 "Banffshire Reporter," 24, 40.
 Bannerman, Alexander, of Frendraught, 19.
 — Patrick, of Frendraught, 28.
 — Dr William, Edinburgh, 37.
 Barclays of Cottocairn, 13.
 — Mathers, 79.
 — Towie, 24, 51.
 Barclay Anna, wife of James Allardice, 69.
 — Cecilia, wife of Arthur Irvine, 172.
 — Christian, wife of Alexander Jaffray, 38.
 — David, last of Mathers, 79.
 — John, of Cullarny, 13.
 — Patrick, of Tolly, 42.
 — Robert, of Urie, 38.
 Barglass, 124, 125.
 Barnes, 13.

- Barnes, William, centenarian, 90.
 Barra, 129, 130, 153, 176, 177.
 Barrack, 133.
 Barras, 21, 22.
 Barron, Patrick, of Woodside, 165.
 Bartlet (and Bartlett), David, advocate, 128.
 — George, minister, Old Machar, 50.
 — James, of Aquhorsak, 109.
 Bateman, Elizabeth, wife of William Forbes of Disblair, 90.
 Baxter, William, of Glassel, 179.
 Beattie, Surname, 1.
 — James, "The Minstrel," 27.
 — James A., C.E., 27, 47.
 — James F., C.E., 47.
 — William Copland, 47, 56.
 Begg, Surname, 1.
 Belhelvie, 1, 123.
 Belladrum, 3.
 Bellie, Parish ministers of, 124, 138, 39.
 Belmont Street, Congregational Church, 155.
 Belnean, 124-25.
 Benholm, 83, 148.
 Bennachie, 79.
 Bervie, 83.
 Beverley, Surname, 1.
 Bible, Family, inscriptions, 191.
 Bibliography, Local, 109.
 Bilbo-Park, 12.
 Birkwood, Banchory, 13, 17.
 Birse, 179.
 Bisset, Habakkuk, W.S., 93, 94.
 — John, minister, 65, 78, 79.
 Blacks of Cloghill, 12.
 — of Wateridgemuir, 11.
 Black, Family of, 22.
 — Alexander, in Auchnacant, 11, 12.
 — James, portioner, Nether Don, 64.
 — Patrick, minister, Peterculter, 124.
 — Robert, 39.
 — Thomas, of Wateridgemuir, 14.
 — Watch Episode, 157.
 — William and Company, 59.
 Blackford, 28.
 Blackstone, 7.
 Blackwell, Richard, 128.
 — Principal Thomas, 69.
 Blaikie, Provost Sir Thomas, 28, 45.
 Blair, 1.
 — Janet, centenarian, 90.
 Blairs, 46.
 — College, 126, 169, 170.
 Blairton, 116.
 Blairythan, 12.
 Blelack, 34, 124.
 Boddington Reginald Stewart, 14.
 Bognie, 124.
 Boharm, 87.
 "Bonnie Jean," Song, 80.
 Bonnor, Surname, 1.
 Booth, Surname, 38.
 Boswell, Surname, 38.
 Bower, Surname, 38.
 Bowie, Surname, 38.
 Bowman, Surname, 38.
 — Charles, Poem by, 163, 164.
 Boyd, Surname, 38.
 — William, manufacturer, Turriff, 24.
 Boyes, Surname, 38.
 Bradfut, Professor Daniel, 54, 179.
 Braeline, 67.
 Bramley, Fred., 45.
 Brebner, Surname, 38.
 — Catharine, centenarian, 104.
 — James, advocate, Aberdeen, 12.
 Bremner, George St. J., 80.
 Brent, Arthur, London, 4.
 — William, solicitor, London, 4.
 Brick Tax, 44.
 Bridget St., 108.
 Brodie Family, 65.
 — Alexander, 23.
 — Hon. Alex. of Brodie, 54.
 — David, of Hopeville, 5.
 Brooke, Surname, 38.
 Brown, Alexander, bookseller, 59.
 — James, Carnietown, 13.
 Bruce, Surname, 38.
 Brux Lodge, 108.
 Bryce, Surname, 38.
 Buchan, Surname, 38.
 — James of Auchmacoy, 114.
 — Robert, of Portlethen, 13.
 Buckyhive, 124.
 Bull, Simon Thomas, 27.
 — Sir William, M.P., 27.
 Bulloch, Dr J. G. B., 26, 152, 157.
 — John, author, 30.
 — J. M., author, 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 26, 27, 29, 35, 65, 68, 85, 86, 108, 142, 154, 162, 165, 188, 189, 191, 193.
 Burn Estate, 140.
 Burnet (and Burnett), Sir Alexander, of Leys, 28, 84.
 — Professor Alexander, 123.
 — Dr Andrew, 138.
 — Andrew, of Kirkhill, 179.
 — Charles, of Caskieben, 186.
 — Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Walker, 90.
 — George, of Kemnay, 28.
 — J. B., minister, Fetteresso, 108.
 — J. G., of Powis, 3, 162.
 — Dr James, 109.
 — James, minister, Ellon, 165.
 — John, of Elrick, 19, 120.
 — Sir Robert, of Leys, 90.
 — Thomas, of Kirkhill, 20, 35, 109, 172.
 — William, of Criggie, 29.
 — William, of Campfield, 114.
 Buthlaw, 39.
 Cadenhead, George, 21.
 Cairnfield, 83.
 Cairngall, 138.
 Calder, Alexander, of Aswanly, 133.
 — Jean, wife of John Gordon, 144.
 — Margaret, wife of James Shand, 143.
 — Sir Thomas, of Muirton, 143-44.
 Callander, 1, 2.
 Caliseat, 161.
 Camack Game, 133, 144, 154.
 Campbell, Archibald, minister, Grange, 165.
 Campfield, 114.
 Candaorag, 83, 178.
 Candle Tax, 43.
 Cargill, Thomas, of Auchtidonald, 10.
 Carle, James, centenarian, 98.
 Carlie, The Cantie, 85, 120-21, 134.

- Carnbrogie, 13.
 Carnegie, Sir David, of Kinnauld, 52.
 — Sir John, of Pitarrow, 54.
 Caskieben, 83.
 Catanach, Professor James, 95.
 Chalmers, Alexander, of Balnacraig, 28.
 — Alexander, of Clunie, 42.
 — Alexander, minister, Marnoch, 178.
 — Alexander, minister, Glass, 64, 137.
 — Ann, wife of Professor James Gregory, 143.
 — James, of Westburn, 6.
 — James, of Bellenellan, 85.
 — John, of Westfield, 138.
 — Robert of Balnacraig, 28, 109.
 — Vera, wife of James Cumming, of Breda, 85.
 — Provost William, 85, 143, 192.
 Charlie, Prince, 6.
 "Charist Circular," 193.
 Cheyne, James, W.S., 28.
 — William, minister, Dyce, 99, 121.
 Christie, Agnes, centenarian, 104.
 Chrystal, John, merchant, Aberdeen, 55.
 — William, 55.
 Clan Literature, Bibliography of, 137.
 "Clarion, The," 45.
 Clark, Sir James, 1st Baronet, 12.
 — Sir John F., of Tillypronie, 12.
 Cleland, Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Johnston, 153.
 Clement's, St., Episcopal Church, 142.
 Clerk, John, advocate, 128, 193.
 Clerkseat, 12, 24, 114.
 Ologhill, 12.
 Cluny, 137, 172.
 Coburnie, 114.
 Cook, Rev. John F. M., D.D., Rathen, 32.
 — Rev. William, Rathen, 32.
 Cochran, Walter, merchant, 118.
 "Cogie, The," 54.
 Coins, 20, 29.
 — Britain's Silver, 143.
 Collie, Helen, centenarian, 90.
 Columba, St., 31.
 Colquhounie, 1.
 Comper, Rev. John, 142.
 Comyn, William, Earl of Buchan, 36.
 Concaraig, 133.
 Cooper, George, goldsmith, 119.
 — Patrick, advocate, 33, 70, 91.
 Copland, Baillie Alexander, 47.
 — Arthur, Braeline, 67.
 — John, Merchant, Aberdeen, 118.
 — William, advocate, 47.
 Corbet, Rev. Adam, Drumoak, 26.
 "Cottar's Sunday" Poem, 159, 173, 194.
 Countesswells, 4, 10.
 Counting out Rhymes, 18.
 Coup, Hunded, 179.
 Cox and Greenwood, 2.
 Crab, John, engineer, 135.
 Crabstone, The, Aberdeen, 135.
 Craik, John, centenarian, 58.
 Craik, Sir Henry, 74.
 Craig, Alexander, centenarian, 84.
 — of Auchindoir, 165.
 Craigievar, 40.
 Cranston, Margaret, wife of Alexander Stuart, 20.
 Craufurd, Alexander, of Rathen, 31.
 Crescenthall, 7.
 Crichtie, 83.
 Criggie, 29.
 Crooke, Ann, wife of Rev. Alex. Farquhar, 71.
 Crimonmogate, 20.
 Crofton, Sir Edward, 14.
 Cromar Lands, 126.
 — Rioting in, 57.
 Crombie, Theodore, of Culter, 163.
 "Crown of the Sun," 24.
 Cruden, 131.
 — Alex., 143.
 — Thomas, merchant, 138.
 Cruickshank, George, merchant, 59, 178.
 — James, merchant, 47.
 — Robert, of Banchory, 118.
 — Thomas, merchant, 47, 148.
 — Provost William, 47, 95.
 Culloden Battle, 4, 6, 94.
 Culsalmond, 76, 94.
 Culter, 27, 163.
 Cultra, 10, 83.
 Cumberland, Duke of, 4.
 Cumming (Cumine and Cuming) Family, Glenrinnies, 44.
 — Sir Alexander, of Culter, 27, 163.
 — Andrew, centenarian, 19.
 — Ann, of Auchry, 28.
 — George, of Reclottich, 44.
 — — of Pittuly, 123.
 — Helen, wife of David Bartlet, 128.
 — James, of Birness, 38.
 — John, 7.
 — John Gordon, of Pitlurg, 133.
 — Magdalen, wife of Major John Gordon, 68.
 — Mrs. Younger of Kininmonth, 143.
 — Mrs. of Pittuly, 143.
 — Robert, of Birness, 161.
 — William, 7.
 — William, minister, Rathen, 31, 32.
 Curse Removing, 27.
 Cushnie (and Cushry), 83.
 — Robert, 139.
 — William, centenarian, 90.
 Cyrus, St., 83, 90.
 Dauney, Rev. Francis, Lumphanan, 44.
 Davidson, Alexander, of Newton, 13.
 — Alexander, of Cairnbrogie, 13.
 — Andrew, advocate, 115.
 — James, of Midmar, 185.
 — John, jeweller, 34.
 — Provost, Robert, 13, 34.
 — Robert, merchant, Ellon, 134.
 — Provost William, 119.
 Days, Derivation of Names of, 168.
 Dean, Major-General, 22.
 Death Registers, 76, 91.
 Dee, Bridge of, Friendly Society, 80, 96.
 — Salmon Fishings, 131.
 — Widening of Bridge of, 47.
 Deer Abbey, 120, 125.
 Demerara Tablet Inscription, 170.
 Deeside Tales, 108.
 Dewar, Rev. David, Bellie, 139.
 Dinck, Francis C., 108.
 Dickie, James, centenarian, 148.
 Dilepro, 99, 121.
 Dingwall, John, of Brucklay, 144.

- Dingwall, John, of Ranniaston, 186.
 — William, of Culah, 193.
 Dippie Family, 82.
 Disblair, 28.
 Don Dried Up, 86.
 Donald, W., 9.
 Donaldson, James, physician, 58, 98.
 Douglas Clan, literature, 137.
 — Elizabeth, wife of George Ogilvy of Barras, 21, 22.
 — Francois, Drum, 64.
 — Isabel, wife of James M'Kenzie, 143.
 — John, of Fechel, 104.
 — Margaret, wife of William Young, 153.
 — Sylvester, of Whiteriggs, 104.
 Dovecots in Aberdeenshire, 120, 125, 130, 134, 144, 149, 160, 166, 173, 179, 186.
 Dow, Thomas, minister, Bervie, 83.
 Downie's Howe, Aberdeen, 161.
 — Slaughtier Legend, 161.
 Drum, 7, 26.
 — Stone, 7.
 Druminnor, 57, 83.
 Drumoak, 26.
 Dudgeon Family, 65.
 Dudwick, 32, 33, 133.
 Duff, Alexander, of Hatton, 50, 114.
 — Captain, of Craigston, 103.
 — James, of Corsindae, 104.
 — Hon. Janet, wife of George Hay, 84.
 — James, Sheriff Clerk, Banff, 114.
 — John, Provost of Elgin, 92.
 — Magdalen, wife of James Duff of Corsindae, 65.
 — Patrick, of Craigston, 93.
 — Patrick, of Premnay, 109.
 — Ad. Robert, of Fetteresso, 103.
 — Robert William, of Fetteresso, 163.
 — William, of Corsindae, 24.
 — William, of Culbin, 65.
 — William, of Whitehill, 103.
 Dumbreck, 102.
 Dun, Dr James, rector, 27.
 Dunbar, James, Kincoorth, 84.
 — John, of Burgie, 17.
 — Joseph, Huntly, 4, 14.
 — Lillias, wife of Rev. James Gordon, 17.
 — Ludovick, of Grange, 17.
 — William, minister, Laurencekirk, 84.
 — William, minister, Cruden, 131.
 Duncan, John, Drumoak, 58.
 — Walter, centenarian, 58.
 — William, writing master, 58.
 — Professor William, 95.
 — Jonathan, Governor, Bombay, 115-16.
 Dunlop, Rev. Ludovick, Skene, 21.
 Dunnottar, 108, 124, 149.
 — Castle, 21.
 Durno, Sir James, of Artrochie, 56.
 — John, of Cattie, 56.
 Durris, 83.
 Dyce, Janet, wife of William Forbes, 1.
 — James, of Disblair, 28.
 — William, minister, Belhelvie, 1.
 Ecclesiastes—Satirical poem, 193.
 Echt, 39, 172.
 — Easter, 28.
 Edinburgh, Old Houses, 84.
 Edinglassie, 39.
 Edison, Janet, centenarian, 23.
 Edmond, J. P., 3, 6.
 Elchies, Wester, 14.
 Elder, James, merchant, 138.
 Elmhill, 28.
 Elphinstone, John, of that ilk, 85.
 — Rachel, wife of James Ogilvie, 55.
 Erskine, Earl of Mar, 41, 42.
 — Thomas, of Pittodrie, 99.
 Ethernan St, 31.
 Fairbairn, Dr James, of Easter Migvy, 147.
 — Rev. Thomas, minister, Gartly, 65.
 Fairfax Peerage, 158.
 Fairweather, Dr A. F. A., 88.
 — Robert, minister, Nigg, 88.
 Falconer Family, 144.
 Fallside, 23.
 Farmers, obligations formerly devolving on, 162.
 Farquhar, Alexander, minister, Pitligo, 55, 71, 86.
 — Barbara, wife of W. Reid, of Haughton, 133.
 — George, minister, Aberdeen, 119.
 — James, minister, Nigg, 50, 65.
 — John, minister, Nigg, 133.
 — John, Baillie, Aberdeen, 133.
 Farquharson, 39, 66, 87.
 — Clan literature, 137.
 — Alaster in Dalmain, 39.
 — Charles, of Inverey, 34.
 — John, of Invercauld, 23.
 — John, of Allergue, 39.
 — John, of Inverey, 54.
 — Patrick, of Inverey, 50, 124, 129.
 February, 1.
 Fechel, 28.
 Female Descents, 27.
 Fergus, St, 79, 80.
 Ferguson, Baillie, Inverury, 65.
 — James, of Pitfour, 147.
 — — of Kinmundy, 185, 193.
 Ferrier, Margaret, wife of Alex. Ligertwood, 17.
 — William, merchant, Aberdeen, 109.
 Ferryhill Paper Factory, 45, 59.
 Fiddes Fort, 144.
 — Robert, Pitgersie, 12.
 Findlater, Earl of, 14.
 Findlay, J. T., author, 75.
 Findrack, 29, 59.
 Fintray Press, 7.
 Finzean, 13.
 Fleming, William, Coupar-Angus, 148, 154.
 Fletcher, Christian, wife of Rev. James Grainger, 21, 22, 52.
 Flood, Great, of 1829, 190-91.
 Fond, Baron Faujas de Saint-, 85, 96.
 Forbes-Gordon Feud Healed, 2, 6.
 — Castle, 83, 108.
 — Tower, Tullynessle, 9, 15.
 — Family in Ireland, 189-90.
 — of Newe, 68.
 — Bishop, 15.
 — Alexander, of Blackford, 28, 165.
 — Sir Alexander, of Foveran, 39, 59.
 — Alexander, minister, Forgue, 84.
 — Alexander, minister, Fetteresso, 89.
 — Alexander, 138.

- Forbes-Gordon, Alexander, of Invereran, 148.
 — Ann, wife of Thomas Erskine, 28.
 — Hon. Arthur, 85.
 — Sir Arthur, 158, 193.
 — Barbara, wife of Rev. Theodore Gordon, 128.
 — Charles, of Shiels, 19, 114.
 — Charles, Brux, 98.
 — Sir Charles Stewart, of Newe, 6.
 — David, of Leslie, 119.
 — Elizabeth, Monboddie, 120.
 — Elizabeth, wife of Dr John Gregory, 99.
 — Francis, writer, 138.
 — George, Colquhounie, 1.
 — George, minister, Stratbodon, 2.
 — George, minister, Leochel, 2.
 — George, 39, 164.
 — George, master, Grammar School, 39.
 — George, of Ledmacoy, 91.
 — Henry David, of Balgownie, 71.
 — James, of Seaton, 91.
 — James, Lord, 98.
 — Dr. James, 153, 165.
 — Jean, wife of John Ross, of Arnage, 98.
 — Jonathan, of Brux, 108.
 — General Sir John, of Inverernan, 2.
 — John, Elder, of Newe, 28.
 — Sir John, of Craigievar, 39.
 — John, of Kincardine, 58.
 — John, minister, Udney, 109.
 — John, of Blackford, 127.
 — John, minister, Deer, of Pitnacadel, 137.
 — Margaret, wife of Thomas Forbes, of Echt, 39.
 — Margaret, wife of John Irvine, 114.
 — Margaret, wife of Rev. Thomas Forbes, 119.
 — Margaret, wife of John Hay, 143.
 — Mary, wife of Wm. Urquhart, 23.
 — Mary, wife of Jas. Buchan, 114.
 — Nathaniel, of Achernach, 154.
 — Rev. Patrick, 118.
 — Robert, of Strong Castle, 138.
 — Captain Roderick, 98.
 — Colonel Thomas, 6.
 — Thomas of Echt, 39.
 — Thomas, of Tilliesnaught, 69, 185.
 — Thomas, of Waterton, 148.
 — William, of Callander, 1, 2.
 — William, of Disblair, 90.
 — Rev. William Thornbury, 98.
 — William, of Cairngall, 158.
 — William, coppersmith, 141.
 — William, of Tolquhon, 186.
 Fordyce, Dr. Laurencekirk, 83.
 — Mrs. of Achorthies, 148.
 — Rev. David, professor, 39.
 — Provost George, 95.
 — John, of Gask, 104.
 — Robert, merchant, Aberdeen, 120.
 Forglen, Lord, 122-23.
 Forgue, 84.
 Fornet, 10.
 Forrest, Dr. George, Cruden, 38.
 Forresterhill, 12.
 Fortrie, 40.
 Foveran, 11, 14.
 Fraser Family of Fraserfield, 88
 — Alexander, 3, 4.
 — Alexander, of Philorth, 31.
 Fraser, Alexander, civilist, King's College, 161.
 — Charles, of Inveralachie, 22.
 — Christian, 31.
 — Christian, wife of Professor John Leslie, 99.
 — Donald, Minister, Kilmorack, 3.
 — Francis, of Findrack, 29, 59.
 — G. M., Public Library, 7, 132.
 — Henrietta, wife of John Gordon, 38.
 — Hugh, of Belladrum, 3.
 — Hugh, of Powis, 159.
 — Thomas, 24.
 — William, 22.
 — William, advocate, Aberdeen, 29, 51.
 — Hon. William, of Fraserfield, 88.
 — William, minister, Slains, 131.
 Fraserfield, 83, 88.
 Frendraught, 19, 28.
 French, John, advocate, 90.
 Frost, James, centenarian, 148.
 Fullarton, Family of Dudwick, 32.
 — James, of that ilk, 33.
 — John, of Dudwick, 33.
 — John, of Dudwick, 133.
 Fulton, Rev. John, D.D., 73, 74.
 Fyfe, John, schoolmaster, Towie, 132.
 Gaelic Language, 124.
 Gall, Rev. Alexander, 148.
 Gammack, Dr. James, 74, 101.
 Gamrie Churchyard, 42.
 Garden, Alexander, of Millfield, 12.
 — — Major, of Troup, 42.
 — — of Troup, 58.
 — James, 12.
 — Peter, centenarian, 171.
 Gardenston, Lord, 113.
 Gardentown, 43.
 Garioch, Rev. Alexander, minister, Midmar, 85.
 — Peter, of Tulloch, 114.
 Gartly, 65.
 Garvoch, 83.
 Gask, 83.
 Gauld, Alexander, preacher, 84.
 — Alexander, minister, Auchterless, 128.
 Geddes, Principal Sir William D., 42.
 Gellie, Rev. John, Nigg, 50.
 Gerrard, Rev. Andrew, 128.
 Gibson, Rev. A. M., Portsoy, 15.
 — Gilbert M., rector, 81.
 — W. Milne, 13.
 Gilchrist, James, minister, Foveran, 159.
 — John, minister, Keith, 54.
 Gilcomston Steps, Aberdeen, 165.
 Gill, A. J. Mitchell, of Auchinroath, 3, 12, 14, 35.
 — Sir David, of Blairyth, 12.
 Gillespie, Malcolm, relic, 50.
 Gladsmuir, 186.
 Glass, Samuel, Invermay, 13.
 Glamis, 79-80.
 Glenbervie, 113.
 Glenkindie, 109.
 Glenlogie, 108.
 Glennie, James, "The Cantie Carlie," 120-21.
 Glenrinnies, 44.
 Goats' Milk, a Cure for Consumption, 67.
 Golf in Aberdeen, 152.
 Gordons in Aberdeen, 72-73.

- Gordons in Belnean, 124.
 — in Easter Collonach, 154.
 — in Fetteresso, 112.
 — in Lethnot, 148.
 — in Peterculter, 107.
 — in Strichen, 144.
 — of Embo, 106.
 — in Invernettie, 143.
 — in Park, 89.
 — in Upper Deeside, 184.
 — in Tomnavoulin, 141.
 Gordon, Rev. Dr., Aberdeen, 25.
 — Miss, of Pithurg, 130.
 — Sheriff, 82.
 — Adam, of Auchindoun, 2.
 — Lord Adam, 77.
 — Alexander, prisoner, 32.
 — Alexander, Craigwillie, 44.
 — Dr Alexander, of Keithmore, 44, 45, 65.
 — Alexander, provost, 59.
 — Alexander, of Coldwells, 90.
 — Alexander, of Gight, 95.
 — Alexander, minister, Kintore, 123.
 — Alexander, of Invernettie, 143.
 — Captain Andrew, 68.
 — Ann, wife of Captain Thomas Stewart, 6.
 — Ann, wife of George Cruickshank, 59.
 — Arthur, of Carnousie, 50.
 — Arthur, of Wardhouse, 58, 95.
 — Charles, of Bleack, 34.
 — Charles, advocate, 35.
 — Charles, of Buthlaw and Newtyle, 39.
 — Charles, of Terpersie, 58.
 — Captain Charles, 148.
 — Lady Elizabeth, 143.
 — Francis, of Kincardine, 6.
 — Francis, Mill of Kincardine, 34.
 — Lord George, 27.
 — George, lieutenant-colonel, 33.
 — George, of Birkenbush, 39.
 — George, alias Gray, etc., 43.
 — George, of Glashterim, 65.
 — George, minister, Keith, 70.
 — George, 7th, of Knockespoock, 80.
 — George, 8th, West India Regiment, 81, 101.
 — George, 92nd Highlanders, 81, 101.
 — George, portioner, Dundurcas, 133.
 — George, minister, Knockando, 85.
 — George, of Rothney, 172.
 — George, of Gight, 185.
 — George Maxwell, 148.
 — Helen, wife of William Abernethy, 20.
 — Mrs Isobel, schoolmistress, Aberdeen, 28.
 — James, minister, Kinloss, 17.
 — James, of Banchory, 28.
 — James, of Fechel, 28.
 — James, of Pitlurg, 38, 59, 69.
 — James, alias William Forbes, etc., 43.
 — James, alias Connolly, 43.
 — James, of Seaton, 50.
 — James, of Knockespoock, 133.
 — James, minister, Bellie, 139.
 — James, of Technuiry, 143.
 — James, of Cocklamachy, 148, 172.
 — James, of Cobairdie, 159.
 — Captain James, of Barns, 159.
 — James, younger, of Terpersie, 58.
 — James, minister of Banchory, 193.
 — J. F. Erskine, 34.
 Gordon, Jean, wife of Rev. John Gordon, 28.
 — Jean, wife of Professor John Stewart, 123.
 — Jean, of Knockespoock, 178.
 — Jock, of Scurdargue, 20.
 — John, W. S., 10.
 — John, of Fechil, 19.
 — John, minister, St Paul's, 28.
 — John, alias M'Robb, 43.
 — John, Doctor, of Hilton, 58, 114.
 — John, Major, 68.
 — John, surgeon, Keith, 84.
 — John, of Glenbucklet, 94.
 — John, in Barglaes, 99.
 — John, in Belnean, 99.
 — John, of Kinellar, 114.
 — John, of Crathienaird, 124.
 — John, of Cluny, 138, 172.
 — John, of Tomnavoulin, 141.
 — John, sergeant, 144.
 — John, writer, Banff, 144.
 — John, of Embo, 144.
 — John, surgeon, Erroll, 148.
 — John, minister, Virginia, 162.
 — John, of Craig, 165.
 — John Thomson, 82.
 — Katharine, wife of Dr James Donaldson, 58.
 — Lord Lewis, 6.
 — Lewis, of Kinnmundy, 172.
 — Patrick, alias Gow, 43.
 — Patrick, of Aberlour, 95.
 — Patrick, of Coldwells, 109.
 — —, of Glashterim, 109.
 — Patrick, minister, Bellie, 139.
 — Patrick, Professor, 162.
 — Peter Mostown, 125.
 — Peter, younger, of Avochy, 158.
 — Richard, of Craigmyle, 109.
 — Robert, of Straloch, 19.
 — Robert, cardmaker, Aberdeen, 34.
 — Robert, Bart., of Gardenstown, 153, 179.
 — Theodore, surgeon-general, 70.
 — Theodore, minister, 128.
 — Thomas, W. S., of Whitburn, 4, 10.
 — Thomas, of Monaghty, 17.
 — Thomas, Duncan, 82.
 — William, Bart., of Lismore, 23.
 — William, Captain, of Minmore, 81.
 — William, of Keithmore, 98.
 — William, author, 107.
 — William, vintner, Dundee, 124.
 — William, Rear Admiral, 133.
 — William, Tomnavoulin, 141-42.
 — William, of Nethermuir, 148.
 — Clan literature, 137.
 — Genealogy, 70.
 — Hill, Enfield, 27.
 — History, 68.
 — House, Highgate, 27.
 — Motto, in the Louvre, 85.
 — Schools Magazine, 4.
 Gordons with an alias, 43.
 — Hospital, 9.
 Gordons, The Gay, 188.
 Gordonstown, 153, 179.
 Graham, Sir Robert, of Morphie, 22.
 Grainger, James, minister, of Kineff, 52.
 Grandholm, 121.
 Grange, 123, 165.

Grant, Captain Alexander, of Grantfield, 6, 129.
 — Alexander, Glenconry, 34.
 — Alexander, of Grantfield, 179.
 — Sir Archibald, of Monymusk, 193.
 — Christian, wife of Alexander Garden, 58.
 — Sir Francis of Cullen, 58.
 — Captain Hugh, in Kinord, 34, 55, 70, 129.
 — Sir James, 2.
 — Lieut.-Colonel James, 114, 115.
 — Major John, of Dunlugas, 90.
 — Captain Lewis, of Carron, 65.
 — Lewis, of Wester Elchies, 69.
 — Mary, wife of Major H. J. Phelps, 57.
 — Patriok, of Dunlugas, 90.
 — R., of Druminnor, 57.
 — Thomas, of Achoyrnay, etc., 85.
 Grantfield, 128, 178.
 Gray, Alexander, centenarian, 39.
 — Alexander, 59.
 — Alexander, Mill of Burns, 103.
 — Rev. John, D.D., 73.
 — John, B.Sc., London, 113.
 Gregory, Dr James, professor, 59.
 — Dr John, 99.
 Green, Dr Edward, 94.
 Greig, Gavin, Whitehill, 173.
 Guild, Dr William, 3.
 Guthrie, Sir Alexander, Bart., 99.
 — Robert, centenarian, 159.
 Habbie, The Standard, 80.
 Hadden, Provost James, 159.
 Haddo, 65, 163, 186.
 Halyburton, Janet, wife of Rev. James Nicolson, 22.
 — "Hamewith," 5, 10.
 Hamilton, John, factor, 90.
 Hanson, Katherine, Lady Aberdeen, 119.
 Harlaw, Battle of, 7, 13, 34, 104, 179.
 Harper, Janet, centenarian, 85.
 — John, minister, Kildrummy, 70.
 Harrison, Henry, author, 1.
 Harthill, 80.
 Hatton, 83, 114.
 — Sir John, of Long Stanton, 179, 194.
 Haughton, 133.
 Hazlehead, 133.
 Hay, General Alexander, of Rannes, 147
 — Andrew, of Rannes, 154.
 — Andrew, major-general, of Mounthlairy, 162, 163.
 — Hon. Charles Lord Newton, 143.
 — Major George, 163.
 — George, of Mounthlairy, 84.
 — John, of Balbithan, 143.
 — Thomas, minister, Bellie, 139.
 Henderson, John, of Balmade, 178.
 Henry, Alexander, 14.
 — David, 14.
 Hilton, 114.
 — "Hoch der Kaiser." Authorship of, 182-83.
 Hogg, James, of Raemoir, 124.
 — Robert, of Raemoir, 133.
 Hopeville, Caithness, 5.
 Hopkins, Mary, wife of James Isaac, 138.
 Horne, James, minister, Bellie, 139.
 — "Horseman's Word," 160.

Howe, Alexander, minister, Tarves, 120.
 Howe, James, minister, Newhills, 133.
 Howell, James, Clerk Privy Council, 120.
 Hoyes Family, 144, 160, 166-67.
 Hunter, Charles, minister, Touch, 172.
 — James, of Long Calderwood, 8.
 — "Huntly Express," 14, 27, 184.
 Huntly Field Club, 27.
 — "Idle and Masterless Men," 25.
 Indian Village Genealogy, 74.
 Innes of Clerkseat, 14, 149.
 — Alexander, of Clerkseat, 12, 24, 149.
 — Alexander, of Rosieburn, 98.
 — Alexander, of Blairton, 116.
 — Alexander, minister, Bellie, 139.
 — James, of Balmoraig, 65.
 — James, provost, Banff, 69.
 — John, of Edingight, 193.
 — John, of Tilliefour, 104, 185.
 — Robert, W.S., 95, 116.
 — Sir Robert, of Pitfour, 118.
 — Sir Robert, of Balvenie, 120.
 — Robert, minister, Uday, 59.
 — Rev. William, of Mostoun, 59.
 Inveramsay, 28, 133.
 Inverernan, 2, 148.
 Invernettie, 83, 171.
 Irvines of Cults, 26, 102, 106-7, 111-12.
 — of Drum, 53, 102, 183-84.
 — of Fortrie, 24, 40.
 Irvine, Adam, of Brucklay, 104, 129-30.
 — Sir Alexander, of Drum, 7.
 — Alexander, of Drum, 26, 98, 104.
 — Alexander, of Forglen, 40.
 — Alexander, of Fortrie, 40.
 — Alexander, of Murtle, 40, 64.
 — Alexander, of Ironyde, 104.
 — Arthur, 172.
 — Charles, of Cults, 26, 111.
 — Gilbert, of Collairlie, 106.
 — Dr John, of Georgia, 26.
 — John, of Torrieleith, 40.
 — John, of Kingcausie, 114.
 — Robert, minister, Strathdon, 91, 104-5, 123.
 — William, of Pitmurchie, 40.
 Isaac, James, 138.
 Jacobite prisoners, 67.
 Jameson (and Jamesone), Elizabeth, wife of James Petrie, 143.
 — George, painter, 13, 27.
 — Thomas F., LL.D., Elton, 117.
 Jeans, Joan, centenarian, 38.
 Jeffery, Aaron, 50.
 — Captain William, 50.
 Johnshaven, 83.
 Johnston, Leslie, 70.
 — Sir John, of Caskieben, Bart., 19.
 — Provost John, 118.
 — Colonel W., C.B., 3.
 — Sir William, of that ilk, Bart., 23, 58, 171.
 — William, Badefurrow, 114.
 Jopp, Andrew, advocate, 28, 45.
 — James, of Cotton, 45.
 Keig, 148.
 Keiller, Name, 81.
 Keith, Body-Snatching at, 84.

- Keith, Alexander, of Troup, 42.
 — Charles, 37.
 — Field-Marshal, 174-76.
 — James, minister, Bridgewater, 73.
 — William, of Bruxie, 90.
 Kellas, John, minister, Rathen, 32, 52, 53.
 — John, Aldivalloch, 33.
 Kemnay, 3, 172.
 Kennethmont Freemason Lodge, 124, 138.
 Kerr (and Ker), Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Smith, 98.
 — John, professor, 172.
 — Symon, author, 120.
 Kildrummy, 109, 126, 148.
 Kilgour Family, 14, 35.
 — Family of Tulloch, 14.
 — Patrick, of Kinnmundy, 12.
 — Patrick, of Woodside, 12.
 Kilmorack, 3.
 Kilt Displacement, 6.
 Kilwhang, 124, 149.
 Kincorth, 88.
 Kinellar, 114.
 King, John, of Clerkseat, 114.
 Kingcausie, 114.
 King's College, Aberdeen, 3.
 Kingwells, 38.
 Kinloch, Andrew, centenarian, 95.
 Kinloss, 17.
 Kinneff, 21, 52.
 Kinnoull, George, Earl of, 2.
 Kintore, Earl of, 85, 99.
 Kirkhill, 35.
 Kirktonhill, 79.
 Knight, Professor William, 167.
 Knox Family, 165.
- Laing, Alexander, author, "Donean Tourist," etc., 15.
 Lamond, Harry, of Pitmurchie, 91.
 — William, of Stranduff, 91.
 Largue, Rev. George, Rathen, 148.
 Lauderdale, Earl of, 75.
 Laurencekirk, 84, 113.
 Law, Rev. Robert, 145.
 Lawrance, R. Murdoch-, Aberdeen, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 24, 27, 34, 35, 40, 45, 49, 50, 58, 59, 65, 69, 75, 83, 84, 88, 96, 107, 109, 113, 115, 119, 122, 127, 132, 134, 137, 142, 152, 153, 156, 160, 164, 178, 192, 193.
 Lawrances in Aberdeenshire, 146, 177-78.
 — as Watchmakers, 59.
 Leachie, 87.
 Lead, Bridge of, 103.
 Leask, Mill of, 11.
 Ledingham, Robert, advocate, Aberdeen, 12.
 Leech, David, 3.
 Legge (and Legg), Rev. James, 112.
 — James, professor, 113.
 — George, theological bard, 74.
 Leith, Alexander, of Freefield, 54, 186.
 — John, of Leith-hall, 109, 179.
 — Laurence, of Leith-hall, 193.
 — Mrs. of Barrack, 133.
 — Patrick, of Harthill, 39, 80.
 — Patrick, minister, Lumphanan, 186.
 — Robert, of Overhall, 133.
 Leslie, 9, 119, 135.
 — George, of Coburtie, 114.
- Leslie, Sir James, of Pitscaple, 69.
 — James, minister, St Cyrus, 83.
 — James, baillie, 143.
 — John, of Caliesseat, 161.
 — Patrick, hat manufacturer, 172.
 — William, provost, 155.
 — William, of Melrose, 179.
 "Lia Fail," or "Stone of Destiny," 9.
 Ligertwood, Alexander, in Orchardtown, 17.
 — Dr Andrew, 12.
 — James, of Tillery, 17.
 — Thomas, in Cairnhill, 12.
 Likly, Henry, minister, Meldrum, 95, 153.
 Lindsay, Ann, wife of Rev. James Willox, 21.
 — Clan, 128.
 — W. A., "Windsor Herald," 128.
 Linhead, 12.
 Linlithgow, Earl of, 2.
 Leochel, 2.
 Livingston, Alexander, of Countesswells, 4, 10, 59.
 — Alexander, Fonet, baillie, 10.
 Loanhead, 10.
 Logan, J. M., 8.
 Logie, 83.
 Logie-Buchan, 11.
 Longmuir, D., inspector, 75.
 Lumsden, Alexander, advocate, Aberdeen, 185.
 — David, of Cushnie, 39, 59.
 — James, of Corrachree, minister, Towie, 185-86, 192.
 — Harry, of Cushnie, 54.
 — John, shipmaster, 54.
 — John, professor, 143.
 — Margaret, wife of Dr. Andrew Skene, 58, 59.
 Lumphanan, 44.
 Lunan, William, minister, Monymusk, 47.
- M'Combie, William, of Easter Skene, 96.
 M'Culloch, Rev. Thomas, Baillie, 139.
 M'Donald, Alexander, advocate, 39, 55.
 M'Donalds of Rhineston, 40.
 Macfarlane, Rev. John A., Urray, 125.
 M'Gibbon and Ross, 31.
 M'Hardy, John, 9.
 M'Innes, John, minister, Coldstone, 165, 186.
 Mackenzie, Rev. George, minister, Skene, 96.
 — Rev. William, Glenmuick, 34.
 Mackintosh, A. M., Nairn, 152.
 Mackintoshes in Glenshee, 97.
 Macnaughton, Dr W. A., 4.
 Macpherson Letters, 92.
 — James, merchant, Banff, 92.
 M'Veagh, Letitia, wife of Thomas Gordon, 4.
 M'William, H. D., 157-58.
 — Rev. James, Dickertown, 73.
 — Rev. James, Kildrummy, 148.
 Mackie, Dr. John, Nottingham, 9, 15.
 Mair, John, minister, Rayne, 186.
 Maitland, Major Arthur, 90, 124.
 — Dr Charles, 18.
 — Sir Charles, 28.
 — Charles, 28.
 — Margaret, wife of Pat. Bannerman, 28.
 — Richard, 14.
 — Thomas, of Lynhurst, 14.
 Malcolm, Major John, 179, 187.
 Mar, Earldom of, 36.

Marischal, George, Earl, 2.
 Mark, George, Kincardine O'Neil, 43.
 Marnoch, 178.
 Marr, Rev. William, Monymusk, 159.
 Marykirk, 79, 143.
 Masson Family, 138.
 — Professor, 11.
 Mather, John, surveyor, 135, 136.
 Mathers, 79.
 Matthew, General Edward, 14.
 Maxwell, Mary, wife of John Menzies, 64.
 — John, minister, New Machar, 159.
 Mearns, Duncan, professor, 88.
 — Marianne, wife of John Yeats, 88.
 Meldrum, George, younger of Dumbreck, 102.
 Melrose, 65.
 Melshach Well, 68.
 Mensal, James, Robiestown, 27.
 Menzies, Sir Gilbert, of Pitfodels, 135.
 — John, younger of Pitfodels, 64.
 — John, of Pitfodels, 179.
 Mercer, John, minister, Tyrie, 98.
 — William, minister, Pitsligo, 133.
 Melville, Captain George, of Crescenhall, 7.
 — John, of Raith, 7.
 — Robert, minister, Durris, 83, 84.
 — Thomas, dean of guild, 7, 89.
 — Thomas, of Blackstone, 13.
 — Walter, goldsmith, 7, 89.
 Michie Coat-of-Arms, 129.
 — Family, 66, 91, 99-101, 110, 126-27, 181-92.
 — Families in America, 152.
 — Families in Strathdon, 115-16.
 — Families in Virginia, 116.
 — Families of Rippachie, 90.
 — Alexander, in Menie, 91.
 — Charles, Alipore, 39, 91, 116, 129.
 — George, in Crookmore, 91.
 — Harry, East India House, 116.
 — J. G., minister, Dinnet, 108.
 — John, merchant, Banff, 39.
 — John, of Moffats, 115.
 — John Donald, Captain, 116.
 — Jonathan, of Moffats, 115.
 — Jonathan, Captain, 116.
 — Robert, Castletown, 39.
 — Robert, minister, Cluny, 91.
 — William, Easter Ardoo, 91.
 Middleton, Captain Alexander, 39.
 — Principal George, 50.
 — Helen, wife of Dr Alexander Rose, 114.
 — John, of Shiels, 22.
 — William, of Shiels, 90.
 Midmar, 6, 83.
 Migvie, 126.
 Mill, John Stuart, 11.
 Millfield, 12.
 Milne, Cruden and Coy., 10.
 — George, Episcopal minister, 124.
 — Janet, wife of Rev. Henry Likly, 153.
 — John, Maud, 144, 166, 187.
 — John, LL.D., author, 164.
 — Robert, minister, Speymouth, 84.
 Ministers, Institution of, 21.
 Minmore, 81.
 Minnes, 17.
 Mitchell, Alexander, Aberdeen, 4.
 — Alexander, supposed Jacobite, 55.
 — Arthur, minister, Skene, 165.

Mitchell, Gavin, minister, Kinellar, 120.
 — James, minister, Old Machar, 158.
 Moirs of Stoneywood, 12, 185.
 Moir, James, of Invernettie, 171.
 Moir, William, of Invernettie, 193.
 Mollyson, James, minister, St Cyrus, 90.
 Monaughty, 17.
 Moncrief, John, of Tippermalloch, 82.
 Montgomerie, Arch., Earl of Eglinton, 111.
 — Highlanders, 111.
 Montrose, Marquis of, 7.
 More, Alexander, minister, Ellon, 165.
 Morgan, General, 21.
 Morison, George, of Haddo, 163, 186.
 — Provost James, 19.
 — Jean, wife of John Forbes Leith, 128.
 — Dr Norman, 101, 125.
 — Dr Roderick, 101.
 — Theodore, of Bognie, 124, 128.
 Morninfield Hospital, Aberdeen, 33.
 Morphis, 22.
 Mostown, 125.
 Mortimers of Craigievar, 24, 40.
 — of Glencat, 40.
 Mounthlairy, 162, 163.
 Mowat, George, Dean of Guild, 69.
 Murdoch, James, minor poet, 14.
 Muireak, 23.
 Munro, Alex. M., author, 4, 68.
 — Anne, wife of Rev. Wm. Mercer, 133.
 Murray, Charles, poet, 5, 10.
 — John, writing master, 54.
 " My Native Hills," a poem, 8.
 Napier, Archibald, minister, Maryculter, 99.
 Nethermuir, 145.
 Newburgh, 11.
 Newe, 2, 6, 172.
 Newhills, 133.
 — Churchyard, 20.
 Newlands of Kinloss, 17.
 Newspaper, First in Scotland, 139, 144.
 Newton, Kincardineshire, 79.
 — Stone, 17, 36-37.
 Nicol (and Nicoll), printer, 73.
 — Dr Robertson, 4.
 Nicolson, Sir James, of Glenbervie, 113.
 — James, minister, Banohory-Devenick, 22, 153.
 — Sir William, of Glenbervie, 23.
 Nigg Church Inscriptions, 87-88.

Ogilvie (and Ogilvy), Agnes, wife of Sir Alex.
 Reid, 23.
 — Sir Alexander, of Forglen, 122-23.
 — George, of Barras, 21-22.
 — George, of Auchiries, 107.
 — George, minister, Premnay, 178.
 — James, of Melrose, 55, 65.
 — James, minister, Aberdeen, 178, 193.
 — Thomas, schoolmaster, Fordyce, 95.
 — Walter, of Boyne, 53.
 — Regiment, 124.
 Orem, Alexander, minister, Monquhitter, 172.
 Organs in Aberdeen, 193.
 Osborn, Principal John, 19.
 Overhall, 133.

Pack, General Sir Denis, 145.

- "Paisley Ephemeris," 65.
 Panton, William, W.S., 12.
 Park Estate, and Baronetcy of, 89.
 Paterson, Alexander, minister, Rothes, 90.
 — James, precentor, 50.
 — John, of Inverquhomry, 98.
 — William, minister, Skene, 193.
 Paton, George, of Grandholm, 19.
 — John, of Grandholm, 192.
 Pearl Fishing, 154.
 Perry, Alexander, minister, Portsoy, 15.
 — Dr James, of Bilbo Park, 12.
 Persley, 159.
 Peterculter Churchyard Inscriptions, 102.
 Petrie, James, advocate, 109, 143.
 Phanes, William, convener, 47.
 Phelps, Major H. J., 57.
 Philips, Baillie George, 137.
 Pickering, Henry D. U., 12.
 Pirie, Mary, authoress, 8, 15.
 "Pirley Pig," 32.
 Pitfodels, 46, 148, 179.
 — Land Company, 28, 46.
 Pitfour, 120, 147.
 Pitlurg, 133.
 Pitmedden, 12, 165, 172.
 Pitmillan, 17, 178.
 Pitnacadel, 137.
 Fitrichie, 28.
 Pittodrie, 28.
 Place Names, 80.
 Plarr, Victor, 27.
 Poles, John Burnet, 20, 35, 104.
 Pollock, Principal Robert, 50, 90.
 Poor, Ancient Privileges of, 44.
 Portlethen, 128.
 Portsoy, 15.
 Poundler, 159, 167.
 Powis, 3, 4.
 — Burn, 78.
 Pratt, Dr J. B., author of "Buchan," etc., 59, 76.
 Primerose, Charles, minister, Bellie, 139.
 Pringle, Sir James Hope, 14.
 Proctor, Sheriff John, 90.
 Punishment, Peculiar Form of, 49.
 Quizzuncle, 5, 59, 124, 159, 160, 186.
 Raban, Edward, printer, Aberdeen, 3, 6.
 Raedykes Camp, 149.
 Ragg, Thomas, minister, Belhelvie, 123.
 Rait, Alexander, professor, 39.
 — George, merchant, 133.
 Ramsay, Ebenezer, Strathdon, 63.
 — James, advocate, 165.
 Rannes, 6, 147.
 Rannie, William, minister, Bellie, 139.
 Rapp, Mrs Helen Nye, 14.
 Rathen, 18, 107, 179.
 — Old Church of, 31, 52.
 Ray, James, author, 4.
 Read, George, M.D., 54.
 Ree, Stephen, minister, Boharm, 13.
 Reclletich, 44.
 Redcloak Farm, 104.
 Regalia, Scottish, 52.
 Reid, Alexander Thomson, Major-General, 14.
 Reid, Sir Alexander of Barra, 23, 176-177.
 — Alexander, minister, Kemnay, 172.
 — Helen, wife of William Gordon of Glenbucket, 109.
 — James, of Balmure, 10.
 — James, factor, 14.
 — James, Bart., 119, 153.
 — James, of Alehousesill, 143.
 — John, minister, Durris, 83.
 — John, of Barra, Bart., 129, 176-177.
 — Patrick, minister, Clatt, 90.
 — William, notary, 93.
 — William, of Haughton, 133.
 Rhind, Thomas, merchant, Old Aberdeen, 170.
 Richmond, Duke of, 2.
 Rickart, John, of Auchnacant, 19, 22.
 Rifantrack, 134.
 Rippachie, Five Maidens of, 91, 110.
 Robb, John, Mains of Brux, 108.
 Robertson Family, of Cults, 59, 76.
 — Alexander, of Glasgowgo, 50, 69, 172.
 — Alexander, of Straloch, 103.
 — James, Miln of Drumnahoy, 104.
 — John, Literary Aberdonian, 11, 30, 118-119.
 — John, of Pitmillan, 17, 178.
 — Joseph, antiquary, 11.
 — Patrick, minister, Craigdam, 75.
 — Thomas, advocate, 70.
 — Principal William, 14.
 Roosevelt, President, 26.
 Rose, Dr Alexander, Aberdeen, 114.
 — Alexander, of Lethenty, 165.
 — Rev. A. Macgregor, author of "Hoch, der Kaiser," 182-183.
 — Anne, wife of Alexander Innes, 14.
 — James, of Clava, 165.
 — John, minister, Logie-Buchan, 159.
 Ross, Donald, soldier, 59.
 — John, of Arnage, 98.
 — Robert, of Auchlossan, 28.
 Rothney, 172.
 Rotterdam, 4.
 Row, Euphemia, wife of Dr James Forbes, 153.
 Roy, Rob, freebooter, 137.
 Royal Oak Knights, 184.
 — Scots Regiment, 124.
 Rubislaw, 69, 178.
 Russel, John, of Rathen, 179.
 Rutherford, Samuel, 21.
 Salmon, Record Catches of, 74.
 Saltoun, Alexander, Lord, 19, 39.
 Sanders, William, minister, Bellie, 139.
 Sandilands, Sir James, 52.
 — John, of Countesswells, 64.
 — Robert, of Wester Draikies, 165.
 Sangster, Thomas, Mill of Leask, 11.
 Scanlan Roman Catholic Seminary, 126.
 "Scarey," 76.
 Scotch in Georgia, 156.
 Scotland, The Curse of, 172, 187.
 Scotmen in Russia, 172.
 Scott (and Scot) Family, Auchtidonald, 10, 14.
 — Ann, wife of William Urquhart, 69.
 — James Francis Edward, General, 5, 14, 15, 37.
 — Robert, of Benholm, 148.
 — Walter, of Harden, 14.
 Scrimgeour, Sir James of Dudhope, 75.

- Seasons, Remarkable, 117.
 Seton, Sir Alexander, of Pitmedden, 23.
 Seton, Sir Archibald of Pitmedden, 172.
 — John, 3.
 — Sir William, of Pitmedden, 17, 165.
 Sextons, Hereditary, 131-32.
 Shand, James, Jr., Aberdeen, 34, 104.
 — James, of Craigellie, 143, 154.
 — John, of Arnhall, 140.
 Shaw, Shaw, 153.
 — Captain William, 115.
 Shiels (and Shiells), 19, 22, 114.
 Shirres, David Logan, 87.
 — Lieut.-Col. John Chivas, 87.
 Silerton's House, Aberdeen, 9.
 Silver Pen Prize, 39, 55, 86.
 Sinclair, Sir John, 77, 78.
 Simeon, Alexander, of Concraig, 133.
 — George, of Hazlehead, 133.
 — Patrick, minister, Inverury, 109.
 — Robert, of Thornton, 158.
 Simpson, Professor Alexander, 81.
 — Archibald, Exhibition, 168.
 — George Alexander, minister, Tyrie, 25.
 Skeat, Professor, 1.
 Skelton, Constance, 101.
 Skene, 21, 59, 65, 154, 165.
 — Kirk Session Records, Extracts from, 67.
 — Mason Lodge, 76, 95, 96.
 — Mrs. of Dyce, 143.
 — Alexander, of Skene, 28.
 — Anna, 25.
 — Dr. Andrew, 59, 128.
 — Dr. David, 143.
 — Professor Francis, 172.
 — Dr. George, 2.
 — George, of Rubislaw, 57, 69, 133, 178.
 — George, of Skene, 21, 65.
 — Helen, wife of James Duff, 114.
 — Memorials of Family of, 170.
 Slains, 131.
 Sleigh, Mary, wife of Alexander Brodie of Brodie, 95.
 Smith, Dr., 9.
 — Alexander, of Inveramsay, 133.
 — Alexander, Episcopal minister, Parkdargue, 186.
 — Bartholomew, paper maker, 85.
 — James, minister, Garvock, 83.
 — John, of Inveramsay, 28.
 — Patrick, of Inveramsay, 98.
 — W., 116.
 — William, Aberdeenshire Educationist, 48, 49.
 Souper, Patrick, merchant, Aberdeen, 165.
 Southcott, Johanna, religious imposter, 184.
 Spalding Club Miscellany II., 181.
 Spandau, 5.
 Spens, James, Woodhead, 17.
 Spottiswood, J. B., of Muireesk, 71.
 — R. S. F., advocate, 71.
 Spur Money, 170.
 Standard Bearer, Hereditary, 75.
 Stank, 23.
 Steven, Charles, Laurencekirk, 113.
 Stephen Family of Ardendrought, 12.
 — Alexander, of Pitmedden, 12.
 — Right Hon. Sir James, 12.
 Stevenson, Alexander, centenarian, 85.
 Still, Peter, Author of "The Cottars' Sunday," 173.
 Stone Circles, 113.
 Stonehaven, 108, 124, 149.
 Stoneywood Churchyard Epitaphs, 83.
 Strachan, Alexander, of Glenkindy, 42.
 — Alexander, minister, Keir, 148.
 — Isobel, wife of Andrew Walker, 90.
 — James, minister, Kinkell, 99.
 — R. Douglas, 5, 10.
 — William, Litster, 138.
 Straith, William, minister, Culcaulmond, 94.
 Strathbogie, Notable Men of, 27.
 Strathdon, 2, 63.
 Strong Castle, 138.
 Stewart (and Stuart), Alex., of Edinglassie, 39.
 — Alexander, of Leismurdie, 69.
 — Alexander, of Aohluuncart, 95.
 — Elizabeth, wife of Col. Thomas Forbes, 6.
 — Helen, wife of James Leslie, 124.
 — John, supervisor, 39.
 — John, centenarian, 54.
 — John, M.D., 95.
 — John, of Inohbreck, 149.
 — Robert, Provost, of Bridgeford, 19.
 — Robert, publisher, Paisley, 65.
 — Thomas, Captain, 6.
 Submerged, Genealogy of, 19.
 Surnames, Local, 1.
 Sutherland, Jean, wife of Thomas Grant, 84.
 "Swinyard," 5, 10.
 — J., London, 10.
 Syme, Walter, minister, Tullyneale, 58.
 Tait Family, 167.
 Tarbat, George, Viscount, 3.
 Tarland, 21.
 — Church, 126.
 Tarves, 119.
 Tawse, Dr. Alexander, 63.
 Taylor, John, advocate, 138.
 — William L., bookseller, Peterhead, 6.
 Technmuiry, 143.
 Temple, Alexander, minister, Newhills, 148.
 Templeton, Rev. J., 75.
 Terpersie, 58.
 Territorial Defence Scheme, 2.
 Terry, Professor C. Sanford, 69.
 Thain, William, of Blackhall, 47.
 Thom, Walter, author, 145.
 Thomason, George, 63.
 Thomson Family, 138, 160.
 — Alexander, minister, Aberdeen, 155.
 — Alexander, of Banchory, 159, 178.
 — Andrew, minister, Laurencekirk, 90.
 — Andrew, of Crawton, 124.
 — Eleanora, wife of James Reid, 14.
 — Helen, wife of George Skene, 133.
 — James, schoolmaster, Laurencekirk, 65.
 — James, of Portlethen, 124.
 — John, of Buchrumb, 14.
 — John, precentor, Torry, 45, 109.
 — Robert, of Portlethen, 128.
 — William, minister, Marykirk, 143.
 Tile Burn, 78.
 Tillery, 17.
 Tillypronie, 12.

- Tilwhilly, 83.
 Tippermalloch, 82.
 Tobacco, Notes on, 145-46.
 Todd, Alexander, of Finfan, 95.
 Toulouse, Battle of, 6.
 Towie, 23.
 Trail Family, 159.
 Treasure Trove in North of Scotland, 132.
 Troup, 58.
 — John, Episcopal minister, Muchalls, 179.
 Tullis, Robert, printer, Oupar Fife, 165, 194.
 Tulloch, 114.
 — Rebecca, centenarian, 54.
 Turf Carving, 159.
 Turner, George, of Menie, 154, 193.
 — John, of Turnerhall, 59.
 — Robert, of Menie, 12, 186.
 Turriff Bonnets, 14, 24.
 Twopenny, David, minister, 122.
 Tyrie, 25.

 Udney, Anne, wife of Charles Fraser, 50.
 — James, advocate, 133.
 — John, of Udney, 69.
 — Martha, wife of Thomas Forbes, 69.
 Upperkirkgate, Port, 21.
 Urquhart, John, of Brags-Yeards, 17.
 — John, Captain, of Cromarty, 103.
 — Mary, wife of W. Menzies, 148.
 — Thomas, of Hallfield, 17.
 — William, of Meldrum, 70, 85, 103, 171, 172.

 Verner, David, LL.D., professor, 39.

 Wade, General, and his roads, 55-57, 71.
 Walker, Alexander, Provost, 64.
 — Alexander, centenarian, 64.

 Walker, Andrew, of Torrialeith, 90.
 — Isobel, centenarian, 165.
 — James, minister, Peterhead, 109.
 Wallace Monument Inscriptions, Aberdeen, 136.
 Wardhead, Countesswells, 114.
 Wardhouse, 68.
 Waterdigemuir, 11, 12.
 Waterloo Gathering, 145.
 Waterton, 148.
 Watson, Alexander, merchant, 64.
 — Robert, minister, Grange, 123.
 Watt, Isobel, centenarian, 123.
 — William, minister, Inverury, 59, 186.
 Well, Ancient Wishing, 68.
 Wemyss, Sir John, of Craigton, 172.
 Westburn, 6.
 Westhall Lands, 126.
 Whitburn, 4, 10.
 White, William, 14.
 Whitehaugh, 9.
 Williamson, Alexander, minister, 73.
 Williamston, Mill of, 84.
 Willock, Robert, minister, Echt, 109, 172.
 Willox, Robert, minister, Kemnay, 21.
 Wilson Robert, 44.
 Window Tax, 14, 24.
 Winran, Marjory, wife of Sir Robert Innes, 120.
 Wood, Captain Sam. E., 88.
 "Working Man's Newspaper," 23.
 Wyllie, D., and Son, Aberdeen, 5.

 Yeats, John, advocate, Aberdeen, 88.
 Yool, Michael, centenarian, 153.
 York Buildings Company, 2.
 Young, Jean, wife of Robert Hogg, 133.
 — John, of Stank, 23.
 — William, merchant, 153.

